THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,881. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

FANNY—SEND LETTER TO SAME PERSON TO NEW York Post office; Friday; I was sure of Monday. Yours, M.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY INFANT, American parentage. Mme. VAN B SKIRK, 42 St. Mark's place, near Second avenue.

IF MISS ANNIE CALLERY IS IN TOWN SHE WILL hear of an old friend by addressing F., station G.

IF THOS. CURTIS WILL CALL AT 521 EAST FOURTEENTH street he will hear of a long absent friend.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO BOWED TO A GENTLEMAN in his dog cart on Fifth avenue on Saturday afternoon, about half-past four, will address H., Fifth Avenue Hotel, she will oblige a sincere admirer.

IF THE DEAR LITTLE YOUNG LADY DRESSED IN black, a cque trimmed with dark fur, who walked up Broadway on Saturday afternoon and entered Lord & Taylor's uptown store about five o'clock, will communicate with A. H. S., Her to Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, she will find a friend and sincere admirer.

JOHNNY—BOODY, 2 A. M., IN THE CITY, WROTE TO me.

LADY IN BLACK SILK SACQUE AND VELVET jockey bowed to gent yesterday. Send address to J. A., box 18 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

STOP, SIXTH AVENUE CAR THIEF.—WILL THE LADY who saw the pin stolen from the shirt bosom of a gentleman on Sixth avenue car, near Forty-seventh street, on Saturday afternoon last, send her address to Fifth Avenue Hotel at once and greatly oblige A. SANDERSON?

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MR. CORNELL, INventor of a heat pipe machine. It would be to his advantage to address PIPE, box 166 Herald office.

19TH OF MAY. PLUS IL NAGE, PLUS LE RIVAGE s'en éloigne; il attend bon gré.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST, A LETTER OF CREDIT, GIVEN by the Treasurer of the City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., signed A. Leitelt & Brother.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, AT THE RINK, A small Ermine Boa. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at 221 East Forty-eighth street.

LOST—A BLACK ONYX CROSS, SET WITH DIAMONDS in a silver vine; $50 reward will be given for its return to room 43 Everett House or at the office.

LOST—A CHECK OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN Telegraph Company for $125, on the St. Nicholas Bank; payment stopped. A reward will be given if returned to 259 Fifth avenue.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, DOUBLE CASE, ENGLISH lever, with initials "L. E. H." outside of case, on Wednesday last. Seventy-five dollars reward will be paid on delivery at Sunday Times office, 12 Frankfort street.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE—FROM PARKER'S, ON SUNDAY, 26th inst., a gentleman's dark Melton blue Overcoat, frock made, with black silk velvet collar and facings. The party having the above will please return it to PARKER'S, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 73 BROADway, corner of Rector street.—New York, November 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New York this day.

One hundred and one Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, of the Monticello Railroad Company, No. 1 and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds or any bonds of this railroad company, none having as yet been issued by said company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE ESQUIMAUX DOG, answering to the name of Flora. Return to 110 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth Avenue, up stairs.

$10 REWARD FOR A CREAM COLORED ITALIAN Greyhound, lost from 22 West Fourth street.

$[illegible]0 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF THE Papers in the pockets of one of the overcoats taken from the office on second floor of 161 Broadway on Tuesday last; no questions will be asked or action taken for punishment. Call between 12 and 2 at office or at 280 Clinton street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present, aiding and abetting in the rescuing of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of November 8, near the corner of Fifteenth street and avenue B, New York city.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, 41 Chambers street.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A RED morocco Account Book, Check and Papers, which were lost between Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth street or at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday night. The payment of check is stopped and the papers are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same personally, or through Post office, to 252 Fifth avenue, and no questions asked. N. H. DECKER.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street—established 1862—furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF the East Side Association, in favor of Rapid Transit, will be held in the Hall of the East Side Association, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, on Monday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Wm. A. Whitbeck, Edward Roberts, Esq., and others.

J. E. BRUSH, Secretary. CHARLES CRARY, President.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, Institute, second door east of Sixth avenue.

On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held, which will be devoted to the VERAZZANO MAP, recently presented to the Society by the College of the Propaganda at Rome, a paper upon which will be read by J. CARSON BREVOORT, ESQ., with remarks by Hon. H. C. MURPHY, the President, and others. Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Rec. Sec.

ALL SOLDIERS DISEASED, WOUNDED, INJURED or ruptured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to a pension for life. Address or apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawing of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 661—NOV. 25, 1871.
57, 51, 4, 35 55, 10 65 5, 30 59, 33, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 662—NOV. 25, 1871.
66, 6 24, 60, 75, 63, 13, 25 62, 58, 18, 40.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 561—NOV. 25, 1871.
69, 10, 64 43, 30, 23, 43, 36, 48, 16, 52, 13.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 562—NOV. 25, 1871.
65, 72, 31, 48, 5, 44 20, 5, 22, 61, 60, 29.

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House Park, 32 Chambers street, November 1, 1871.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS.
Agents wanted.
State Rights for sale.
Call and see it. 765 Broadway, room 3.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—FULL OFFICIAL drawings received for November 10. JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, REBECCA C. Pardee, this day and date revoke all powers of attorney given by me to Ward C. Pardee. Said powers of attorney are dated respectively May 4, 1869, and June 8, 1870. REBECCA C. PARDEE.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIROPODIST, at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Terms—One Corn, $1; two Corns, $1 50. Her celebrated Foot Baths for tender feet, 50c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—NOVEMBER 10.—No. 14,617 drew $100,000, gold. Kentucky, class 661, Nos. 66, 6, 2 drew $33,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, permanently located at No. 1 Irving place; Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers. Unparalleled success for past year. Thirty references furnished. No pay until permanently cured. Send for prospectus.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AT 2 P. M.
Match, $1,000;
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
John Murphy names b. g. James O'Brien, formerly J. J. Bradley.
J. Phillips names b. g. Ed White.
Same Day.
Purse and stake, $1,000;
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
J. Murphy names b. g. Charlie Green, to wagon.
A. Patterson names s. g. Dreadnaught, to wagon.
Benjamin Daniels names b. m. Topsy, in harness.
J. Simpson names br. m. Ida May, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
MONDAY, November 27, 2 P. M.
Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
W. H. Borst names Honest Allen and running mate.
T. Carpenter names Kingston and running mate.
Good day and track.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GREAT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF 10 FINE highbred Western Horses comprising Trotters, Coupe, Coach, Road and Business Horses, the finest lot of young and sound horses ever brought to this market, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at stable 43 Great Jones street.

Team of elegant blood bay Horses 15½ high 6 years old; are half brothers; were sired by the celebrated trotting stallion Magna Charta, the sire of Henry; are closely matched, with fine, long, flowing tails and manes and all black points; they have fine style, graceful carriage and fine action, and drive prompt and evenly together, without pulling or fretting, and require no checks or gags; they show high breeding, and are perfect in form and handsome as pictures, with fine heads and necks; they fear nothing, have no vices or tricks of any sort, and are warranted sound, without blemish and kind in all harness; this team was known West as the Pike's Peak team; they were exhibited at the Agricultural Fair in Kansas the present summer, and took first premium for style, speed and symmetry, they having shown 2:37½ together; they are improving in speed, and promise, with more age and training, to make a first class road team; they can show 2:55 now; they have size and style enough for phaeton or coach.

Handsome bay trotting Horse, Kansas Boy, 15½ high, 7 years old; has a record of 2:36; can show 2:40 to road wagon; warranted sound and kind.

Handsome brown trotting Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, can trot in 2:45. Warranted sound and kind.

Elegant young chestnut trotting Colt, by Gold Dust, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, can beat 2:50. Warranted sound.

Two fine, large, young, high-bred Mares, 15¾ high, fine, stylish and promising; one is very fast.

Three fine Bays, from 15½ to 16 hands high, all very fine, young and promising, must be seen to be appreciated. All are warranted sound and kind. Full particulars of all at sale, with pedigree.

This sale is absolute and unreserved, without the least restriction or limits, as the stock must be sold, as the owner, Wm. Phillips, is compelled to be home at Leavenworth before the 5th of December, having received large Government contracts on the Plains, and has given heavy bonds for its immediate perfection. Mr. Phillips is well known out West as an extensive breeder and reliable horseman—he having the largest stable in Leavenworth. He selected this stock with great care and expense on orders for the Chicago market, but in consequence of the fire he concluded to bring them here, and being a stranger and no time to stay, has concluded to sell them at auction to the highest bidder.

All are warranted sound and kind, and from 24 to 48 hours will be given for trial.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE SIXTH DAY OF THE IMMENSE SALE OF FIRST CLASS LIVERY STOCK, AT THE EMPIRE STABLES,
139 Thompson street,
will take place
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at which time will be sold
ALL THE DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUCKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUCK HARNESS, &c., &c., FOR FURNITURE AND HEAVY WORK.
TOGETHER WITH AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF HORSES, comprising Trotters, Roadsters, Family Horses, Business and Draught Horses, Top Road Wagons, No Top Road Wagons, Close Coaches, two and three seat Park Phaetons, single Express Wagons, large Stage Sleighs, two seat Sleighs, three seat Sleighs, single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Robes, Bells, Blankets, Sheets, Collars, and many other articles appertaining to a first class Livery Stable.
THE SALE WILL CONTINUE EVERY day during the week, until the entire stock is disposed of.
GOOD WILL OF FEED AND FURNITURE Express Business, 145 Sullivan street.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
NO POSTPONEMENT on account of weather.
ALL THE STABLES NOW OCCUPIED BY Mr. Crow will be to let from the 1st of December, comprising room for from 30 to 50 horses each, with all the necessary carriage and truck room.

A (BROOME STREET BREWSTER) TOP WAGON, $240; 1 do., Van Dusen do., $165; 10 open round Wagons, $85 up; 1 Coach, $250; 1 Coupe Rockaway; 1 Clarence, nearly new; also 100 Carriages, all kinds and prices; Harness, single and double, from $12 up; 3 Express Wagons. W. H. GRAY, 20 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons, new and second hand, Blankets, Robes, Harness and Whips, all very cheap.

A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE—IN VERY fine order, built by Beardsley, Broadway, corner Thirty-seventh street, where it can be seen, or inquire of SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO., 545 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOlets, Victorias, top and open Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness of all kinds, Sleighs, Bells, Robes and Blankets, in great variety, at the cheap stand, 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COUPES, Rockaways, Sleighs, second hand, at bargains. HAM'S popular Landaus, Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, 25 per cent less than Broadway. HAM'S, Fourth avenue.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—FAMILY CARriages and Light Wagons, every seasonable style, new and second hand at lowest popular prices. Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, light Rockaways, great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE TEAM FOR SALE—Good in all respects; sold for want of use, owing to death of owner. To be seen at the stable 54 Lafayette place for a few days. Inquire of DANIEL UNDERHILL, at the stable.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
corner Cedar and New Church streets,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
auction sales of Horses, Wagons and Harness, including good carriage and road Horses.
One bay Horse 16 hands, 6 years old; sound and kind.
One gray Mare, 8 years, 15 hands; sound and good worker.
One Road Wagon and set hand-made Harness.
One sorrel Horse, 16 hands; superior style; sound and gentle.
One brown Mare, 16 hands; Harness and Express Wagon.
One bay Mare, 15 hands, 7 years; extra good driver; gentle.
One Builder's Wagon, one Coupe.
One pair black Horses, 15 hands, 6 and 7 years old; sound.
One set double Truck Harness.
Two sets single Harness one set double do.
One brown Mare, 15 hands; warranted sound and kind and true.
One bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; kind and gentle.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full descriptions of all Horses at time of sale.
No postponement for weather.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,
Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

Four fine gentlemen's road and carriage Horses, fine city-made Wagons, Harness, Robes, &c.

Consisting of the fast black trotting Horse Ralph, 15½ high, 7 years old; very stylish; prompt driver; long, flowing mane and tail; can trot to-day in 2:40, and is warranted sound and kind.

The handsome and stylish bay coupe Horse Commodore, 16 hands high, 7 years old; is a fine free driver; can trot in about 3 minutes, and is warranted sound and kind.

The dark bay trotting Horse Senator, is 15½ high, 6 years old; without exception one of the finest drivers that goes the road; can trot in his 2:50, and warranted sound and kind.

Blood bay Horse, 15¼ high, 8 years old; elegant driver; fears nothing; lady can drive him; warranted sound and kind in every particular, and warranted to trot in 2:50 or no sale.

One Dusenbury & Nelson ½ spring square body top Wagon; used but four months.
One side spring top Wagon, built by Stivers; used but three months.
One full spring top Wagon, built by Adams & Cone.
One set single Road Harness, made by Dunscomb.
One set single Harness.
One set fine Coupe Harness.
Two sets light double Road Harness.
One pair English Kersey Blankets.
One pair Kersey Sweat Blankets.
Three fine Lap Robes; but little used.
Stock can be examined at place of sale from Monday morning.
JOHN D. HAMLIN, Auctioneer.

A.—SUPERIOR STORAGE for carriages of all kinds, in dry lofts, at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A SOUND AND KIND HORSE, 9 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; top express wagon and harness; separate or together. Can be seen at 216 Fulton street.

BOARDING HORSES.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SUperior accommodations for their Horses; good light; excellent ventilation. At PARKER & HAT'S Livery and Boarding Stable, 3½ Perry street, New York.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Carriages at reasonable prices; Pony Phaetons in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGE AND ROAD TEAM COMBINED.—AT A bargain, Royal George and Morgan stock; can road 12 miles an hour and speed 3½ gait; drive as one horse; bays; 15½ high 6 years old; a stylish perfect team for a gentleman's family; one a superior saddle horse; warranted. Apply to RAND, Earle's Hotel.

CLIPPING.—THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE CLIPping machine—Parties wishing their horses clipped can have them done in the best possible manner, without singing, at short notice, at the following places, viz.:—At the stable of George Burchill & Co., corner Third avenue and Southern Boulevard, Mott Haven, Harlem Bridge, and at Campbell & Riley's livery stables, Yonkers, and at George A. Armstrong's Fordham Hotel stables. P. RILEY.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—BROWN, 16 HANDS, young, sound and quiet in single and double harness. Apply to groom at private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

DUSENBURY & VANDUZER SQUARE FOX ROAD Wagon, nearly new, for $150; also a pony-built bay Horse, can trot in 2:40, for $400, worth $1,000. 141 East Sixteenth street.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE—A SET EACH OF single for coupe, double and tandem Harness, by best London makers; all very highly finished; just imported and never used. Apply to groom at private stable, 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

FOUNDERED HORSES.—DISCOVERED AT LAST, A medicine which is a sure cure for horses which have not been foundered for more than two or three months. For particulars address Z. Q. SMITH, No. 324 Fourth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A COMPLETE FAMily Tournout, consisting of a span of dappled gray Horses, well matched, about 17 hands high; red satin lined low seated Clarence, one set gold mounted Harness, one set nickel Harness, heavy Blankets, Driving Blankets, Oilcloth Covers, &c., &c., all in splendid order, having been in use less than a year; will be sold at half the price of cost; can be seen at stable from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Inquire for WM. WILSON, 334 West Twenty-first street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN about leaving for Europe. Team of bay Horses, 16 hands, 8 years old; very stylish; can trot together in 3½; warranted sound. Also Clarence Landaulette, trimmed with brown satin; built one month ago by Wood Bros. at a cost of $2,500; the most easy riding and stylish carriage to be found in the city. By same maker set of Double Harness, silver mounted, cost $440. The above will be sold at a sacrifice. To be seen at 48 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SADDLE AND harness Ponies in the city; also a Brewster Top Wagon, $200; Park Phaeton, two seat, $250. No. 9 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND WAGONS AND Express Business. Inquire at 24 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME COACH Horses, over sixteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and gentle. To be seen at 27 East Fortieth street from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; SOUND and kind; will be sold separately if desired; the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, 53 Great Jones street, before 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST CLASS SADDLE HORSES, highly trained, for lady or gentleman, and will go in single or double harness. Apply at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, Riding School.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, THE FINEST Stable Property in Brooklyn; no stock to buy, and possession given immediately. Address M., box 139 Brooklyn Post office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIdles, Blankets, Robes, &c. Harness from $3 to $600 per set. EDGAR S. NICHOLS, 10 College place, corner Murray street, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW IS the time to buy: Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, &c.; lowest popular prices; variety second hand Carriages and Sleighs cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, CHEAPER than ever; also Buffalo Robes, Bear and Wolf Robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

HARNESS.—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARness, Coach, Express, Truck and Farm Harness of our own manufacture; also very fine Harness of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—PART OF THE PRIVATE stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, in excellent condition, with room for three carriages and stalls for four horses; no other stable on the block; will be let only to a first class tenant. For terms address T. A. S. B., Herald office.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
We offer a SECOND HAND LANDAU, on C springs, our own make and in excellent condition, at a reasonable price; also a SECOND HAND COUPE, in thorough repair. BREWSTER & CO., 84 Fifth avenue.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS.—LARGE ASsortment, new and second hand; all styles; low prices; lot Sleighs and Bells left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, AT 206 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH street, one pair of sorrel Horses; 6 years old, 16 hands high; can trot together in 2:45; one jet black pair of Horses, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish; can trot in 3 minutes; one handsome coupe Horse and several fast road Horses; can trot in 2:45 to 2:30.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Albany, Portland, single pony and six-seat Sleighs, from $35 up; Bells, from $2 up; Blankets, $1 50 up; Fox, Bear, Genet, Wolverine and Wolf Robes, at the Empire City Carriage and Sleigh Repository, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TWO-SEAT DEPOT Wagon, with top and pole. Address, stating lowest price, R. B. L., Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A COUPE, FOR 6 MONTHS, with shafts and pole, in good order, by a responsible party, or if cheap would purchase. Apply at 124 Clinton place (Eighth street, near Sixth avenue).

4 CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER is in very bad health and wants to sell them. Inquire in the grocery on the northeast corner of Lewis and Rivington streets.

$50.—GRAY HORSE; BEEN USED TO EXPRESS without fault; Sorrel and Gray, seven years, 16 hands; been used to sprinkling truck; $150 and $175. No. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$5,000.—SEVEN HORSES, THREE DOUBLE AND one Single Truck, one Cart, three Sleighs, all in good order, with Work of eleven Stores, earning last year $13,000, for sale. Apply until sold to THOMAS BROWN, 192 Rivington street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CATHOLIC UNION.—THE FIRST GRAND HIGH MASS for the Catholic Union (Circle of New York) will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thanksgiving Day, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Thomas S. Preston will preach on the occasion. An additional choir of vocal and instrumental music has been engaged to render the ceremonies as impressive as possible. Members of the Union must show their cards of membership at the door to obtain admission. Persons desirous of joining the Union should do so without delay.

EUROPE.

PARIS.—HOTEL DE L'EMPIRE, 57 RUE NEUVE, ST. Augustin, corner of the Rue de la Paix. L. RABE, proprietor, is happy to announce to his friends and the travelling public in general that his house has suffered no injuries during the last events.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—A PARTY IN EDINBURG, Scotland, wishes to supply Cream and Blue Lead and Printing Paper Shavings, packed in 5 cwt. bales, and delivered free on board at Glasgow. Address, stating prices, delivered, ROBERTSON & SCOTT, Advertising Agents, Edinburgh. Messrs. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on bond and mortgage, builders' loans, leaseholds, bond, stocks and miscellaneous securities; all mortgages cashed; advances on collaterals.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal street.
Present rate of interest six per cent.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FUNDS TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS TO suit, only in this city, and funds to buy any amount of mortgages. Address box 319 Post office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.—A PARTY HAVING Jefferson, New Amsterdam or Humboldt Stocks to sell may find purchaser by addressing, with lowest cash prices, CASHIER, Herald office.

GASLIGHT COMPANY—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, being a first lien on the entire Gas Works. Interest coupons payable January and July.

For sale on favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
43 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON New York city property, improved and unimproved; first and second mortgages purchased on leasehold. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
166 Nassau street (Sun Building), opposite City Hall, New York.
Interest (six per cent) commencing on the first of every month instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 3, also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, at the original rate, will expire on November 15. After that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, 34 Wall street, room No. 4.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE,
12 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

We pay at our counter the "bidding price" for Gold and sell at the "offering price" as indicated by the Gold Exchange register.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on city real estate. Second mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$325,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage; liberal loans made on Real Estate in this city or Westchester county, improved or unimproved. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Brooklyn Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 735.—$75,000.—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks Laces, Valuables, &c.; highest prices paid. J. H. BARKER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

A.—A.—80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON and John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT NO. 1 AMITY STREET, CORNER BROADWAY, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at store No. 1 Amity street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, PIANOS, CARPETS, Liquors and Hardware; every description of Merchandise, particularly Furniture; same bought; storage taken.
CHRISTALLER'S,
11 and 17 Abingdon square (Eighth avenue).

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

66 NASSAU STREET.—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, upstairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c. Same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm name of Edwin Booth & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Edwin Booth, who continues the business of Booth's Theatre on his own account, will liquidate the affairs of the late firm. EDWIN BOOTH.
NEW YORK, October 2, 1871. R. A. ROBERTSON.

THE FIRM EXISTING AND KNOWN AS HENRY P. Wilson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. All outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm, and all debts due said company are to be settled and assumed by Henry P. Wilson, who will continue the business.
H. P. WILSON.
N. L. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—I WANT A SQUARE BUSINESS MAN WITH some capital to take an equal interest with the advertiser in the best paying Concert and Liquor Saloon in this city. Apply for particulars to R. I. WATTS, 325 West Twenty-fourth street, from 9 to 12.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—A LARGE WESTern manufacturing company desires an agency for the exclusive sale of their goods in this city, of which they are the sole manufacturers for the United States. $8,000 to $10,000 capital and best references required. Apply at once at Grand Central Hotel, room 471, after 2 P. M.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GOOD, established paying business; reference given if required. Address D. C., box 105 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS BUSIness, in a thriving village, 30 miles from city by two railroads. A fine opportunity for investment. The sale includes a well selected Stock, Fixtures and Lease. No bonus. Reason for selling, other business.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

PATENT OFFICE.—QUICK AND SURE GRANT OF patents procured and quick sales made; Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents. Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Right Association, 12 Warren street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200, IN GOOD ESTABlished paying business; reference given and required. Apply at No. 5 Dey street, room 20.

WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR COUNTRY, A PARTner with $10,000, to manufacture articles paying twice this amount every year. Address LEONVILLE, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO INVEST $500 AND BECOME interested in a shop; can make money and have steady employment. Apply to CHINESE MANUFACTURING CO., 28 Bond street.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business, active or special; active preferred; merchandise staple; one of the best chances for investment; to the right party inducements will be offered; references as regards business, &c., first class. Capital required $30,000 to $50,000. Address in perfect confidence A. R. W., box 172 Herald office.

$2,000.—A GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY is offered for the winter; this city; fine position; good salary; satisfactory security for both. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 35 Liberty street.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OF THIRTY years' standing, which pays thirty per cent over the cost of manufacturing. Call at 156 Broadway, room No. 4. WM. A. LUDDEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, November 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 27th day of December, 1871, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at this post for six months or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, contract commencing January 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PARTIES HAVING BLOWING MACHINERY FOR sale send circulars to ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, Apollo, Pa.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, Dec. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain Ernst, on Saturday, Dec. 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin........$120
Second Cabin........72
Steerage........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor:—
SCOTIA, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | CALABRIA, Sat'day, Dec. 16
ALGERIA, Wedn'day, Dec. 6 | BATAVIA, Saturday, Dec. 23
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | TARIFA, Saturday, Dec. 30
JAVA, Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA, Wednesday, Dec. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SPAIN, Grace........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner........Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
For London direct.
HELVETIA, Griggs........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
Wednesday, Nov. 8........IOWA........Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11........BRITANNIA........Saturday, Dec. 2
Saturday, Nov. 18........ANGLIA........Saturday, Dec. 9
Saturday, Nov. 25........COLUMBIA........Saturday, Dec. 16
and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line have opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at the lowest rates.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price........Nov. 29, at 7:30 A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman........Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
First class iron steamship MANHATTAN, Captain Price, sails Friday, December 1, at 9 A. M. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont........Saturday, December 2
PEREIRE, Danre........Saturday, December 16
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie........Saturday, December 30
WASHINGTON, Roussan........Saturday, January 13
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre.
First cabin........$125 Second cabin........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ANTARCTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burthen, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, December 2, at 8 A. M.
ATLANTIC, December 16, at 10 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, December 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, December 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, December 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, December 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Thursday, December 21, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For Stettin direct, touching at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land passengers and mails.
The first class iron steamship
HUMBOLDT, Captain P. Barandon,
will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from pier 13 North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Captain F. Dreyer.
Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for St. Petersburg and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
office 40 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
ALLEMANNIA,
Captain A. Barends, will sail on November 28, 1871, at two P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail December 5, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

November 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for named ports received until 4 P. M. of November 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau)......Nov. 30
MISSOURI, Captain T. K. Morton........Dec. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Captain L. G. Porter (via Nassau)..Dec. 14
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)........Saturday, Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Thursday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)........Friday, Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman........Wednesday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, December 2.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

NOTICE.—STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. Steerage passage to Savannah, $13 with board. For passage apply to M. H. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
On Saturday December 2.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 50 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, November 28.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line 317 Broadway, cor. Thomas st.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Nov. 30.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street.
Steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, November 28, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
No passengers taken by ships sailing on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 181 Greenwich street corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE AT 6 P. M. daily, from pier 44 North River (Spring street); fare 50c. cabin; deck, 25c.; whole stateroom, $1; half room, 50c. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT; returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—HOLIDAYS.
R. H. MACY.
MACY Holidays. MACY
MACY We are now selling MACY
MACY our stocks of Laces, MACY
MACY Embroideries, Hosiery, MACY
MACY Underwear, White Goods, MACY
MACY Flowers, Ribbons and MACY
MACY Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY at very low prices, MACY
MACY to gain room for the MACY
MACY fuller exhibition of MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have now on sale,
exclusively of our own importation,
the finest line of Dress Fans ever exhibited in New York.
The largest and most complete assortment of French, German and Vienna Bronze and Fancy Goods we have ever had.
MACY The largest and best MACY
MACY assortment of English, MACY
MACY French and German MACY
MACY Dolls and Dolls' Articles MACY
MACY ever seen in MACY
MACY any one establishment. MACY

TOYS.
MACY We have now commenced MACY
MACY to open our Toys. MACY
MACY And all toys exhibited MACY
MACY by us this season will MACY
MACY be of our own importation, MACY
MACY expressly for the best city MACY
MACY trade. MACY

FAIRS AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
MACY Parties selecting goods for MACY
MACY Fairs, Sunday Schools, &c., MACY
MACY will find with us the MACY
MACY finest assortment of articles MACY
MACY at very attractive prices. MACY
Our premises consist of eight large stores on the corner of FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, all connected. Two entrances on Fourteenth street and one on Thirteenth street, and two on Sixth avenue.
R. H. MACY.

AT M. T. HIGGINS'
Mammoth Millinery,
126 Sixth avenue,
over 1,500 Trimmed Hats
to select from.
The only place in the city to get first class Millinery at reasonable prices.
The largest stock of Bonnets,
The largest stock of Round Hats,
The largest stock of Ribbons,
The largest stock of Velvets,
The largest stock of Feathers,
The largest stock of Flowers and
The largest stock of Felts.
All the new shapes in French frames at popular prices.
Strangers
would do well
to call and examine
our Stock.
Tell the conductor to let you out at Tenth street.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS intermingled with white. J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

JOBBING ROOMS.
To Milliners and Storekeepers.
AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,
Grand street, New York,
east side of the city.
Come and see.
The largest stock of Silk and Millinery Goods in this city cheap.
Specialties.
Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Flowers, Reps, Gros Grain Ribbons, Sashes, Laces, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

FUR DEPARTMENT.
At E. RIDLEY & SON'S
prices down this week.
Fur Stock quadrupled. Skins new and well seasoned.
No fancy prices.
No old, moth-eaten stock.
Sets at $2, at $5, at $10, at $20 upwards.
We offer a really attractive assortment of
Muffs, Collars, Bows, Cloaks, Jackets,
Carriage and Sleigh Robes, Fur Trimmings, &c., &c.
Cheapest Furs this season.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen, fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON.
Second floor.
Last week's purchase, all new shapes.
Felt Hats, regularly sold at $2 25, offering to-day at [illegible] each.
Finest Goods.
Other Felt Hats, 38 cents, 45 cents, 56 cents and 75 cents.
Lines of Silk Velvet Hats, $1 75, $2. Finest quality, $2 [illegible]
Without doubt ours is the most complete and largest stock of Hats and Bonnets in the city to select from.
New Undergarment Department.
Swiss Overskirts.
Opera Flannel Gabrielles.
Hoods, Socks, Jackets and Dresses.
Children's Suits, all materials.
Millinery Goods and Trimmed Hats.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
At the Great East Side Establishment,
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Grand street, New York.
Look in all our departments for Cheap Goods.
Ribbons, Silks, Satins and Reps.
Bonnet and Mantilla Silk Velvets.
Velveteens, from 31c. to $1 50.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Needlework Collars and Sets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Silk Fringes.
Yankee Notions.
Corsets and Skirts.
Fancy Goods, Toys and Dolls.
Ladies' Neckties and Scarfs.
Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers,
Kid Gloves.
Line of rich $5 and $8 Sash Ribbons clearing at $1 75, $1 88 and $2 25 per yard.
Come and see.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TOYS, DOLLS.
Our new Toy Department, we regret to say, will not be ready for business until
Monday, December 4.
Look out for cheap Christmas and New Year's presents.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. LEVINS, 929 BROADWAY.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a varied assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Dress Caps and Head Dresses of the newest designs. 929 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 80 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

SCHOONER WANTED—CARRYING FROM 150 TO 200 tons, in exchange for Brooklyn Lots. Address SCHOONER, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2 COMMERCE ST., BETWEEN BEDFORD AND Bleecker sts.—A competent woman as good cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist in washing in a small family; best reference.

4 PRINCE ST., NEWS DEPOT.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. Apply from 10 to 11 this morning.

7 THOMPSON ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR ROOM.—A woman as plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

17 VANDEWATER ST. AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook in a restaurant or hotel; understands dinner or order cooking and pastry if required.

21 PRINCE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; will assist in washing; no objection to the country. Call for two days. Good references.

35 WEST 46TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, in this city; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employers. Call Monday and Tuesday.

56 PARK AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A COMPETENT girl as good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference.

82 JOHNSON ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A RESPECTABLE colored man as cook in an oyster saloon.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as cook; good references; prefers a good home instead of wages.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as first class English cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference.

124 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, or in a small private family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business; good city reference.

138 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference.

149 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST. NEAR 7TH AV.—AS GOOD COOK and do part of the washing, or would do the entire washing of a small family; has good city reference.

150 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN AS cook, either in private family or boarding house; best city reference. Address.

150 WEST 27TH ST., STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; best city reference.

176 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing if required; excellent city reference.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; good city reference.

202 WEST 17TH ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; good reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook in a private family; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best city reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

221 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN SECOND AND 3d avs.—As cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; is a first class baker; best reference from some of the most respectable families in city and country. Call for two days.

226 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English, soups, fresh meats, creams and desserts, of all kinds, is an excellent baker; is willing to take entire charge of the kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Her last employer can be seen.

232 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable young woman as plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references.

234 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

235 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A competent woman as first class cook; can do all kinds of plain and family cooking and baking; French cooking; large dinners and suppers got up in the French style; understands marketing thoroughly; is a good manager, neat and orderly; first class reference.

238 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

240 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms.—A respectable young woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in anything; best city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

273 PLYMOUTH ST., NEAR GOLD, BROOKLYN.—A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from her last place.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., second floor.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands soups and is a good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from her last place.

303 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK or laundress in a private family; city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK IN A hotel or boarding house; understands her business well; good references.

308 MADISON AV. AT THEIR PRESENT EMployer's.—Two girls; one as cook, and the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

309 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

320 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

326 WEST 26TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS good cook; will assist in coarse washing; a good bread biscuit and pastry baker; understands meats, soups, pastries and game of all kinds; good city reference from last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call two days.

342 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to assist as cook.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together; one as excellent family cook, baker, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

356 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

361 30TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class family cook; is very neat and active in her habits; first class city reference; preference given were only two servants are required.

383 GRAND ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family. Call for two days.

428 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 2.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

694 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do kitchen work or as assistant cook. Call for two days.

786 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF JANE.—A respectable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; no objection to city or country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,062 3D AV., NEAR 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call or address.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

53 HENRY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

110 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is neat, willing and obliging; best reference from her last place.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist in the washing in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

127 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to a private boarding house; good city references.

146 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good city references from her last place.

149 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

167½ WAVERLEY PLACE, CORNER WEST 10TH st.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house, or would do general housework in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

169 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A VERY SMART PROTestant girl; has been two years in an English family, as chambermaid, best reference. Call at present employer's.

199 MULBERRY ST., NEAR SPRING, FIRST floor.—A young girl as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children or to help with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; will make herself generally useful.

225 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

230 WEST 34TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A thorough chambermaid and waitress, for a small private family.

237 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

246 WEST 25TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, no objections to a boarding house; three years' reference.

255 BOWERY, UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as chambermaid or seamstress in a respectable family; best reference if required. Inquire for LOTTIE RHOADS.

266 WEST 34TH ST.—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, in a small family; good city reference.

310 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in housework; best city reference. Call or address.

315 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do housework; is fond of children; no objection to city or country; reference.

317 EAST 43D ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 10.—A REspectable young woman, lately from the old country, as chambermaid, or would take care of children and do plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Call or address.

320 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

337 EAST 31ST ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children; best of city reference. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress in a private family.

368 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

372 EAST 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would do light housework in a private family. Address R. E.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—FIRST floor.—A girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or housework in small family; can be recommended if required.

824 EAST 51ST ST., CORNER 2D AV.—TWO REspectable young girls; one to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children; the other to do general housework; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

2 WHITE'S PLACE, WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs.—A respectable girl, lately landed, as seamstress; can operate on machine; would assist in chamberwork or mind children. Call for two days.

52 1ST AV., TWO DOORS FROM 3D ST.—A SEAMstress wishes a few more families' sewing at her own home; is a good shirt maker; has her own machine. Call on or address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

58 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who has conducted a large, fashionable business, wishes the work of a few more families; best references given and specimens shown.

59 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.—A Swedish girl to do sewing or wait on table; three years' best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. WILSON.

63 MORTON STREET.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, family sewing to do at her residence, or would go out by the day, with or without her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; is a good operator; terms moderate. Address H.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST private house from 5th av., second floor, back rooms.—Elegant and fashionable French dressmaking done in all its branches; and charges are far less than any other first class, reliable dressmaker in this city. Inquire for Madame.

67 WEST 12TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements for the season; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best city reference. Address.

108 9TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 17TH ST.—AS COMPEtent seamstress, to go out by the day or week; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; an excellent operator.

109 WEST 33D ST.—LADIES AND INFANTS' wardrobes made to order; superior work; samples to be seen; tucking, ruffling and puffing made.
Mrs. TRACY.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 4.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a few more customers to work for by the day, week or month; is a thorough dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines. Call for two days.

133 WEST 53D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S dresses, and family sewing of all kinds, cut and made in best manner, on reasonable terms.

142½ EAST 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more customers, to go out by the day in private families. Address M. J. ALEX.

156 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS SEAMstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

194 LEXINGTON AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTEStant woman as seamstress, or would attend to growing children; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; understands perfectly the use of Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

196 MONTGOMERY ST., ABOVE GROVE ST., JERsey City.—A young lady, who has a Singer machine, desires a few more engagements to do work already cut, either at home or out; terms $1 50 per day. Call or address.

208 WEST 22D ST.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED seamstress as dressmaker and maid; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER would like to go out by the day to cut and fit, or take work at home; good references. Address F. G.

218 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as seamstress and to take care of growing children; good city reference.

223 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

225½ 6TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; cutting and trimming in the true French style; references.

247 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress in a private family; is a good plain sewer and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Call for two days.

277 ELIZABETH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A good dressmaker, as permanent seamstress; operates on different machines. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

313 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist in dressmaking; no objection to take care of children or assist with chamberwork. Call on or address M. L.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WITH HER own machine, would like to go out by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman to go out by the week or month to do family sewing; has a sewing machine; or would take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; good city reference.

383 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker of many years city experience desires a few families' work by the day; highest references from first class families. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

417 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., FRONT, room 7.—An experienced person wishes a few more families' sewing to do at her own house; is a first class shirtmaker; warrants them to fit; also understands all kinds of ladies' and children's under garments; also boys' suits, tucking, cording and basting, or would go out by day, week or month; has Singer's improved machine. Inquire for Mrs. McGRATH, on third floor.

421 EAST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A DRESS cloakmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can sew on all kinds of sewing machines.

433 EAST 9TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; has a sewing machine; reference.

449 6TH AV.—DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST fashion from $3 to $12. Patterns, any style, 5c. to 25c.

972 6TH AV., FIRST BELL.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker desires a few more engagements at home; thoroughly understands all branches of her business and promptly executes it; has excellent taste in trimmings; cutting and basting a specialty; prices moderate.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A competent Wheeler & Wilson operator will go out by the day or month; accustomed to dressmaking and all family sewing.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts., second floor.—A competent dressmaker will make and remodel dresses at short notice; also millinery made to order.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW more customers by the day; does none but the best of work; the highest reference of capability and exactness in all its branches; of long experience in the business. Address H. C., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG SPLENDID FRENCH PARISIAN DRESS and cloak maker, just arrived, wishes an immediate engagement as forelady or in any other capacity; cuts, fits and trims beautifully; evening dresses a specialty. Address C. L., box 135 Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES WORK AT her house; old walking, reception and evening dresses remodelled equal to new; a specialty; terms moderate. Address Mrs. L. C. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

MISS LYNCH, 397 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25th sts.—Ladies can rely on getting dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; walking suits made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

14 MONTGOMERY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good references.

61 BANK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a private family; city references.

73 KING ST., BASEMENT.—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good reference, to do general housework.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent city references.

226 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good references.

251 AV. B, CORNER 15TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL to do housework in a small private family.

263 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; excellent references. Call for two days.

302 EAST 25TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK.

303 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A REspectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

303 EAST 39TH ST. (IN THE GROCERY STORE).—A competent woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and bread baker; city reference.

314 WEST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family.

331 EAST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

368 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good city reference.

370 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference from last place.

403 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; city reference.

421 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed from Ireland, to do housework for a small family.

444 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family. Good reference if required.

566 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from Scotland, to do general housework, or would take care of children.

601 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF LEROY.—A respectable woman, with a daughter of 15 years, to do general housework in a private family. Good city reference.

629 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., first floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call or address.

682 2D AV., CORNER 37TH ST., OVER STORE.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; reference.

868 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework in a small family. Call or address.

869 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework or to mind children and do chamberwork.

945 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework for a small family.

1,402 BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small American family; excellent references.

Housekeepers, &c.

14 BAYARD ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EDUCATED middle-aged widow woman, of good appearance, with a single gentleman of middle age, or widower, as housekeeper, where she find a good home.

58 BOND ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY as housekeeper; a comfortable home more desirable than wages. Address Mrs. HARDENBERGH.

88 HAMILTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A THOROUGHLY competent lady as housekeeper in a private family; best references. Call on or address E. B.

119 CROSBY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS working housekeeper; no objection to a widower's family. Call for two days.

230 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; good city reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person, in a respectable family; excellent reference. Address S. F., Uptown Advertising office, 54½ West 32d st.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SOME gentleman's family; understands cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping; city or country; best reference. Address A. B. BOYSE, Jersey City Post office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE or widower's family, by a highly respectable widow lady, who can furnish the very best city reference as to character and capability. Address J. R., box 143 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED SOUTHERN widow as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to the country; would like to go South; home an object; no menial services. Address A. B., for two days, box 250 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American lady of the highest respectability; is perfectly capable; would like to take charge of a club house or in any position where she would be respected; best references given and required. Address Mrs. PICKNEY, Albany Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

4 NEILSON PLACE.—A LADY WHO HAS RECENTLY broken up house wishes to find a situation for a superior laundress; she is also an excellent chambermaid, and in all particulars can be highly recommended.

44 MARION ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—Washing and ironing, 75c. per dozen; rough dry, 50c. per dozen.
Mrs. HENSLER.

45 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's and families washing at home, or would go out by the day.

101 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—A REspectable young woman desires a few gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would do fine family washing, French fluting, &c.; best city reference from her employers. Call or address.

112 WEST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day or week; would do housecleaning; is very obliging; good references. Call for one week.

118 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; three years' city reference. Call for two days.

123 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT, BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—As first class laundress; can do French fluting; understands all kinds of laundry work; best city reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her house; understands fluting; would go out by the day housecleaning; reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A PROTestant young woman as first class laundress in a private family.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence; good reference.
Mrs. WALDRON.

147 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or a family's washing at her own residence; best reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get a little washing. Call for one week.

154 WEST 18TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A respectable girl as first class laundress in a private family; understands her business; excellent reference. Call for two days.

157 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXPERIenced laundress solicits family washing at her house; understands French fluting.

157 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day; good washer and ironer; also house cleaning.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class laundress; 2½ years' city references.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A FIRST CLASS laundress, who has lived out a good many years, has taken rooms and would take ladies' and gentlemen's washing or go out to work by the day; best reference.

161 9TH AV., IN STORE.—AS LAUNDRESS, BY A respectable young woman; best city references.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FRONT ROOM, first floor.—A competent woman wants work by the day to do washing, ironing, housecleaning, &c.

161 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, making up all kinds of fineries and French fluting; best city reference.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to get a family's washing; good reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A capable laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, plaiting all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place.

209 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out washing or housecleaning by the day, or would take washing home; good references.

222 WEST 31ST ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG woman would like a few gentlemen's or family's washing at her own home.

244 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An excellent laundress would take ladies' and gentlemen's washing or go out by the day; good city reference. Address LAUNDRESS.

267 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AS first class laundress and chambermaid; understands fluting.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing and ironing done; also fluting, at Mrs. SANGE'S.

314 EAST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A FIRST class laundress would go out three or four days in the week; is an excellent house cleaner; has worked for some of the best families in the city.

317 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; French fluting and puffing and polishing, in superior style; ladies' and childrens' clothes done up in the neatest manner; flannels washed same as new; family washing by the dozen or month; best reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. McCORMICK, room 10.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable woman would do washing and ironing at her residence; best city reference.

328 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class laundress; good city reference.

331 WEST 35TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE woman, a first class laundress, would like to have some washing at her house, or would go out by the day or week.

336 WEST 52D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FEW GENtlemen's washing wanted.
Mrs. LACY.

369 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—AS laundress in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

409 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 14.—A PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chambermaid; fine washer; city reference.

411 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's and family washing at her own rooms; is an excellent laundress; puffing, fluting and fineries done neatly, at moderate terms.

421 EAST 15TH ST.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GO out or take in washing.

424 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, ROOM 12.—Wanted, one or two gentlemen's washing, by a respectable, honest woman, with good references.

489 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do a small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; would do it by the week or month, or go out to work by the day.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 16. A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes to take in washing and ironing and fluting; is a first class laundress.

490 6TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN EXperienced laundress wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will be done in the nicest manner; reference as to capability.

508 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take washing at her own house; can be well recommended. Call for two days.

566 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes some washing; can flute and polish; good reference.

641 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS laundress in a private family; understands it in all its branches thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days.

642 2D AV.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean or would take in washing.

1,137 BROADWAY, NEAR 39TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A competent colored laundress solicits families' washing to do at her house; 75c. to $1 per dozen.

1,373 BROADWAY, REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A first class laundress wishes family washing at home; best reference given.

Nurses, &c.

7 CLINTON COURT, 8TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, child's nurse or lady's maid; can give two years' reference from last employer. Call at any time.

14 RIVINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse in a nice family. Call for two days.

90 6TH AV.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a child at home or otherwise; terms moderate. Address or call on Mrs. WALTON.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of a baby or to do chamberwork; city reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable American Protestant girl as child's nurse, or would do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her mother's residence till engaged.

147 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, with eight years' reference, as nurse to baby and would be willing to do plain sewing.

151 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and to teach young children, or as seamstress and wait on lady, or any other light situation; comfortable home the principal object. Call on or address A. E.

151 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse is disengaged; very best reference; won't leave town.

173 EAST 83D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A young girl to take care of a baby or to assist with the housework; best city reference.

180 EAST 125TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as weekly or monthly sick nurse. Good reference if required.

205 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG MARried woman, with a full breast of milk, wishes to wet nurse a child at her residence.

214 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, to mind children or do plain sewing; is a good operator; or would do chamberwork.

217 WEST 16TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or infant's nurse by a thoroughly competent, experienced person; an excellent plain sewer, neat and quick; best city reference.

225 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON, WHO speaks English and French well, to take care of children, in a first class private family; good reference. Address S. S.

230 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable American woman as nurse. Call for two days.

238 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; city references. Call for two days.

253 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; best city reference.

265 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best city reference from her last employer.

306 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference.

322 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young American girl to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has good city reference.

327 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, about 15 years old, to take care of growing children and do light chamberwork.

328 EAST 22D ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Inquire for two days.

334 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant lady to take charge of growing children, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

344 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL of 15 to take care of a child and make herself useful in light work; is fond of and wants to take care of children; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

346 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman (Protestant) as wet nurse; best city reference.

437 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take full charge of children from their birth with or without the bottle.

452 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl as child's nurse or waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

1,317 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as children's nurse, would assist with sewing or other light upstairs work; no experience in living out; would, if required, teach elementary English with drawing. Inquire in the store.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A CHILD TO NURSE at her own house; have the best of care. Call corner 74th st. and 3d av., top floor, two days.

WANTED—BY A NEW ENGLAND YOUNG LADY, A situation to take care of children or an invalid to parties traveling to California; fare and board satisfactory compensation. Address Miss MARTHA, lock box 58 New Haven Post office, Conn.

Waitresses, &c.

46 PERRY ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl as first class waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with growing children; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; fully competent to take charge of a dining room; or competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; unexceptionable city reference.

285 MOTT ST., NEAR HOUSTON, SECOND FLOOR.—A young woman as first class waitress; can take full charge of a dining room; can carve; hotel or boarding house preferred; best city reference.

288 3D AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A SCOTCH PROtestant young woman as waitress; understands her business perfectly; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GOVerness, accustomed to travel, to take charge of children in a nice family going to California. Call on or address FRENCH LADY.

42 4TH AV.—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPETENT young lady desires a permanent situation in a first class fancy or dry goods store; good reference. Call on or address Miss B. TUCKER.

51 CHATHAM ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, UNDERstanding every kind of housework and an excellent cook, would like to travel with a family or go as saleswoman; speaks French and German. Address L. H. NENE FEIT.

86 6TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE AS maid and seamstress, and the other to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

102 NASSAU ST.—A YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING French and English, in a millinery or fancy store. Address J. COURVOISIER.

113 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as lady's maid; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY READS WITH LADIES OR gentlemen in all the fine literature; great pains taken with foreigners; English branches, drawing, painting, wax flowers, penmanship also taught, at her residence or those of pupils. Call on or address TEACHER.

210 WEST 46TH ST.—A FRENCH HAIRDRESSER would like to have a few more ladies among her customers; ladies waited upon at their residences.

215 WEST 13TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady, teacher of French and Spanish, will give lessons at her own or at pupil's residence. Address M. D. A.

219 WEST 39TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY, FROM Paris, with a pure native accent, desires to give lessons in conversation at her own residence; she wishes also to form a class for young ladies every Saturday.

227 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM, rear building.—A respectable woman to do house cleaning, washing and ironing, or will go out by the day. Inquire for ANN McCOY.

A FRENCH LADY, LATE PRINCIPAL OF THE French department in several leading schools of this city, would instruct two hours daily for $8 per week. Address MARTIN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess; teaches French, German, music and a thorough education; best reference. Address M. W., care of F. W. Christern, 77 University place.

A YOUNG LADY, WRITING A NEAT AND LEGIBLE hand, would like copying or writing of any kind to do at home or in an office. Address A. P. C., Herald office.

A DAILY GOVERNESS DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT; English branches, French, music, drawing; terms, $3 per week. Address E. G., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY, WITH FIRST CLASS testimonials, would like the entire supervision of a gentleman's family, where there are one or two children to educate in music, French and English branches; compensation moderate. Address EDUCATION, box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, TEACHING PIANO AND SINGING, French, German and English, with great success, has a few hours free; first class references. Address SUCCESS, box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, would like to give French lessons in the evening only on very moderate terms. Address FRENCH, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the entire care of two or three children; motherless children preferred. Address GOVERNESS, care Mr. Fanning, Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY WANTS COPYING TO DO IN AN OFFICE, or would write for an insurance company; is a neat and rapid writer. Address A. L., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN TO SERVE IN A store or any light business; salary moderate; a comfortable home the principal object; call or address A. H., 151 West Fifty-third street.

A LADY, REFINED, GENTLE AND CULTIVATED, who has lost everything by the Chicago fire, wishes to find in New York a position where she can earn a support, as housekeeper, companion, reader or writer; would go abroad, or take charge of residence; has perfect knowledge of the management of servants. Address Mrs. JANE HARLAN, Flushing, Long Island.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT IN ANY CAPACITY desired by a lady of education. Address G. H., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LADY, WRITING PLAIN, BUSINESS HAND, DESIRES copying or a situation in a store; envelopes directed; terms low. Address LANDELL, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, FULLY qualified and experienced. English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors; highest references. Address RUGBY, box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, A POSItion as saleslady in a store of any kind. Address H., box 160 Herald office, for two days.

WAX FLOWERS TAUGHT BY AN ACCOMPLISHED female teacher, at pupil's residence; roses, verbenas, mignonettes, &c. Address L. F., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social standing, able to give unqualified credentials, a position in some genteel capacity; understands housekeeping, the education and wardrobe of little children, or as correspondent and amanuensis; is educated, accustomed to refined surroundings and handy at most anything womanly. Address MINNA SOTA, Brooklyn Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery. Entrance on 1st st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A THOROUGH AND RELIABLE DRESSMAKER, with small capital, wanted, as partner, to open a branch in the city; the largest and best business on the avenue has been made in two months; latest and most perfect system of fitting in use. Apply at the Parisian Formula, 202 6th av., next to Macy's.

A FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO AN apprentice to go errands, at 123 West 20th st.

COLORED GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family; must furnish first class references. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at 10 East 25th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 227 EAST 39TH ST.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS ABILITY wanting honorable and lucrative employment averaging $3 to $5 per day, call at 1,149 Broadway, first flight of stairs, back office.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, A LADY TO TAKE full charge of the trimming department; must be competent to cut and design trimmings. Apply to Mrs. E. A. CONNELL, 305 West 50th st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS, AT 284 Spring st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND WAIST hands at 146 West 20th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 143 West 15th st.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES FOR FANCY GOODS. Inquire before 10 A. M. at 6th av., corner 38th st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE TO OPERATE ON Grover & Baker's machine. 1,149 Broadway.
Mme. VAN EVERY.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN, FOR GENEral housework and to wash and iron; no cooking; wages $12. Inquire at 217 Sixth av. after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME KNOWLedge of French, as a housekeeper. Address J. A., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; TO ASSIST IN SOME housework on Saturday; city reference required. Call at 117 West 45th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID; must have good city reference. Apply Monday morning, between 9 and 12, at 38 West 51st st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands English and French cooking to go a short distance from New York. Apply Monday, 27th, between 2 and 4 P. M., at 168 East 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; MUST UNDERstand soups, game and cooking of all kinds, and be willing and obliging. Apply this day, from 10 to 12, at 163 West 20th street, upper bell.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. NONE BUT AMERICANS, and those with the best references, need apply at 459 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO LEARN THE PHOtographing business willing to devote her time as a remuneration. Also to let, a fine Room for dressmaking or light business. 228 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY AMERICAN OR ENGLISH girl to do the general housework, cooking, washing and ironing for a family of four; good home; fair wages. Apply at 145 East 120th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem. Best of references required.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN PROtestant woman a situation to take care of an invalid, or an infant from its birth; either city or country; good references. Apply at Workingwomen's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

345 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE REAR.—WANTED, A place for a colored boy in a family as house servant. Apply for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK IN a hotel or restaurant. Call at 27 Essex st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class waiter in a private family; best city references. Address F., box 27 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUTH, 16 YEARS OF AGE, PERFECT AT FIGures, and a good writer, wishes a situation; can give best of references. Address JOSEPH, 322 East 50th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS ASSISTance porter in a wholesale liquor store; has been in the business three years. Call on or address A. LINO, 3½ Pearl st., for two days only.

A RESPECTABLE BOY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as a servant boy in a private family; speaks German and English; is well acquainted with horses. Inquire at 31 West 49th st.

A FRENCHMAN, WITH MUCH BUSINESS EXPERIence, just arrived, wants immediate employment; can correspond fluently in French and English and a little Italian; will work day and night to earn a living and accept any kind of work; wages low. Address WILLIAM, box 135 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A COMPETENT MAN, SPEAKing several languages, just arrived with a family from Europe to New York, would travel with gentleman or family as valet to Europe or South; can give city reference. Address J. H., by H. LEUTCHER, 67 West 12th st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN from Philadelphia, understanding perfectly the business, desires a position; satisfactory reference; please give an interview.
A. HOPWELL, Crook's Hotel, Chatham st.

WAITER.—A GERMAN WHO SERVED SEVERAL years in Paris desires a place in a private family. Address P. T., 102 East 14th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, FROM THE South, a situation in a private family as waiterman or a porter's situation in a store; writes a good plain hand; has reference; wanted gentlemen's or families' washing. Call at 137 West 33d st., room 7, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS AND A mechanical assistant; also two students and an apprentice. PRETERRE BROTHERS, French Dentists, 159 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) DESIRES A POSITION in a mercantile house; good references as to business qualifications, &c. Address for two days S. L., box 100 Herald office.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS AND A mechanical assistant; also two students and an apprentice. PRETERRE BROTHERS, French Dentists, 159 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, WANTS A SITUATION as salesman or entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods or gent's furnishing house; has had four years' experience in the above branches and commands a first class city retail trade; a permanent position, with the prospect of advance more an object than salary. Address B., box 214 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A MAN TO KEEP THE books and make himself useful in a manufactory; Address BOOKKEEPER, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch Office, 1,265 Broadway, giving reference and salary expected.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED—FOR THE TORONTO Globe, resident in New York; also one in Washington; they must be first class men, good writers and well posted. Address EDITOR OF GLOBE, Toronto, Canada.

DRY GOODS.—GERMAN SALESMAN WANTED, AT 403 Grand st., Williamsburg.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO GERMAN SALESMEN, at 403 Grand st., Williamsburg.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE UMbrella and parasol house; with one who can influence a large trade a liberal arrangement will be made. Apply to A. M. & R. DAVIES, 508 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and general clerk, a position in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; is well acquainted with the fire insurance agency business. Address INSURANCE, box 152 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, IN AN IMPORTING AND commission fancy goods house; salary $600. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, IMPORTER, box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE dress trimming house. None but those who have a good trade and experience need apply. Address R., box 10 Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN, TO TRAVEL IN THE TEA trade; to a party having good connections liberal advantages will be offered. Address, with references J. A. R., box 872 Post office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF TWO OR THREE OR more years experience, with the best of references. Apply for three days at KIMBALL'S drug store, 5th av., near the corner of 9th st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERT, TO EXAMINE AND CLOSE up a small set of books, covering a period of two years. Address, with reference, EXPERT, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A buyer capable of purchasing dress goods in this market or in Europe and can influence trade here; also a first class salesman who can introduce cash trade. Address box 3,938 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (colored); best city reference from last place. Call on or address WILLIAMS, 136 Chrystie st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; city reference which will stand investigation. Call on or address at Brewster's, 84 Fifth av.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands the business; willing and obliging; good reference. Call on or address J. B. L., Neilson & Guild's, saddlers, 37 Union square.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION, as his present employer is going to Europe; single man; four years' good city reference. Call on or address J. M., 48 East 32d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first class man; four years' city reference from present employer. Call on or address J. B., 75 and 77 Spring st.

A GOOD COACHMAN WANTED—GOOD WAGES given. Call at 63 Bowne st., near Van Brunt st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM or coachman; in the city or country; is competent in every way; can give the very best of references; the reason of leaving his last place was on account of the gentleman breaking up his establishment. Address W. B., care Hoover, Calhoun & Co., 362 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful city driver; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days A. G. D., box 150 Herald office.

A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION—UNDERstands his business perfectly; is a careful driver, of long experience; no objection to go to the country; five years' reference from last employer, which will be found satisfactory. Can be seen at C. Graham's saddlery store, 11 East 10th st., for two days. Any notes addressed T. C. L., box 149 Herald office, or 11 East 10th st., for two days, shall be attended to.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good city references. Call on or address C., Carriage Repository, 20 East 4th st.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION to drive and attend one or two horses or any other position, to suit a steady, sober and obliging young man; best city references. Call on or address CHARLIE Cavmore House, 104 West 24th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, lately arrived; is an experienced groom and driver; highest reference as to ability and character. Call on or address ENGLISHMAN, at A. Bonner's saddlery, 37 and 39 West 33d st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address E. L., 34 West 44th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; four years' good reference from last employer. Address W. M., 1,280 Broadway, saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; fourteen years' good reference. Address K. M., carriage factory, 1,515 Broadway, near 47th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, in a private family, as groom; will be found very obliging; best reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GARDENer, Scotch preferred; must understand care of horses, &c., and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, wages expected, &c., GARDENER, box 978 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, married; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good city or country driver; has best references. Call on or address M. L., at present employer's, for one week. 143 East 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or coachman and gardener, by a young Protestant man; can milk and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best city and country reference; no objection to the country. Address E. A. D., box 209 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (GERman), a situation as coachman or gardener on a gentleman's place; understands how to keep horses and carriages in good condition; can take care of a furnace; is strictly sober honest and faithful; willing to do any kind of work that may be required of him; will work for a moderate salary; has been 12 years in this country; good reference. Address C. SCHULTZ, box 212 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SMART BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE office to do general office work, with good reference. Apply at 999 6th av.

A MAN WANTED—WITH $300 CASH, TAKE CHARGE of an office business; it will pay well. For full particulars inquire of MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray st., room 23.

A FEW ENERGETIC MEN WANTED—AS AGENTS; can earn from $5 to $10 daily; employment light, genteel and profitable. Apply at 302 Broadway, room 9.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS WOMAN, CAPABLE TO act in an independent, responsible position, can find an engagement if references are satisfactory. Apply after 10 to McMENAMY & CO., 725 Broadway, office 2.

AN INTELLIGENT MAN, IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness, with liberal remuneration; also a competent deliverer, able to make a cash deposit. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON OF ability to take charge of the sales of their retail millinery department; one having a Broadway experience preferred. Apply at manager's desk. Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PATENT AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY; ENTIRELY new article of great merit; quick sales and large profits; samples mailed for 25 cents.
GEORGE L. FELTON, 119 Nassau st., room 22.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS opening oysters. Apply at 462 East 26th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, TO WORK IN A bakery and make himself generally useful. Apply at 693 6th av. this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD BARTENDER. APPLY AT 629 Greenwich, corner Morton street, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OYSTER OPENERS, TWO COOKS, two waiters, who understand their business. Apply at 783 6th av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY TO ASSIST IN TENDing bar; good reference required. Inquire at HIGHAM'S sample room, 699 6th av.

WANTED, GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS can easily make from $3 to $12 per day; business genteel and respectable; most convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A SMART AGENT, IN THIS AND OTHER cities, to obtain orders for a new article for the holidays. Apply to CHINESE MANUFACTURING CO., 28 Bond st.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT 96 NASsau st., corner Fulton.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR OF OVER TWENTY years' experience in photographing would like a situation in a first class gallery; the best references given. For particulars address W. W. HOYT, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUTCHER WANTED—AT 605 3D AV.

MACHINIST AND DRAUGHTSMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, conversant with the English and German languages a thorough draughtsman and having three years' experience as machinist, desires a position in an establishment in either or both capacities; the latter preferred; reference given. Address F. M., box 4,384 Post office.

TWO FOREMEN AND TWO SECOND HAND BAKERS and one third hand wish situations. Call at 27 Essex st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS OR OTHERS.—A CUTTER of first class ability is open to engagement; city or country; can produce first class testimonials. Address R. K., 302 Myrtle av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN IN A SHIRT manufactory; others will please not apply. Inquire at 219 Church st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING lead pipe. Address LEAD PIPE, box 166 Herald office.

WANTED—A TASTY PERSON TO MAKE UP ladies' bows at home.
E. A. MORRISON, 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD TASTE for drawing, a situation with an architectural draughtsman or engraver, where he will have a chance to learn the art. Address D. P. S., Jr., 87 Lexington av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER. NO one need apply unless capable of taking entire charge of a large custom business. Address H., box 148, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RENDER LARD by steam. One who understands the business in all its branches can obtain a good situation by applying at 100 West Twelfth street.
CRAGIN & CO.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR prendre soin d'une petite fille de huit ans et se rendre utile. S'adresser a 16 West 37th st., entre onze et deux heures.

UN JEUNE HOMME RESPECTABLE, PARLANT trois langues, cherche a se placer dans une factory quelconque ou restaurant; peut aller comme bon glacier. S'adresser a 163 East 11th st., au premier etage.

UNE DAME SUISSE RESPECTABLE ET DE BONNE education, cherche a se placer pour la journee dans une pension ou maison privee. S'adresser a 630 East 11th st., premier etage.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

Words of Wisdom from the Capital.

GOV. HOFFMAN ON THE SITUATION.

Peculation Must Cease in the State and Nation.

A Statesman Wanted to Lead and Not Blindly Follow Cabinet Ministers.

Chief Justice Church's Patriotic Utterances.

THE DEMOCRACY NOT DEAD YET.

Too Soon to Talk of a Leader—Education First, the Man After.

The Mission of the Independent Press.

Grant's Officeholders Denounced as Peculators and Bribe-Takers—Grant as Big a Devil as Any, but Takes His Bribes in a Less Objectionable Shape.

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1871.

On the eve of the meeting of the Legislature there is here considerable speculation as to what the republicans, who have such a handsome majority, "are going to do about it." The general belief among the politicians is that the session will be a long and exciting one, in which the republicans themselves on many questions likely to come before them will be at cross purposes. There are already here casually a few lobbyists feeling the public pulse, and politicians, discussing and combining for
THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER,
which will be the first battle of the new year. The impression seems general that the test of strength between Alvord, of the salt district, and Huested, of Westchester, will be close, and upon it depends much of the patronage. Other names are mentioned for Speaker; but the belief is that one or the other of these gladiators who in the last Legislature fought for the leadership of the party will be the choice.

The people who anticipate a rich harvest of greenbacks from the influx of politicians are setting their houses in order for their accommodation, and boarding houses are being opened in all quarters contiguous to the State House.

In view of the present condition of political parties I to-day called upon
TWO OF OUR ABLEST STATESMEN,
and give you the result in the form of conversations. As I write from memory I do not claim to give the precise language of the Governor and the Chief Justice; but I think you will find the interviews a faithful index of their sentiments upon the subjects touched upon.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN ON THE SITUATION.

Entering the Executive office about five o'clock this evening I approached one of the Governor's polite aids and inquired for His Excellency.

"He is in, sir, but he is very busily engaged upon his forthcoming Message and cannot well be seen."

"But I am very anxious to see him," I remarked, presenting my card, "and would like to trespass upon his time for a few minutes."

The aid withdrew into the inner office and a moment later threw open the folding-door, and I stood in the presence of
NEW YORK'S POPULAR GOVERNOR.
His Excellency was seated at his desk, pen in hand, and scattered over the desk were a large number of State reports, manuscripts and memoranda.

Rising, His Excellency reached over the desk, and, warmly grasping my hand, expressed his pleasure at meeting a HERALD correspondent. After answering inquiries about newspaper men and the condition of affairs in your city, I approached him upon

POLITICAL TOPICS.

"I have called, Governor, to chat with you upon the situation of affairs. I understand you are busily engaged upon your Message, but I have, nevertheless, trespassed upon your time, knowing that your views at this time will be read with attention."

"Well, really," said he, smiling, "it is almost too soon to speak of politics. The smoke of battle has yet scarcely cleared away and people have not had time to form settled convictions. The late defeat of the State ticket of the democracy was an event not looked for, and, indeed, until the day before the election I was sanguine of its success. The result has surprised everybody, and people have had scarcely time to draw conclusions or form opinions."

"But, Governor, is there no movement on foot to reorganize the party of the State and nation? It is rumored that some such thing is contemplated, and I would like to learn your views."

"No; if there is, I am not aware of it. Indeed, I have conferred but little with politicians, and have not been in New York since the election. I have met persons from the rural districts who have business in the courts and departments, but have heard of no movement on foot to direct the future course of the party in the State."

"HOW ABOUT NATIONAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNOR? It has been positively asserted that an effort is being made to unite the democrats and republicans opposed to the present administration upon a ticket with a view of defeating General Grant. Do you know anything of it?"

"I do not, although it may be under consideration."

"I was yesterday informed by a distinguished State politician that such was under advisement, and that the proposition comes from republican sources opposed to Grant's re-election?"

"It is possible; but I have not been consulted on the matter."

"Governor," said I, after a pause, "what is your opinion of what is termed
THE PASSIVE POLICY—
i. e., allowing the republicans opposed to Grant's administration to nominate a statesman to whose standard can be rallied the full democratic support?"

"Well, sir," said he, speaking slowly, as though weighing the force of each word, "the time has come in our history when we want at the head of the government a statesman such as we have not had within my recollection. There are
STILL STATESMEN IN THIS COUNTRY
who could rescue the government from the perils that beset it. I believe honestly that a very, yes a very large majority of the people of this country are opposed to General Grant filling the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation for another term, and we ought to find a statesman who could defeat him. This administration has not met the expectations of the people. The time has come when we want—when the masses demand—
GREAT REFORMS."

His Excellency paused for a moment, and continued. "There is a feeling rife among the people that a union of all honest men, or those opposed to corruption, is desirable, and it is, perhaps, advisable that to accomplish the defeat of the present party in power
A FUSION SHOULD BE FORMED
with such a motive, even if some be compelled to sacrifice for a time their feelings of fealty to party. The democratic party is still a power in the land, and it cannot forget its principles; but I say, perhaps it would be wise and patriotic and desirable, in the cause of honest government, to make some sacrifices. I say perhaps, for I have not yet settled in my mind clearly what course the democracy should pursue. Yet I am fully impressed with the responsibility that rests upon the people at the present crisis in our national affairs, and think that we should all endeavor to secure economical administration and the correction of abuses. To accomplish that we must have
A STATESMAN WHO WILL DICTATE A POLICY
to his Cabinet instead of blindly following such policy as may be mapped out by his Ministers. A President should be such a man, and until we obtain one of this character we need not hope to prosper nor stop defalcations, the negligence of officials and the corruption that boldly seats itself in high places."

The Governor spoke long and eloquently upon this subject, and discussed with me the entire situation, and while I may not have given his language precisely as uttered, as I made no notes, I have in the above, I believe, not misrepresented his views.

He also referred to the necessity for the people of the entire nation following the example set by the democrats and republicans of New York of
EXTENDING THE REFORM MOVEMENT
that has been inaugurated there so successfully to the entire nation, and the duty of the press to lead in the grand work by educating the masses in their duties and responsibilities as citizens who desire honest government and can rise above the claims of party merely.

THE NEW CHARTER.

I next referred to the proposed new charter for New York city, and requested him to give me his views as to what changes are demanded. He replied promptly but courteously.

"These, sir, are subjects you must not touch upon. I am now embodying them in my forthcoming message, and you can at once see that under the circumstances it would be highly improper for me to touch upon it in a conversation of this character. I hope to make some suggestions in the message that will commend themselves to the Legislature."

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

I called his attention to Judge Bedford's charge to the Grand Jury for the punishment of the Ring thieves, and asked him if it was not the duty of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury to act, and if he thought they had jurisdiction. In reply he read from the law, showing that it was clearly within their power to take criminal proceedings against the conspirators, but, as he was not aware of the character of the evidence obtained, he could not express an opinion whether they should institute criminal proceedings. If the evidence justified it, it was, however, clearly their duty to investigate and bring the guilty to trial.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

I remarked to him that there were many in New York who are decidedly in favor of the abolition of the election of the Judiciary and District Attorney of New York, and leaving it to the principle of appointment by the Executive, and inquired his views on the subject. In reply he stated that it was a subject upon which he was not decided which would be best. He had thought in the past that under the election system we had secured good judges, but the term was too short. Now when the term has been extended there cannot be such objections to the elective system as formerly. To fill the office of District Attorney by appointment would require a change of the constitution, and it might not be advisable.

"But, Governor, there are complaints that the criminal classes of New York receive too much leniency. Indeed, police officials who have arrested desperate offenders have time and again assured me that it was almost impossible for them to get some of them convicted when the evidence was overwhelming."

"I am sorry to hear it. Mr. Garvey cannot be knowing to it. I have always considered him a conscientious, upright prosecutor."

"No, I do not believe he is; the police officers do not suspect him by any means, but they claim it is nevertheless true that by some subtle influence, that they cannot fathom, it is utterly impossible to convict some of the most daring offenders."

"I know something of the difficulties of punishing criminals.
WHEN I WAS RECORDER
a desperate fellow was before me twice and each time escaped by some means, "fixing" the prosecuting witness or by some other trick; but the third time he presented himself before me I "fixed" him. I suppose my charge convicted him, and I sent him to Sing Sing for five years. Six months after, while walking down Broadway, I saw him standing in a doorway of a gambling house. He had been pardoned out."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE—THE VETO POWER.

I next touched upon the composition of the Legislature, and asked His Excellency if he anticipated a factious opposition from the majority in the ensuing session.

"Well, no; I do not apprehend that we will seriously come in conflict; but it depends upon the temper of the Legislature. During my first year as Governor the republicans had a majority, and I believe they sustained my vetoes. It may be different now, however, when they have so much heavier a majority. I shall exercise the veto power carefully, and shall certainly offer no factious opposition; they may, however, attempt some job that it may be necessary for me to veto, and I shall do my duty."

Here the conversation lagged for a moment while I was cogitating upon the propriety of sounding His Excellency upon the frauds; but he came quickly to the rescue, with the remark (smiling):—

"Well, now, let me interview you. What do you hear new in the city? I wonder was that speech reported as having been made by James O'Brien at a serenade true—that he charged the republican reformers with breaking faith?"

"I could not speak of my own knowledge on the subject; but I referred generally to the combinations in New York and the Custom House. His Excellency spoke of General Arthur as a gentleman of culture and probity; but he could not speak of his capacity as an organizer and leader of a party such as the Custom House patronage controls. Of Mr. Tilden he spoke in high terms as a statesman and an honest politician, who was well adapted to lead any movement looking to sweeping reform. Of Tweed and the Ring he said but little, remarking that he had seen Tweed, he believed, but once since the Legislature adjourned. I made a remark touching the riot of this year, and referred to the sinking of that excitement in the greater ones that had followed the exposure of the operation of the Ring. This drew from the Governor the
RECITATION OF AN INCIDENT
showing what sudden changes may come over a man blinded by prejudice.

"I was sitting here in my office some days ago," said the Governor, "when a man sent word he wished to see me. I was very busy, but I give everybody an audience, and admitted him. After taking a seat he asked,

"'You are the Governor of the State I believe?'"

"'Yes.'"

"'And as such Commander-in-Chief of the forces?'"

"'I am.'"

"'He then questioned me upon the right of officers to order ball cartridges to be used, and I explained to him the circumstances when they should be very guarded in firing on the people. Suddenly he said:—

"'Governor, I had a brother-in-law killed that day by your troops.'"

"'I am very glad of it," I responded, "if he were guilty.'"

"'But he was innocent.'"

"'Then I am most heartily sorry.'"

Then he pulled from his vest pocket a bullet and, holding it up, remarked:—

"'That is the ball that killed him. Had I seen you the day after the riot
I WOULD HAVE KILLED YOU.'"

"'I have no doubt of it, sir,'" I replied.

"'Governor, I am keeping this bullet for next 12th of July to kill some one.'"

"You are? My friend, have you considered the matter deliberately? Did your brother-in-law leave a widow?'"

"'Yes.'"

"'And orphaned children?'"

"'Yes.'"

"'And you say he was an innocent victim?'"

"'I do.'"

"Now think for a moment," I said. "You intend to keep that bullet for next 12th of July. Have you not thought that that bullet may render husbandless and fatherless another family whose support and stay may be as innocent of crime as your brother-in-law?"

"I observed him closely and saw that the application went home, although for a moment he showed some bravado. Finally he arose, presented his hand, and thanking me for the interview remarked that he had changed his mind very much in consequence."

"And," added the Governor, turning to me, "that gentleman will not use that ballet next July."

Then I arose, and thanking the Governor, was on the eve of retiring when he remarked:

"I am sorry you have not obtained more information from me. But, really, I have not had time to carefully weigh the subject of what the democracy should do. Yet I am fully impressed with the great responsibility that rests upon the people, and the necessity for all opposed to corrupt government, whether city, State or national, uniting in a grand crusade against it, even if for the time some may be compelled to forego convictions a little. Good-bye, sir, I am glad you have called."

WHAT CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH SAYS.

Leaving the Executive office, where I had passed so pleasant an hour with the Governor, I turned into Congress Hall, and, presenting my card to a colored waiter, requested it to be conveyed to room 8, where Chief Justice Sanford E. Church writes his finest judicial decisions.

A few minutes later the waiter returned with the remark, "This way, sir." Ascending one flight of stairs he pointed to a door on the right, and I stood, hat in hand, before Chief Justice Church, who sat at a table engaged in writing and consulting opinions in books that lay scattered over the table and carpet. Wheeling about he arose, welcomed me most cordially and pointed to a seat.

"Judge," I remarked, "I have taken a run up to the capital to inform myself as to the sentiments of politicians and statesmen over our recent defeat. I inquired of the Governor, who would be best able to enlighten me, and he suggested that a chat with you might be very interesting to the readers of the HERALD. And I am certain our editor will take great pleasure in spreading your views in his columns."

"Well, really, I fear I can be of but little service to you, as I have not conversed much with politicians since the election; and, indeed, it was so recent that we have scarcely had time to carefully consider the causes of our defeat and conceive a plan for future action. One thing we do feel is, that
NEW YORK DEFEATED OUR STATE TICKETS,
that had the reformers, both democrats and republicans, carried out the understanding faithfully the State ticket would have triumphed. We have heard that in some cases the reformers failed to run our State ticket, and hence New York defeated us, we think. Passed elections clearly show that the democracy are in the majority in the State, and the defeat of our ticket can be accounted for as I have indicated."

"I have heard such statements, Judge, but cannot, from personal knowledge, assert their correctness. But, Judge, do you hear of any proposed reorganization of the democracy of the State?"

"Reorganization? I do not clearly understand you."

"It is rumored that a reorganization of the democracy of the State and nation is mooted. Will there likely be any changes in
THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE?"

"That is a matter for the consideration of the convention; but I believe some changes in its composition may be made. I have not heard of any well settled determination to reorganize the democracy of the nation."

"It has been asserted that some republicans, opposed to Grant's re-election, are feeling the democratic pulse to see if it is not possible to unite the anti-Grant republicansans democrats on a
TICKET THAT WILL DEFEAT GRANT."

The eminent jurist hesitated a moment and replied:—

"I have not been an advocate of coalitions. The democracy of the nation is too great a power to surrender its principles in a scramble for office. Its past history is too brilliant to forego its policy for a division of spoils, and it still lives and will live for a brilliant future that must come some time."

"I do not mean to say that it is proposed to sacrifice principle for the gains of office, but in the cause of general reform to form a union of all parties on some liberal basis for the defeat of President Grant, and the termination of the corrupt practices, the lavish expenditures of money and the corruption of the people that is said to characterize the present rule at Washington."

Again the Judge hesitated before answering, but finally declared,

"Sir, you speak of corruption in the administration of the nation.
IT IS SAD TO CONTEMPLATE,
but it is nevertheless a fact, that bribery, corruption, peculation and defalcation are the order under Grant's administration. I do sincerely believe that in this nation there is a great majority of the people opposed to the re-election of Mr. Grant. They are disgusted with his statesmanship and the robbery that rules under it. But
THE DEMOCRACY IS NOT YET DEAD.
It has statesmen left who can lead it to victory if wise counsels prevail. When the time comes they can be found, whether we search for them in the modest law office, the marts of commerce or the sanctum. Yes, we have statesmen left whose names have never been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, who could lead our party to victory and give the people the reforms they so much demand. No man can guess who will be the next President. I see your journal, the HERALD, declares that Grant cannot be defeated. I do not think so. There is a determination on the part of thinking, reading people that a change must come, and it will come. The infamous dishonesty of the federal administration affects the pockets of the people, and the great reform movement of New York shows that when the people will it
CORRUPTION MUST VACATE ITS SEAT
and fall before the ballots of the voting millions."

"But, Judge, is it not possible that a union of all anti-administration men could be formed, for the public good, from both parties, as I have indicated?"

"It might be accomplished; but there is time enough. There is no hurry."

"Time enough? If Grant is to be defeated there is work to be done, and the quicker the ball is put in motion the surer will be the success of the movement."

"I do not see it in that light. Great revolutions of public sentiment have been conceived in an hour and executed in a week.
WHEN THE PEOPLE RESOLVE TO MOVE THEY MOVE QUICKLY
and sweep everything from their path. We have several months yet in which to work. How is it proposed to accomplish this fusion of parties?"

"One of the Western papers suggests the immediate call of a convention of delegates—republican and democrats opposed to Grant's re-election—a conference on the basis of such a union and the selection of such men as all anti-Grant, anti-corruption, anti-bribery and anti-present-taking men can unite upon."

"Something might possibly come of it; but I tell you, sir, we should not talk of men now. We should work. It is useless to discuss the fitness of this man or that man as a standard bearer. When the time comes the right man can be found, and he may be found in the place least expected."

The Judge paused for a moment and appeared lost in a reverie of thought. Then his eyes brightened and quickly came the words:—

"We may talk of the means with which to achieve the end, but I tell you there is
ONE POWER SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
to defeat Grant and his party of peculations, defalcations and high taxes."

"And what is that?"

"The press."

"How so?"

"By combining to educate the people in the rascalities of the present rule at Washington. Oh! sir, if there was ever a time when I desired for a moment to throw aside law and control the policy of
A GREAT EDUCATOR LIKE THE HERALD
or *Tribune*, that time is now, when we are in danger of having our dearest liberties wrested from us, and our constitution torn into fragments. We are approaching a crisis which will show whether the reform movement started in your city shall sweep like a wave over the entire country and
CARRY DOWN IN THE WRECK THE UNSCRUPULOUS PARTY,
or whether Grant is to rule for another term, and stealing, bribery and defalcations go on until there will be no longer a chance to rescue the government and the constitution from utter destruction. Oh! what a chance, what
A GLORIOUS CHANCE IS THERE FOR THE HERALD
at the present critical moment to make an immortal name by boldly attacking corruption in high places, by holding up to the gaze of the people of this country day after day, in column after column, the sins, the swindles, the bribery, the defalcations, the intrigues, the encroachments upon the constitution that had characterised the present administration."

"But the great difficulty, Judge, in uniting the journals of the country against Grant is that the republican papers are subsidized from Washington."

"Let them go. Unite the democratic and independent press of the country in a crusade for the education of the people and you would see one of the grandest revolutions in public sentiment of the age. The people must be educated in the crimes and shortcomings of the party in power. We see the effect of this kind of education in the career of the HERALD and *Tribune*, which have made public sentiment for years. We want every paper in the country filled with sharp, pointed editorials that the masses can understand. The constant dropping of water will
BANISH A ROCK FROM THE PATHWAY OF A RIVULET.
That little instrument, the pen, when above it is a clear brain and behind it a patriotic heart, can accomplish a greater work. It can make statesmen honest, sweep away the obstructions to honest and constitutional government. Oh! sir, let the press speak out. Let them show the great people who read and think and act upon their teachings the way to honest government. Let them expose the increased taxation, the plundering of the public money, the utter disregard of the constitution, that prevails at Washington and, my word for it, the people will achieve the reforms we want. Let the press make public sentiment and the
PUBLIC SENTIMENT WILL FIND THE STATESMAN.
When the time comes it will enter some office or counting room, or sanctum, or modest manor and, leading him forth by the hand, install a statesman of honesty, ability and patriotism as their choice at the White House."

While the brave old jurist was uttering these sentiments—the spirit of which is given, although I may not have put them in his words—his face was radiant with enthusiasm, and every motion of his lips and glance of his eye betokened the earnestness with which he was impelled. Finally, after half-an-hour's interview with one of the clearest minds in the State, I reluctantly arose to depart. As he grasped my hand in parting salutation he continued:—

"YES; THERE IS STILL HOPE BEFORE US,
and it is in the press. The people are ripe for a great political revolution, in which the press must be in the foreground of the battle, against the corrupt bribe-takers and peculators who are revelling in all departments of the government, and
GRANT IS AS BIG A DEVIL
as any of them, only he takes his bribes in a less objectionable shape. Farewell, sir; let us hope for the best."

TRIAL BY JURY.

Attempt to Tamper with a Jury and its Consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1871.

In view of the general interest which is felt in the prosecution of the Tammany thieves, and the possibility that some of them or their friends may attempt to tamper with some member or members of the Grand Jury appointed to try them, I send the following account of the manner in which a party came to grief in this city this morning for that offence:—

Some time ago a policeman shot and killed a man and was arrested for murder. Having learned that one John Tiley was on the jury the officer sought him out and endeavored to influence his action in the case when it should be called for trial. Said he, "Tiley, stick out, and don't let them hang him (the ex-officer on trial), and it will be all right for you." His remarks were overheard by some one who reported them, and the consequence was that both Tiley and Hawkins were arrested.

District Attorney Mann this morning called the attention of the Court to the circumstance, and a short examination culminated in their being held to bail in $2,000 each to answer to the charge of "interfering with the course of justice."

Jurymen will, in all probability, be left to themselves in Philadelphia hereafter.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

Arrest of Hanson—Forgeries to the Amount of $30,000 Charged Against Him.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

J. A. Hanson, who is implicated in the recently discovered forgeries, was arrested last evening on the complaint of the Third National Bank, and in default of $2,500 bail was committed for examination. Ten notes, of $3,000 each, are said to have been discounted at various banks, on which he had forged the endorsement of John J. Clark, his father-in-law. The accused is a member of the firm of Hanson & Bonner, insurance brokers, of State street.

Patrick Costello was killed last evening while crossing a railroad track in Dorchester.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Democratic Coalition with Anti-Grant Republicans.

Conference of Democratic Magnates on the Subject.

Montgomery Blair Promulgates the Proposition of His Wing of the Democracy—Any Bolting Republican Candidate To Be Supported by the Democrats—Severe Arraignment of President Grant—Secret History of His Nomination in 1868.

Cullen Bryant, Greeley, Trumbull, Davis, Carpenter or Gratz Brown Acceptable for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

The question of a coalition between the recalcitrant republicans and the democratic leaders took a remarkable shape to-night, and Montgomery Blair, Senator Casserly and a few other persons who carry the democratic burden on their shoulders had a conference at the house of Judge Field of the Supreme Court, to determine upon a policy for the coming Presidential canvass. The policy agreed upon was foreshadowed this morning in an interview which Blair caused to be inserted in an obscure paper in this city. In this report, which reads as if the son of the old Blair had some time or other seen a printed specimen of an actual interview, the Hon. Montgomery Blair says:—

"Grant is
NOTHING BUT A SOLDIER.
His whole idea of a government is that of a camp. Grant loves power, and that is all he cares for. He is not now, nor has he ever been a republican. If he is anything at heart he is a democrat. He was a necessity to the republican party. Knowing his politics as well as I did, I was in favor of giving him the democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1868. In fact, there was considerable talk about this step at that time, and it was not distasteful to Grant. I went to New New and talked with Tilden, Sanford E. Church and others, and they authorized me to
OFFER GRANT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION,
which I did, but Grant fooled me. He was only coquetting with us. Washburne had got hold of him, and just afterwards Rawlings came out with his Galena speech. He would have taken the democratic nomination if he hadn't got the republican, but his good sense told him that a republican nomination would more likely result in his election, and so he took it, as a mere matter of business. He wanted power and that was all. Grant is an ignorant man, but still he is able in his way.

HE DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT BOOKS.

He told me that he never read a book in his life. He knows very little of public affairs. He is hardly even versed in the current history of the times. He will not accept of advice, but aims to dictate his own opinions. He never has any advisers. His kitchen Cabinet is composed of a lot of young men, who are there simply to do his bidding. Grant likes henchmen, and not advisers. That is why Chandler, Nye, Morton and Stewart and the like are in his confidence. He tells them to go and do a thing and they do it without asking questions.

THESE SENATORS ARE MERELY HIS HENCHMEN.

They are the ones that would destroy Sumner and elevate Cameron. Look at his treatment of Greeley, Bryant, Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull. He has not an original or representative republican in his Cabinet whom he placed there by choice. Boutwell's nomination was a clear accident and something which Grant could not avoid. There are Fish, Robeson, Belknap, Delano and Creswell—
THEY REPRESENT NOTHING,
and have no States behind them. They have been identified with no principles or connected with prominent measures, and it is doubtful if any of them would be elected to the pettiest local offices by their constituencies. Nor were any of them original republicans. Grant never advises with the real leaders of the republican party. He has eliminated that element from the organization.

BUT GRANT IS VERY STRONG.

He has a mysterious hold on the political strikers and that influential element known as the sporting fraternity. Tom Murphy and all that free and easy class like Grant. They have something in common, and he most fittingly represents it. Grant has also
A HOLD ON THE METHODISTS.
He thinks Bishop Simpson the greatest man in the world, and the Methodists, being somewhat sectarian, have about the same opinion of Grant. But Grant's personal strength is nothing in comparison with his other holds on the country. Grant is a protectionist, and all the tariff men go for him. He is a jobber, and the railroad monopolies support him. He appeals directly to the selfish interests of men. Then there are the national banks, holding four hundred millions of government securities, doing business with no other capital than the credit the government has loaned them, located all over the country and established wherever there is a town having upward of three thousand inhabitants. Then come the office-holders,
AN ARMY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG,
which ramifies through every part of the country. It is the alliance of these vast interests which gives Grant and his radical co-workers
THEIR ALMOST IRRESISTIBLE STRENGTH.
The masses of the people, who are victims of this alliance, are divided among themselves. A large portion of them in the North are in the employ of, or controlled by, the vast interests as employés or debtors. They pay immense sums for political purposes to carry on newspapers and to hire political writers and speakers. The thoughtless element in our population catch the contagious spirit of the times, and from a thousand different motives yield to what they believe to be the irresistible power of such a monoyed organization in the control of the powers of the government. In
THE MACHINERY WHICH HE CAN USE
for re-election Grant may be said to fight at the head of a regular army against an opposing force of untrained volunteers. There must be some sacrifices made to defeat him. It is a work which appeals to the whole nation and not to any particular party. The real republican party is against him. He has snubbed them and denounced them until their self-respect has forced them to retaliate.
GRANT'S MOST FORMIDABLE OPPONENTS
are to-day republicans. They are doing him more injury than all other influences combined, and he knows it. Now

MY PLAN IS THIS,

and it is a plan, too, which is no new thing. The democratic party is taunted with sectionalism, and this fact alone should keep it as an organization out of the next Presidential canvass. The war spirit is not dead yet, and this name alone is hated enough to manufacture hundreds of thousands of radical votes at a day's notice. This sectional clamor is a thing that must be killed now. It will always be forced into existence in the presence of what has popularly come to be known as the Southern party. Let the democratic party as an organization stand back, and let the field be kept clear to the disaffected and independent republicans. The Missouri programme suits me. There the radicals were defeated through this kind of cooperation. Let the radicals call their Convention and nominate Grant, and then let
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS BOLT
and nominate whoever they please, and then the democrats rally to his support. This is the way Lincoln got in in 1860, and in this way Grant can easily be defeated. I have reason to know that it has been under consideration now for about a year, and it meets with but little opposition. I met Senator Casserly yesterday and he tells me he warmly approves this policy. Senator Stockton sends me word that he approves it. I met Bob Ould to-day and talked it to him, and his eyes glistened at the prospect that the South could be relieved from military tyranny. You know Wade Hampton long ago advocated this as the true policy for the South. It is universally acknowledged that the opposition to Grant agree as to

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The independent republicans are in favor of civil service reform, reduction of taxation, revenue reform. They are opposed to monopolies, to bartering away our public domain, to grasping railroad corporations, to voting subsidies to steamships, to giving power to the President to declare martial law in the States, to the rapid progress now being made towards centralization, to corruption, to fraud and to nepotism, and so are the democrats. Except a few historic traditions, the democracy have no other platform.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

There are about half-a-dozen among which there could be no particular choice. My personal preference is for William Cullen Bryant. He would make a magnificent leader. His private character is as spotless as snow, while his public record is an honor to the country. He is sound in political principles, too. He has one advantage over Greeley, in that he is not an advocate of the tariff monopolists. Still there is Trumbull and Judge Davis, Senator Carpenter, and in the West Gratz Brown is very popular. Any one of these gentlemen would make a splendid run, and, with a fair canvass, would beat Grant.

It was immediately after the publication of this interview that the meetings at Judge Fields was held, and the most important results are expected.

THE PRINCE AT HIS PRAYERS

How Alexis Went to Church—A Day of Rest—The Deputations from Boston and Philadelphia.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Regulations Regarding the Navy Yard Ball.

A CARD FROM REV. MR. BJERRING.

In the programme laid out by the Reception Committee it was allowed that the Grand Duke should rest yesterday, in accordance with divine and human law. The upper ten of Gotham had seen, shaken hands and conversed with him, and although it takes a great deal of that sort of thing to satisfy the *beau monde* when a Prince is in question, the dear creatures reposed on their already won laurels in this direction. The Prince, too, was satisfied to rest, much as he is charmed by the confessed beauty of American ladies and gratified at the magnificence of every step in his reception. Both parties in the
HIGH-TONED CONFLICT OF COURTESIES
may be said to have rested on their arms, and taken pleasure in the breathing space, as the *preux chevaliers* of the good old days lifted their visors for a moment on the lists of the famous Cloth of Gold. To-day the heralds will blow their 'livening blasts once more, the silken cord will be severed, and fair faces, wreathed in killing smiles, will do battle with the gayly-caparisoned knightly champion of an empire in the gentle war, where the deepest wounds will be dealt by the weapons of winged glances going straight to the heart. Cupid, it is hoped, will be sparing in his barbs, and leave the parties to their tournament, as it is desirable that nothing very serious should occur.

The Grand Duke arose betimes and breakfasted in his own apartments, according to his wont, after which the carriages were ordered to convey himself and suite to the Greek church on Second avenue. Five vehicles were driven to the Eighteenth street entrance, and into these the party entered at ten o'clock. But few witnessed the exit of the Prince, and the carriages drove off rapidly uptown.

AT HIS PRAYERS.

Before nine o'clock a curious crowd had begun to gather in Second avenue in the vicinity of 951, the Russo-Greek church. By half-past nine A. M. this crowd numbered a few hundreds, and at twenty minutes past ten the street and sidewalks from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street were thick with people of all ages and both sexes. Gray-haired men and dashing swells were there; fashionably dressed ladies stood side by side with servant maids, and Sunday school and street children filled in any little gaps that existed in the gathering multitude. It required the united and steady efforts of Captain Gunner and several of his men to keep a passage clear in front of the house for the entrance of the imperial party. The windows and stoops of the houses on the east side of the avenue were
SWARMING WITH HUMAN BEINGS,
and at twenty minutes past ten A. M., as the imperial carriages drove up, a cry was raised
"HERE HE IS; HERE HE IS,"
and cheers and applause followed. A live prince is a novelty in those parts, albeit the sovereigns are without number.

The service had been designed for ten o'clock, but the Grand Duke was a little late in arriving at the church. He was accompanied by Admiral Possiet, Captain Schavroff, Consul General Bodisco and Vice Consul Schultze and a few officers of lesser note from the fleet. There were in all about sixteen persons, including Mrs. Bjerring, the wife of the officiating clergyman, and another lady. During the performance of the entire service the distinguished party stood up, the Grand Duke having a position to the right of the outer altar rail, within which stood the choir, who had volunteered from the Svetlana for this occasion. The reader must understand that this Greek church consists of the parlors of a private house, and only a part of the front parlor is allotted to the congregation. A space of about five feet by eighteen is separated from the congregation, and also from
THE ALTAR PROPER OR THE HOLY PLACE.
Within this space the choir stood on the right, while the officiating priest during a part of the service occupied a desk on the left. A richly carved screen, with beautifully gilded swinging doors, divides this space again from the holy place whereon rests the chalice, the crucifix and the implements of service. During the consecration of the Eucharistic implements these doors are closed, but at other times they are open, so that the priest is heard and seen by the congregation. The chalice was covered with a heavy red satin cloth, richly embroidered and fringed with solid gold, and the crucifix with which the priestly blessing was given is of solid gold about eight inches in length. It was handed to the Prince, who kissed it, Father Bjerring meantime having advanced beyond the altar rail to perform the service.

The portions of Scripture read were taken from Luke, xii., 16 to 21 inclusive, which describes the rich man pulling down his barns to build greater ones and God blasting his foolish schemes by demanding his life suddenly. The narrative of
THE CLEANSING OF THE TEN LEPERS
found in Luke, xvii., 11 to 19 inclusive, was also read. During the progress of the service, which lasted an hour and a quarter, prayers were offered up five times for the imperial family of Russia severally, by name, and twice for the President of the United States, the Governors and all in authority among us. Prayers were also offered for the Holy Synod of Warsaw, for the Patriarch of the Russo-Greek Church, for the catecumens, and priests and people of the orthodox Greek Church, and for other special and general objects and blessings and mercies. The litany and *Te Deum* was sung alternately in English by the priest and in the Sclavic tongue by the choir. The English tongue is used here because it is the one best understood by promiscuous congregations, and the Sclavic is the language by which Greek Catholicism was introduced into Russia, and it is retained as having a sort of peculiar sacredness on that account.

Toward the close of the service the priest handed the Grand Duke a small piece off the consecrated sacramental bread which he took away with him. A short season of handshaking and greetings took place at the close, and Father Bjerring was invited to dine with the Prince in the evening. Ex-Minister
CATACAZY WAS NOTICEABLY ABSENT
from the service. It was understood that he was indisposed and afraid to be out. Rev. Father Bjerring got the consent of the imperial party to admit certain representatives of the press to the service on Thursday next—Thanksgiving Day—when the Grand Duke and attendants will also be present. The admission will be by tickets, and as the number to be admitted is limited the reverend gentleman will make his selections, and if some should be debarred it will not be because he would make invidious distinctions, but as he cannot admit all promiscuously, he must choose those who come from the leading journals of the city. Had he admitted every one who applied yesterday a place as large as Trinity church would have been necessary to stow them all away; and on Saturday he was kept on his feet all day long answering the inquiries of ladies who were most anxious to obtain a view of a prince at his prayers.

At the close of the service yesterday the party reentered their carriage amid the cheers of the multitude, who held their ground firmly in spite of cold and rain while the Prince and his suite were in church. And it was several minutes after they had been driven away ere the crowd dispersed to their homes.

On returning to the Clarendon the good young man found that the benevolent intentions of the Reception Committee were in a fair way to be thwarted by the ungodliness of committees from less godly cities than New York, to wit, Boston and Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY DEPUTATION

were in waiting to pounce on the imperial boy and offer him the hospitalities of their village. The Prince received them very courteously, and, after some consultation with Mr. Catacazy, decided that the 7th of December should be the day whereon the heart of Pennsylvania would be gladdened by the sight of his imperial blondness. The hearts of the Commonalty of Philadelphia overflowed at this princely response, and they went their ways imbued with the idea of Sam Slick, that "there's a deal of humanity about a man," even though he be a Prince

THE BOSTON DELEGATION,

captained by Mayor William Gaston, and otherwise consisting of Mayor Fox, General Meade, John Rice and John Cochran, were next presented, and comported themselves with all the elegance which dignifies Beacon street, combined with the gentlemanly ease of a lounger on that wonderful common. Cordiality was again the order, and the handshaking was such as not to break the bones of Alexis' fingers, for if there is anything Boston prides itself on it is a genteel handshake. The modern Athenians retired from the presence of the Sclavonic Apollo with the assurance that the city of exquisite nothingness should have the opportunity of seeing him, if needs be, in the midst of its Common, with a full brass band accompaniment, if Gilmore's musicians were included in the programme. The exact day was not made known, but will be before the Duke leaves the city. The remainder of the day was passed in quietude, the only guest at dinner being the Rev. Mr. Bjerring, of the Greek Church. Rear

ADMIRAL SMITH'S RECEPTION

to the Grand Duke takes place at his house in the Navy Yard to-day at one P. M. The Duke and suite will be conveyed in carriages across the Catharine Street Ferry and thence to the Navy Yard by the York street entrance. The Rear Admiral will conduct the Duke to the Navy Yard and shops and will then lead the way to his house, where Mrs. Smith will receive the distinguished visitor. It is understood that he will dine with Vice Admiral Rowan at six P. M. and visit the Opera in the evening. In connection with
THE NAVY YARD BALL,
the following are the regulations for the arrival of guests:—

Invited guests to the Naval Ball on Tuesday evening, November 28, are expected to enter the yard by the York street entrance, where an admission ticket will be required to be shown for each occupant of a carriage, except in cases where it is expressed on the ticket that a "lady" or "ladies" are included in the invitation.

These tickets will be given up at the entrance to the ball room in the Equipment Building, where a carriage check, with coupons, will be given, and the carriages pass out through the rear of the building, and take positions assigned them by the police.

These requirements will be strictly enforced.

By order of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS

Pay Director J. C. Eldredge, Chairman Executive Committee.
Com. Ralph Chandler,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Com. D. B. Harmony,
Com. H. A. Adams,
Chief Eng. E. S. De Luce,
Medical Insp'r G. Peck,
Paym'r J. H. Stevenson,
Lieut. Col. J. L. Broome, U. S. M. C.

The following letter from Rev. Mr. Bjerring, in relation to the article which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, will explain itself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I must beg you to allow me to make some little explanation in relation to your article on the Russian Church. You express surprise that no Episcopal edifice has been placed at my disposal, so that His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke and suite could have attended divine service therein. In answer to this I must state that had any edifice been offered to me I could not have accepted the offer without instructions from St. Petersburg. You also state that I was a professor in a Jesuit college in Baltimore, which statement I must emphatically deny. I am your obedient servant,

N. BJERRING.

THE SNOW ON THE PLAINS.

A Battalion of Infantry Frozen Up in Montana—Loss of Life by Snow Slides in Utah—Buffalo Hunters and Cattle Herders in Kansas Frozen to Death.

A Battalion of Infantry Blocked Up in the Snow in Montana Territory—The Men Terribly Frozen.

HELENA, Montana Territory, Nov. 25, 1871.

A Fort Shaw (Montana) special to-day says that two companies of the Seventh infantry, Major Freeman commanding, while returning from Fort Browning, were caught in yesterday's fearful storm, and are now camped twelve miles from here with a number of men badly frozen.

Ten of the frozen men have been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, but are being brought in as fast as possible. The men are frozen principally about the feet and will lose their toes and some even their feet.

The thermometer this morning stood at 30 degrees below zero. Eight o'clock P. M.—The thermometer now stands 15 degrees below zero.

No stages have arrived from any direction within the last thirty-six hours.

Cattle and Herders Frozen to Death in Western Kansas—Anxiety Felt for Buffalo Hunters.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 26, 1871.

The recent storm was one of unprecedented severity on the Plains. In Western Kansas large numbers of Texas cattle and several herders were frozen to death. Five bodies, supposed to be those of buffalo hunters, were brought into Hayes City last night frozen stiff.

Great anxiety is felt for other parties who were hunting buffalo, and who have not been heard from since the storm.

Death in the Canyons—The Snow Slides in the Wasatch Region of Utah.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 25, 1871.

It is reported that the loss of life by the late snow slides in the canyons is far more serious than stated yesterday, and quite a number of persons are missing and supposed to be lost. It is storming again to-day in the mining districts of the Wasatch, and an unusually hard winter seems inevitable.

BREAKING THE FETTERS.

A Bold and Successful Dash of Burglars from a Jersey Jail—A "Werry Wigilant" Deputy.

Three notorious ruffians who were prisoners in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City made their escape on Saturday morning. One is Morey Harris, alias Henry Adams, a New York expert, who has hardly a rival in the art of breaking, entering and carrying off. He was arrested about three months ago on suspicion of being a member of the gang that broke into the residence of John Anness, in Varick street, Jersey City. The charge could not be well sustained, however, before a jury, and in order to prevent
THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST
from wandering off to pastures new he was sent to the County Penitentiary at Snake Hill for three months. He had just completed his term and was awaiting sentence for assaulting an officer. He will hardly trouble the Jersey courts, however, this year.

The second was George Boyd,
A NOTORIOUS PHILADELPHIA PICKPOCKET,
who was arrested on the 23d of last month on the charge of stealing a blank book from James Riach, of 96 York street, Jersey City. When arrested
A CAN OF POWDER
and a sheath knife were found in his possession. He stated that he was an engineer, and in this he unwittingly approached truth, but his sudden arrest frustrated a grand "blow up" in some quarter.

The third was Thomas Murphy, a resident of Hoboken, who was incarcerated on a charge of burglary. It does not appear that this man had descended as low in the scale of crime as the other two, but he obtained their confidence, and Harris
TIPPED HIM A WINK
at every opportunity.

It was known to Mr. Jones, the jailer, several days ago that a conspiracy was on foot for the liberation of some of his prisoners, and he warned Newkirk, his deputy, to be unusually vigilant. The latter is a new appointee, unfortunately for the county, and proved his unfitness for such a position in this instance. The prisoners watched their opportunity, and when darkness set in on Saturday they, by
A CONCERTED MOVEMENT,
gave the verdant deputy the slip, and passed quietly out through the main door into the hall, laughing in their sleeves as they "footed it" at the vigilance of their keepers. When Newkirk was asked about the affair yesterday by a HERALD reporter he squared himself, thrust his hands into his pockets, and, peeping with an air of assumed shrewdness under a Seventh avenue cap, replied curtly, "Oh, I'll tell you fellers nothin'; I don't want you to know nothin' about it; come to-morrow and I'll tell you," and he chuckled at his fancied success in
SUPPRESSING THE MATTER,
as he finished the last word. The Board of Chosen Freeholders should take this case into consideration immediately. The time is past for the election of a new jailer, yet nothing has been done to that end. The election was postponed for three months, and that term expired many days ago.

Detective Connolly visited some well known haunts in New York yesterday in quest of the fugitives, and from information he received two of the gang will be probably returned to their late quarters.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE INDIANA KU KLUX.

Governor Conrad Baker, of Indiana, has issued the following proclamation in reference to the organized band that recently hung the three negro murderers in that State:—

Whereas organized bands of armed and masked men have recently usurped the functions and powers of the judiciary in the counties of Franklin and Clarke, and have assumed the right to forcibly take prisoners from the jails of said counties and execute them for offences against the laws of this State, charged to have been committed by such prisoners, and in the latter county three negro men were taken from the jail and executed by one of these lawless organizations, and it has been made known to me that proclamations have been published in said county of Clarke, purporting to emanate from one of these clans, notifying all colored persons who have settled in said county since the close of the late war, to leave said county on pain of death; and, being also informed that there now are colored prisoners in the jail of Clarke county, who may be in danger of mob violence;

Now, therefore, I, Conrad Baker, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby call upon the local authorities and people of said county, and of all other counties where these illegal organizations may exist, to use all the lawful means in their power for the suppression of the same, and for the speedy arrest and trial of those who have been engaged in the recent terrible tragedy before mentioned. Every citizen and every class of citizens, is entitled to the equal protection of the laws and mob violence must be suppressed and prisoners awaiting trial and their lawful custodians must be protected at all hazards. To this end all the means at my command will be furnished to the local authorities to aid in the performance of their duties whenever a request to that effect is made. I especially warn the misguided men who are said to be attempting, by organized violence and terrorism, to banish a portion of the people of this State from their homes, that they cannot and shall not succeed, even if it should be necessary to call into requisition the combined powers of the State and national governments to prevent it. The State must rely mainly upon the local authorities in its efforts to guarantee the equal protection of the laws to all her citizens, and if these authorities become powerless in the presence of organized violence, the late legislation of Congress makes ample provision for the intervention of the national authorities, and the President in his proclamation of the 3d of May last, has assured the country that this legislation shall be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in him. Let the people and the constituted authorities of every county in the State be so faithful in their observance and execution of the laws that Indiana may forever avoid the reproach of having rendered the intervention of the national authorities necessary by the lawlessness of her own people or the impotence of her legal authorities.

RELIGIOUS.

The Pith of the Pulpit and the Polemics of the Priests.

A Religious Pageant at St. Stephen's Church.

SERMONS ON THE EUCHARIST.

The Wondrous Soprano of Dr. Chapin's Church.

MR. BEECHER ON THE BIBLE.

The Memorial Service of Mr. Alfred Cookman.

Sermons by Father Merrick, Drs. Starrs, Chapin and Ewer, and Revs. Hepworth, Longacre, McTallen, Ray Palmer and Beecher.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Sermon on the Forgiveness of Enemies and the Bravery of a Christian Life.

Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from St. Luke xxiii., 34—"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

The text, said Mr. Hepworth, indicates an act of supreme heroism. There are different degrees, as there are different kinds of heroism. The kind and degree which Christ illustrated while on the top of Calvary has made the cross the symbol of faith throughout the ages. It is not because a good man died thereon for his principles that we value the cross, but because the Vicegerent of God was never more God-like than when suffering most that we press the symbol of His torture so closely to our hearts. In that last consummating moment we see the nature and quality of Christian heroism. The sufferings of the Lord define the word. Some people risk self for self, and yet we admire it. The military hero, for example, rushes into the thick of the fight, exposes his body with utter recklessness to bullets and wounds in the hope of winning the fight and thus compel an applauding nation to put him on the throne. It is in some sense the transaction of a gambler. He is playing for

A TREMENDOUS STAKE,

and he risks heavily. He even throws his life into the chances of the game. He is willing to risk being nothing in order that he may, if chance favor him, become everything. It is either a grave or a throne. He takes the chances very much in the state of mind in which a gambler throws the dice when he knows that either great wealth or ragged poverty will be the result. The world admires even this. There is something grand about such towering and ambitious selfishness. But there is another kind of heroism—a loftier type and far more inspiring—it is that which loses sight of self entirely, which hides all personal interest and is willing to sacrifice everything for the good of others. This is ideal. This is wonderful. The martyrs possessed it when they suffered for the truth. They could gain nothing for themselves, but because the world would gain a great deal they died. They will have

MONUMENTS IN HEAVEN,

though no image of brass shall record for the admiration of the ages their grandeur and faith. Now, I am inclined to think that the heroism of which history bears record is of the poorest kind. I would not undervalue it, for I know the inspiration that comes of it. But I cannot help feeling that in the common ranks of life as lofty deeds are daily achieved as those which honor kings and build thrones. Poor Marie Antoinette died bravely, and the whole world has wept at her sad story. But in those very days many a brave daughter of the people, with unselfish purpose, went to the guillotine for her country, and many a brave peasant died behind the barricades whose story will never be sung until the angels sing it in the New Jerusalem. I want to say that there is a heroism which the world takes note of because it is seen in high places, and that there is a heroism which God takes note of, though the hero or heroine may never be known to fame. In our ordinary lives there is ample opportunity to show the highest qualities. A mother waits upon her sick child, hardly knowing how to buy bread, and yet wearing herself out by night and day without a murmur. Divinely unselfish, she sacrifices everything for her child, and

WHEN THE DAISIES GROW

above the soft bed on which she has laid her only one, she feels still God's presence, and through her lonely life she walks without a doubt of her Father's goodness. That quality of soul is regal. I have been reading some accounts of the Western fires. I don't believe the stoutest heart could read the description of those forest fires with dry eyes. The raging element, like a fiend with a crackling laugh, comes along his victorious path, levelling the forests and sweeping whole villages into one common ruin. Then mothers forget everything, except their babes, and rush into the burning house determined to die with the cradled babe rather than live without it. Husbands dig holes in the ground for their little families, and fight the devouring element until the very flesh on their brawny arms is crisped by the fire and drops to the ground in hot flakes. The noblest elements of manhood and womanhood come to the surface. We are proud of our brothers and sisters. We thank God that human nature is made of such noble material, and we feel like transferring something of that self-forgetful spirit to our own lives. The trouble with most of us is not that we are not capable, but that we are not willing.

WE SUCCUMB TO CIRCUMSTANCES,

instead of fighting them. We ought to learn a lesson from the old rhyme of our childhood, which tells how a very wise man who happened to jump into a bramble bush and scratch out both his eyes, instead of sitting down and claiming the pity of the world by having a printed placard hung from his neck, saying I am blind, groped about bravely until he found another bramble bush, and then, with a tremendous leap, scratched his eyes in again. It is cowardly to sit down and pine because you do not get on as you expect to. This heroism, which I would have you make your own, is the result of faith. You must believe before you can be brave. Christ trusted implicitly, and so dared everything. Nothing harmful could come to Him so long as He was in the hands of God, and He felt Himself to be always there. If you and I can feel that we are God's children, and that His providence is round us by night and by day, we, too, can be heroic.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Day of Judgment—Necessity of Earnest Preparation—Sermon by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G.

The Cathedral was crowded yesterday, and the interior of the edifice presented the usual solemn and impressive appearance. Mass was commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father McNamee officiating as celebrant. The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey was present during the services. At the termination of the first gospel the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar General, preached a sermon, and took his text from St. Matthew, xxiv., 15-35. The reverend gentleman said that the portion of the Scriptures selected by the Church for the gospel of the day was part of a discourse delivered by our blessed Saviour to his disciples on Mount Olives. Being seated on an elevated spot opposite to the city of Jerusalem he delivered to them the famous prophecy concerning its distraction and the site on which it stood. That prophecy was accomplished within the compass of forty years. But, as is not unusual in prophetic writings, this prophecy had a secondary object in view, and in this instance it referred to

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT,

to which most of the circumstances mentioned in it were particularly applicable, and in that point of view he intended to consider it. The judgment was twofold, particular and general. The condemnation of the rich glutton at the hour of death and the happy exit of poor Lazarus plainly showed that the soul underwent a particular judgment at the hour of death. But besides this particular judgment there was a day of general judgment appointed for all to appear before the judgment seat of God. Theologians assign various reasons for the necessity of this judgment, just to manifest the power of God and to show God's justice, which often sends prosperity to the wicked in this life and adversity to the just; secondly, to separate the just from the wicked and to condemn the one and reward the other in the face of the whole world; thirdly, it was necessary that each might receive the reward of his works, and, fourthly, it was necessary that the body might be judged along with the soul, inasmuch as it was a participator in the joys and sorrows of the world. The particular time appointed for this judgment had never been revealed to man; it was known to God alone. However, the Scriptures informed us it would be preceded by

VARIOUS WONDERS AND SIGNS.

Having described the surrounding circumstances which would mark the day of judgment according to the prophet Joel and St. Hilary, the reverend gentleman proceeded to comment on the absolute necessity of making preparations for the great trial. The books were now open—on the one hand the book of the Gospel and on the other the record of the life of each individual. The examination being over the Judge would come forward and, addressing those on the right, would welcome the blessed to the possession of the Kingdom of Heaven, and, turning to the left, He would banish the wicked from His sight and condemn them to everlasting torture. Having laid before the congregation the circumstances recorded in the Gospel, he would bring them home to those present. The trial which he had submitted to their consideration was one in which they all must bear a part, and on the issue of it would depend their eternal happiness or their eternal misery. They were either to be placed on the right hand or the left. The considerations should influence them to walk in

THE PATHS OF VIRTUE

and good works, so that on the last day they would have the consolation of hearing the joyful words from the lips of the divine Saviour, "Come ye blessed of my Father and possess the kingdom of heaven prepared for you from the beginning of the world." The sermon, which was throughout both earnest and eloquent, was listened to with great attention. The musical selections included the mass by Generali, in C major. The "Gloria" and "Credo" contained fine chorus and concerted pieces, the organ accompaniment being particularly beautiful. Before the sermon the "Veni Creator," a very pleasing yet solemn composition by Gustavus Schmitz, was sung with excellent effect. During offertory "Omni Die," solo and quartet, was appropriately rendered. Professor Schmitz, as usual, presided at the organ. The services terminated shortly after twelve o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

A Bright Particular Star in the World of Song—Eloquent Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin on Individual Responsibilities.

Chronicled, catalogued and chartered as the Church of the Divine Paternity, but popularly known as Dr. Chapin's church, is the edifice of the dual designations at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. To say that there was a large attendance there yesterday morning is only to announce what is the case every Sunday morning when Rev. Dr. Chapin, its popular and eloquent pastor, occupies the pulpit. Another, though a late feature of largely attractive interest connected with the services at this church is the intoned brilliancy of the church music through the accession to the choir of a new and wonderful musical star. The name of this new singer is Miss Emma Abbott. This is hardly the place for biographical sketch writing, but it is a fact of interest worth telling that her short life history, now budding into most brilliant promise, affords a glowing instance of the successful triumph of genius. Born in Wisconsin, she early discovered the powers of her voice, but her parents being poor, and no one to aid her, she had to rely wholly on herself. Determined to come to New York to enter upon a course of musical studies she began giving parlor concerts. While at Toledo Miss Clara Louise Kellogg gave a concert there. She called on Miss Kellogg. "Will you please hear me sing?" with childlike simplicity—for she was only fourteen years old—she asked Miss Kellogg. A cordial compliance greeted her request. The rest is soon told; and it is a story that more deeply will enshrine in universal loving remembrance America's great cantatrice. Miss Kellogg discovered the undeveloped purity, sweetness and power of her voice, took her in charge, brought her to this city and placed her under the care of our best musical teachers. Her voice is soprano, but its bird-like tones are inexpressibly sweet. Miss Nilsson heard her sing last Sunday. At the close of the services Miss Nilsson, with the enthusiasm of genius greeting kindred genius, rushed up to her, told her her name, grasped her warmly by the hand, and told her among other pleasant things, "You can sing as well as I can; there are golden ducats in your voice;" and wound up with pressing her to call upon her at her hotel. We will not undertake to describe her singing. She must be heard to be appreciated; and it is worth a day's journey to go and hear her sing. Already she has been offered opportunities to go to Europe and prepare for the operatic stage.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Chapin took for his text Mark iv., 25—"For he that hath to him shall be given, and he that hath not from him shall be taken even that which he hath." This declaration, he began, was in substance several times in the New Testament. Its meaning is enforcing attention to the divine work. Its lessons are the same. Capacity to improve belongs to all conditions. After a lengthy and eloquent prefatory explanation of the great purport of the text he entered upon its dominant lessons. He enforced thoughtful attention and cultivation as essential to progress in any faculty. There was such a thing as

SUNDAY HEARING,

a mere journalism of hearing. There might be something in the preacher, but God's words, no matter the agents who uttered them, never lacked cogency. To a man stung with the thorn of sin what power in those words, "There is joy in heaven over one soul that repenteteth;" to one in the deep depths of bereavement what beauty and hope in those words, "I am the resurrection." They talked about reading the Bible in schools. It was no matter where or when the Bible was read. The great thing was anxious, zealous hearing. He showed how, under all circumstances of life, a proper reading of the Bible brought comfort, hope and life. Showing next that there was no contradiction in the text, he urged as underlying it a divine law. The faculty used strengthens; the faculty disused withers and decays. The sailor by using his eye can see further than any one else; the athlete can accomplish physical results the physically untrained cannot. So in the fine arts, the faculty of perception of the beautiful by using it becomes finer and more subtle. It is the same with the conscience, which may become so cultivated as to be the

SUBTLE DETECTOR OF WRONG.

And it is the same with our charities. The more we give we want to give. Illustrating this further, he entered upon the practical application of the text. In the first place every man has a talent—a talent embodying power and giving him a place. We are responsible for what we have, not for what we have not. The danger was not that men of great capacities would fail in their duty, but that men of limited capacities would come short in their duties. Under the shield of obscurity such men slip away from the work they should do. All have power, all have capacity, and all are responsible for them. Send out a man of large capacities with a wrong disposition and he works for evil. He knew of nothing so near the devil as a man of educated brain only. A scorching blast marked his pathway. In the great

WORKSHOP OF DUTY

the man of right disposition never fails to find something to do. An ascent to Heaven is by gradual steps of patience, hope and charity. An eloquent illustration of this he gives in the men stopping at their work on the wretched ship Hero in the depths of the vessel, and how much nearer they were to Heaven than working on the upper decks. Some, he went on to say, are troubled about their creed. Creed is nothing. Faith in God and an earnest determination to do right are what are wanted. Faithfulness in the work of love and duty carry men higher—carry men to Heaven. Some think religion a charm—a life preserver that will bear them safely over the stormy ocean of life to the port of Heaven. A felon, condemned to death, borrowed a Bible from a chaplain, and found great comfort in its pages. So good and exemplary he became that the chaplain interceded in his behalf and procured his pardon. On the chaplain announcing to him his pardon, he grasped him fervently by the hand. "I thank you very much," said he, "for your intercession. I thank you especially for this Bible, and hope, sincerely, I shall never want it again." In closing he denounced most scathingly what he characterized as this sort of spasmodic Christianity, and indicated the pathway to Heaven as a simple pathway of love and duty.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Splendid Religious Pageant—Celebrating the Quarant 'Ore—Sermon on the Eucharist, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

At St. Stephen's church yesterday the ceremonies were unusually imposing. Solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past ten in the forenoon and solemn vespers were chanted in the afternoon. At both services the church was crowded. The three altars were brilliantly illuminated and profusely ornamented with flowers. The excellent choir of the church put forth its best endeavors in honor of the occasion, and Mr. Danforth, the organist, deserves great praise for the success with which the very laborious work, Haydn's Mass No. 2, was rendered. As usual, Miss Emma Howson sang superbly, her splendid voice at times holding in rapture the vast congregation. The occasion of this especial solemnity was the commencement of the devotion known as the

QUARANT 'ORE,

or Forty Hours' Adoration of the blessed sacrament. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the deacon being the Rev. Father Griffin, and the sub-deacon the Rev. Father McCready, with Rev. Fathers Lynch and Keeler as masters of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the mass a procession was formed, consisting of about fifty boys, dressed, some in white, some in red and some in purple cassocks, with surplices, followed by as many girls arrayed in white, who preceded the celebrant, deacon and subdeacon. The effect was very fine, the blessed sacrament being carried by the celebrant beneath a gorgeous canopy, the little girls

STREWING FLOWERS ALONG THE AISLE

and the boys carrying torches. The deepest religious fervor was manifested by the large congregation. On the return of the procession the blessed sacrament was exposed in its proper position on the high altar, where it will remain for the adoration of the faithful until to-morrow noon.

After the first Gospel of the mass the Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered a brief but eloquent discourse on the appropriate subject of the Eucharist. He said:—I cannot address you at the beginning of this solemn devotion more appropriately than in the words of St. Paul:—"Brethren, I have received from the Lord what I have delivered to you: how the Lord Jesus, the night on which He was betrayed, took bread and blessed and broke and gave to His disciples, saying, 'Take and eat, this is my body;' and in the same manner the chalice, saying, 'This chalice is the New Testament in my blood; do this as often as you shall drink of it in remembrance of me: for as often as you shall eat this bread and drink of the cup you shall show forth the death of the Lord until He come. Whoever, therefore, shall eat of this bread or drink of the cup of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord; for he who eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the body of the Lord.'" Our Lord gave us, the night before He died, the eucharistic sacrifice and the holy sacrament of His body and blood as

HIS OWN LAST KEEPSAKE,

His sweetest memorial, the sign and seal and the very substance of His last will and testament. At that last supper He closes the book of the Old Testament and opens broad and wide the blessed pages of the New. And every page of His eternal Gospel is summed up and centred in the wondrous gift of this sacrament of His body and blood. "This is the chalice of My blood of the new testament, which shall be shed for you and for many, for the forgiveness of sins." This is of all others the one thing by which, almost with His dying breath, He commands and entreats that He should be remembered. "Do this in remembrance of Me." "As often as you do this you shall show forth the death of the Lord until He come." The apostles, therefore, and their successors must go out into the whole world, and wherever they shall find

A FAITHFUL MIND AND A LOVING HEART

there must they do, in remembrance of all that their Master has done and suffered for them, the self same thing that He did the night before He died. And how long shall the Church of Christ continue to do this thing? How long shall the spouse of Christ continue to remember Him who has purchased her with such a price? On what day of all time shall the faithful children of the mother Church cease to remember their Father, their Saviour and their God? On no day, therefore, till the end of time shall the children of the Church cease to throng around these Christian altars and to cherish this holy sacrament—Christ's own remembrancer—till the end of time—"till He come."

The preacher continued in an eloquent strain to speak of the great love the Saviour manifested toward His creatures in the blessed sacrament, and in words of fervent piety spoke of the memorial left by Christ, in His infinite love for men, to all the world and for all time. The Saviour, when leaving the world, tried to find something by which men would remember Him; but so much did He love us that nothing could meet fully that great love but the idea of leaving us Himself. And hence he instituted the sacrament of the Eucharist, in which He ever dwells, day and night, on our altars, with only too often no other token of a return of affection but the dim lamp that burns in the sanctuary—a fitting emblem of our feeble piety.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

Free Thought, Without any Form of Religion—The Flood Gates of Rhetoric Opened on the Congregation—Sermon by Student M. C. Julien.

The attendance at the Dutch Reformed church, on the corner of Fulton and William streets, was remarkably slim yesterday, owing, perhaps, to the doubtful aspect of the weather. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. C. Julien, who is a young man, about twenty-two years of age, and who has not yet completed his collegiate course. He chose the following as his text—Ezekiel xxxiii., 11—"As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die O house of Israel?" and preached in substance as follows:—Beloved brethren and sisters, most persons, or, at least, a great part of the people, have the false idea that the preaching of the Gospel is to be nothing more than a mere didactic statement of the Word of God; this idea, if examined, will be found to be in every respect wrong. The minister reads the text and comments upon it, and sometimes does even more—he thinks for his whole congregation in spiritual matters. This is a fault which brings

INNUMERABLE MISERIES

in its train; I mean, allowing other people to think for you. If every one before me were to enter seriously into himself and test the truth of what I say he would find he does very little thinking for himself. I now register before you my most solemn protest against any and all forms of religion. The Bible is given to us as the truth, and as such we receive it. I also support a free and liberal interpretation of the Bible, and when this is done, but not until, we will have men thinking for them. If the Bible is truth let us study to understand it, each one according to his belief, and if it is not true put it away in the name of God. This want of thought is not confined to religion alone, but it extends to every department of science.

POLITICS AND SOCIALISM.

Every now and then we hear of some giant mind refuting what has been for years been considered absolute truth—could not others have done this before? Yes; but they did not think for themselves, and accepted in blind confidence the thoughts and conclusions of others. Ye men of New York, you have not to look abroad to see this want of thought, even in your own city; but a short time ago, you broke the rule of those to whom you had been slaves for long years. But was it you who did it? No; it was the minds of a few thinkers who aroused you from your slothful apathy—that did the work. In society it is for all the world the same; the wife lets the husband do the thinking for her and *vice versa*. The child, instead of being fitted for the battle of life by being taught to reason for himself, is taught to depend upon his father and his mother for thoughts and ideas and to accept their convictions for Gospel truth. Brothers and sisters, you cannot fail to be convinced of the truth of this statement when you consider it; and I, as an ambassador of Christ, exhort you to awake from the apathy in which you are steeped, think for yourselves and teach others to do the same. I know there are persons among you whom preaching does no good; in fact, I know that there are persons who go to church to listen to

RHETORICAL FIGURES AND TROPES OF WIT,

and when they leave, instead of thinking and meditating on the Word of God, they weave cobweb schemes to cram down the throat of conscience as a gag. Knowing this I have always endeavored to amuse as well as to instruct you. I open

THE FLOODGATES OF RHETORIC

upon you, and at the same time exhort you to follow Christ, make Him your model and think for yourselves.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Merrick—Is the End of the World at Hand?

There was a large congregation present at the high mass services in St. Francis Xavier's church yesterday. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Merrick, who took for his text that portion of the Gospel according to St. Mathew which speaks of the last judgment and the signs that are to precede it.

It is quite possible had the congregation been of a very timid nature they would have left the church at the close of the services with a mighty dread in their hearts as to whether they were not to be numbered among those unhappy ones who would be in the land of the living when the final crash of all earthly things would come to hand and the bugle of the archangel resounding far and near would raise the dead from the graves and to call mankind to judgment; for the Reverend Father during his sermon endeavored to show that it is very possible that the world was on the verge of the final smash-up. However, the congregation, although strongly impressed by the sermon, looked in nowise scared, and doubtless enjoyed their dinners as heartily when they went home as if the purport of the sermon had been to show them that each and every one of them was certain to live a hundred years or more and "larf and grow phat" all the time.

The Reverend Father traced the history of the rule of the Church down to the time when men began to fall away from her sway and when the civic law replaced that of the Church. He pointed out step by step from age to age the progress of corruption, and argued to show that the rule of the Church would be far preferable to that rule of worldly power which allowed men to fall so low in morality that they cared neither for God, religion nor anything that was sacred. He then alluded to the prophecy, so to speak, made by Cortez, a descendant of the conqueror of Mexico, in 1819, when he called the attention of his countrymen to the ravages infidelity was making and would make owing to the loose way of dealing with matters which affected general morality and religion. He prophesied that the day was not far distant when what was happening nowadays would come to pass—when religion would be a byword in the mouths of men, honesty a thing to be scorned at and purity of heart a thing to be laughed at, and all because of the fact that men would consider religion as nothing and see fit to do as they pleased, morality or no morality. Passing over rapidly the fact that the great nations had to have regular armies to guard their interests he called attention to the International Society—a society which, he said, all the nations feared, and yet dared not raise a hand against. All the old Catholic Powers had directly or indirectly sided with the enemies of the Pope, and the Church's ancient enemy, the Sultan, was the only one of all the monarchs who really sympathized with the Holy Father in his troubles; but he was too feeble to be of any assistance to him. After picturing the rumors of wars that were flying about, and the many things that are happening all around us, and taking up each fact one by one to show that they tallied in a measure with what had been predicted in the Scriptures as forerunners of the final destruction of the world, he asked if the end might not be very near after all. When all was disorder and confusion among nations, the Pope a prisoner, and corruption and infidelity rampant, the anti-Christ might come as the dictator to subject all, and then would come Christ to conquer his enemies, and then the end when justice would be made manifest, and the good receive their reward, and the wicked their punishment for eternity. The reverend preacher closed by earnestly exhorting his hearers to so live as to be ready for the "final call," come when it might.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

Sermon by Dr. Ewer—The Efficacy of the Sacraments—A Heavy Slating of the Reformation.

In the Church of the Holy Light, on Seventh avenue, a pretty large congregation assembled yesterday morning to participate in the opening service by Dr. Ewer, late pastor of Christ church. The little church was completely filled by those who still adhere to their pastor; but it is necessary to say that a very large proportion of the worshippers were ladies. The altar was very tastefully decorated, and the interior of the church rendered as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The services of the day commenced with the reading of the litany, the choir not being as yet sufficiently trained to do the chanting. Dr. Ewer had on a white vestment, with scarlet sash, otherwise his get-up was the same as an ordinary Episcopal clergyman. The ritual was rendered in the very High Church form, but it could not be said to be so extensive as our State Church friends across the water sometimes indulge in.

THE USUAL GENIFLUXIONS

and ceremonies belonging to the Puseyite party were observed, and every effort was made to render the service as elaborate as possible. In the reading of the creed the Doctor bowed low at the name of Jesus, but still lower when he came to the part "Incarnate of the Virgin Mary," and in the celebration of the holy communion his manner of blessing the elements and elevating them, was an exact imitation of the practice of Rev. Mr. Pinchas, an English clergyman, who has recently been condemned by the privy council for his illegal acts, they having been considered by the best lawyers of England contrary to the Prayer Book, which Dr. Ewer professes to take for his guidance in all his ceremonies. Previous to the sermon

AN URGENT APPEAL

was made for funds to enable the officers of the congregation to provide many things which are indispensable to the worship of the church. It is not purposed to occupy the Church of the Holy Light for more than a couple of Sundays, it being only a refuge to suit present necessities until a more suitable edifice can be procured better suited to the wants of the congregation. The legal notice was also read for the incorporation of a congregation, and a meeting called for the 5th of December to take the necessary steps usual in such cases. The sermon, which was very eloquent, was based upon the psalm commencing, "Mine eyes look upon thee," and in its treatment Dr. Ewer made it bear indirectly on the circumstances in which he is placed. Midnight darkness, he says, is brooding over the world at this present time. Men are sunk in spiritual ignorance and blindness, while society is rotten to its very centre. On every side we look we see political and social corruption abounding in our States and cities, while untold murders of both body and soul are being daily committed in our midst. The friends of God and truth are few in number; but a minority of one on the side of truth is more than equal to the marshalled hosts in the ranks of error. Though the gathering clouds of midnight are hovering around we must not despair; for through the gloom faint traces can be perceived of the opening light. The true Church is standing in the breach, and all faithful followers must work, and those who have cast in their lot to the new venture must be zealous laborers in the vineyard of Christ. If we want to reach a living faith Jesus must be the all-prevailing creator of it. Through Him alone we have access to the Father, and only by Him can we obtain succor in every time of need: and what more efficacious means can we employ to approach Him than by the Holy Eucharist, which He himself instituted for our comfort and guidance? It should be used every day, not as some alien churches observe it, once a year, once a quarter, or at least once a month, but continually, that the sacrifice of the cross may be perpetually kept before us. In the early days of the Church, in its primitive simplicity, the fathers celebrated it unceasingly, and hence the holy habit observed by them of repeatedly crossing themselves in memory of their Master. So it continued for fifteen centuries, and so it is to-day observed by two hundred and fifty millions of Catholic Christians. It was not till two hundred years since that

OUTSIDERS AND INTERLOPERS

came in and in a spirit of rash innovation gave us in exchange for the mediæval sacrament the morning service, which, beautiful as it is, is a poor substitute for the sublime institution of the Saviour. They closed our churches on Monday, Tuesday and the other days of the week, leaving us only one little service on Sunday to supply the deep spiritual cravings of our nature. For the beautiful ceremonies of the Catholic Church we were treated to the empty and comparatively useless services of the prayer meeting and the religious lecture, which can in no sense satisfy the immortal wants of the soul. The worship of the Church on earth should assimilate to the worship of the Church in heaven, as they are different branches of the same tree, separate parts of the same body. What is the worship of the redeemed in glory? Turn to the revelations of St. John and peruse his wonderful story of what he saw in his visions. Gorgeous robes, burning incense, grand instrumental music and glorious harpers, before the high altar of heaven, chanting forth glad hymns of praise to Him who sat upon the throne and who had redeemed them with His blood. No indication of the prayer meeting here, nor any religious lectures, which some of the sects of the present day look upon as indispensable. Everything was appropriate and beautiful, given to us for our imitation; for as they have an altar in heaven, so must we have one on earth; the music and the vestments the ritual and the ceremonies must be the exact copy among us of those which those who have gone before use in the better land. We celebrate to-day the mystery of the sacrament, and, in conclusion, said the Doctor:—"I charge all of you, as good Catholics, to participate in the holy ceremony. If there is a brother who wishes to pray for a sister, a sister for a brother, a mother for her wayward boy, a husband for his wife, lying on the bed of sickness, now is the opportunity to present your petitions in an efficacious manner, through the medium of the Eucharist, and you may be certain that you shall obtain all that you require to make you happy." In other Churches and in other branches of our own Church the Sacrament is a cold and unmeaning ceremony, lacking the spiritual unselfishness and holy zeal which we aim to enjoy. They substitute a barren and soulless form for the most sublime part of public worship; an empty ceremonial for the grandest privilege we enjoy upon earth. If any of you have this feeling of selfishness I beseech you to cast it aside and come and partake of the body and blood of Christ, that eating of His flesh and drinking of His blood, you may cast the cares of the world behind you and come from the altar with pure and unselfish hearts, all your wants supplied and your necessities abundantly satisfied.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Memorial Service for the Late Alfred Cookman—Sermon by Rev. Andrew Longacre.

A memorial service was held last evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, for the late Rev. Alfred Cookman, a former pastor of the church. The Rev. Andrew Longacre, of the Central church, preached the discourse from Revelations xii., and part of 11th verse—"And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony." These words, said the preacher, are the summing up of the triumphal history of God's saints. If angels sing and chant thanksgivings over the grace of the children of God, they must, it seemed to him, take up some such strain as this.

THAT IS THE VICTORY,

the faith in the blood that cleanseth and confidence in the work of salvation. And full faith and full confidence will make always full victory. But he would not preach from this text save to make it a basis for some remarks on the life and character of his translated brother, Alfred Cookman. He hoped his hearers would remember the man and what Christ did for him; and remember also that this mighty Saviour can save us too. If ever a man was well born it was Alfred Cookman. He had more reason to thank God for his parents than most men have. Born in Columbia, Pa., in 1828, he was converted in his tenth year in Carlisle, Pa., under his father's ministry. For ten days he was in a state of great distress and deep conviction of sin, until one night his mother heard him crying in his room, in prayer,

FOR FAITH, FOR LIVING FAITH,

when she entered and encouraged and instructed him into light and peace. In the following year forty children gathered in his father's house who had been brought to God through young Alfred's instrumentality—the first fruits of that great harvest of souls which has attended all his subsequent ministry. After the death of his father Alfred became a counsellor—almost a second father—to his mother. He began his regular ministry in 1846 in a church near Philadelphia, and in 1848 he was admitted into the Philadelphia Conference, and at once entered upon

A CAREER OF GREAT POPULARITY.

A few years later he married a faithful wife, who has idolized him these twenty years, and he (the preacher) asked the sympathy and prayers of the congregation with this now widowed mother and her fatherless children. When he left his own conference and came to this his first charge was the Central church, of which his eulogist is now the pastor. He enjoyed unbroken health and a vigorous constitution, which were given heartily to God and to the Church. He labored as he loved. He told the speaker some time ago that he never remembered to have had a headache in all his life, and, until within a year past, he had spent no Sunday of his ministerial life out of the pulpit.

HE POSSESSED AN HEREDITARY ELOQUENCE,

a voice of peculiar melody, impassioned oratory and a peculiar degree of what may be termed personal magnetism, which bound every man to him who had once known him. His soul seemed on fire whenever he preached. He was a man of fine tastes and had the gift of song in an eminent degree, and was excessively simple and earnest in prayer. He owed much of his success to his great personal power, and it is hard to tell what was nature and what was grace in him. His was the sweetest soul that ever looked through human eyes. He was magnanimous in every instinct of his nature. He was incapable of a thought of detraction. He moved on that plane where all men have broad views, and he could not judge men less than he was himself.

Mr. Longacre then referred to his deceased brother's connection with the National Camp Meeting Association and

THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS,

of which he had been a beautiful exponent for thirteen years. His frequent acknowledgments of how much he owed to his mother's prayers and teachings and several of his short and beautiful words of faith and affection uttered during the period of his last illness were called to mind, and a strong and eloquent appeal was made to the congregation to live a holy life as he lived it, and to hallow and consecrate their lives and their all to God, so that at last they may overcome, by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of this testimony.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Sermon by Rev. Father Damen, S. J., of Chicago—The Procrastination of Repentance.

During the past week a mission, attended with edifying scenes and solemn ceremonials, has been held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, near Madison avenue, by the Rev. Fathers Damen, Coghlan, Van Goch, Koopmans, Driessen and Swagers, of the Society of Jesus, who have lately arrived in New York from Chicago. Vast numbers have thronged to hear their sermons every evening, and yesterday, at last mass, St. John's church, which is a spacious edifice, was filled to repletion. Not only were the pews fully occupied, but standing space was not available in any of the aisles shortly after the services commenced. Rev. Thomas A. McCabe officiated in the usual ceremonies of a solemn mass. No musical services were held, as the grand organ, which will be a very fine instrument in every respect, has not yet been completed. The Rev. Father Damen, S. J., who is well known throughout the country as a missionary preacher, delivered the sermon from the steps of the altar, after the reading of the first Gospel. He is master of the fervid style of eloquence peculiar to Catholic missions, and at times his audience were visibly and deeply moved. After announcing the text, "It is appointed once for men to die, and after this the judgment" (Hebrews ix., 27), he said:—"In the midst of the enjoyments, the cares and affections of life, the angel of death, obeying the inscrutable commands of the Almighty God, sweeps down upon us and calls us away from earth to the awful reckoning of eternity. Death separates us from all our dearest possessions and leaves us in the presence of the Creator to account to Him for all the thoughts and actions of our existence. Woe be to us if we should not be prepared, through repentance and the vivifying and efficacious graces of the sacraments, to approach

THE HEAVENLY TRIBUNAL OF WRATH

and justice! Our earthly goods, our costly mansions cannot be removed from earth, and could not avail us anything in the awful presence of God. Beware! brethren, lest it be your irreparable misfortune to appear before your Maker with the sins of your lifetime unrepented and unforgiven; for then you will hear the irrevocable malediction of your Sovereign Judge, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire." Oh! it is, indeed, a dreadful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, and now is the hour and this the day for the repentance which should fill your hearts and cause you to approach immediately to the earthly tribunal appointed by Divine authority for the sanctification of souls. Do not procrastinate the hour of your conversion; for you know not the hour of your death. Next week—aye, to-morrow—may be too late, and this should be the day of deliverance from your sins. Take advantage of the presence in your midst of so many confessors of the faith who will devote themselves ardently and without ceasing to your spiritual needs. This mission may have been specially ordained in the Divine wisdom for the sanctification of some among you who have been for

A LONG TIME ESTRANGED

from your Creator; make haste then to repent and approach the sacraments. Remember, my beloved brethren, as holy Job has said:—"God speaketh once and repeateth not the self same thing the second time." God may never vouchsafe to you another opportunity like the present one, and beware lest you may be called away in the midst of your sins. Deceive not yourselves by saying that in a short time you will repent and do penance for your sins, for yours is not the time or the disposition. God Almighty may at any moment summon you to your final account, and what then will avail you all your unfulfilled good intentions. Years ago, during the progress of a similar mission in a distant city, a good woman endeavored to procure the conversion of her husband, who had led an immoral and impure life, outraging the most sacred laws of God. Her efforts were not, apparently, at first unavailing, for he seemed at last to be touched by her appeals, and resolved to lead a better life. He seemed repentant, and promised to seek the spiritual aid of the missionaries, but procrastinating his conversion, he relapsed into his sins and was struck dead

IN THE BED OF ADULTERY

by the avenging hand of an outraged God. Where, in all probability, is his soul? In hell. It is condemned for all eternity to suffer the torments of the damned and no sorrow nor suffering can ever release it nor assuage its torments. Beware, brethren, that your lives nor your judgments be not like unto his. God is merciful to you as to him, and presents to you the means of sanctification. Reject not His graces during your life, so that your end may be a good one, and acceptable to God, for then shall the kingdom of Heaven, promised to you from the beginning, be yours for ever.

Father Damen announced at the conclusion of his sermon that he would deliver a controversial lecture to-night, in which he would prove the sacraments to be the means of salvation and the Roman Catholic to be the only Bible religion and that all others are opposed to its letter and spirit.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Sermons by Dr. Porter, Henry Ward Beecher, Ray Palmer and Elder Miles.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Bible—Idolatry of Protestantism—The Interpretation of the Bible Must Give Way to Science.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning upon the Bible as a practical guide in life, showing that the scientific questions of the age do not invalidate even the history of the Bible and do not even touch its spiritual truths. He said:—The thing of value in the Bible is what it does. If it does nothing it is worth nothing, as the gold in the mountains is worth nothing. The text says, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Probably the proper rendering of this conveys the idea that all Scripture which is of inspiration is profitable. The position which the Bible holds among Protestant Christians in our day is equivalent to the position which the Church holds with Romanists. I see in the Romanist view the germ of something of transcendent importance. If I were shut up to a worship of the Church or the Bible I should choose the former. The adoration of the Church and the adoration of the Bible are both idolatry. If a book, though the record of God, and a Church of living men are to be compared I choose the inspiration in men. If anything can be made of this make it. The ultra Protestant way of holding the Bible and the ultra hierarchical way of holding the Church both stumble on the same rock—the idolatry of the means. In our day there is more serious danger attending the Bible than at any previous time. The assaults are more vital; they are in alliance with scientific inquiry and they are in accordance with the thoughts of the age. I believe that the preponderance of evidence rests with the Bible, but the campaign is a vast one—it is

ANOTHER WATERLOO.

The ground seems to some liable to fall away from the mining of natural science. There are many who will not attend to an argument that is based upon intuition or moral consciousness or the so-called miraculous. This atmosphere of doubt acts in a great many ways. He is little conversant with the world who does not know that there is a great deal of doubt and uncertainty about religion. A great many are unsettled. They say somethings that used to be taught we know are not true, and how do we know what to believe? Outside doubt is sustained by the conflicts in the Church. When the great conflict of ages is thundering outside, when the question is asked, "Is there a God?" they that believe are disputing of the poorest and meanest elements that belong to the husks of religion. Men are cast out and taken in on the letter, and Pharaseeism is rampant in the Church. It is as if a ship going down under the guns of the enemy were neglected by the men on board, who are disputing about the last brand of powder. There are thousands of men who are in such a state of uncertainty that the power of the Bible is broken for them. Some men say, of what use is a book interpreted differently by so many? What is the use of a guide that guides men in different ways? I hold that the only part of Scripture valuable is the part that all men must agree upon—the part that forms a good life. All honest men agree in the parts of the Bible that go to build up character. Men must use the Bible for what it was made for. If a man should try to put his gloves on his feet he would soon be dissatisfied with his gloves. The Word of God claims just this, that it contains a body of rules that gives to men an idea

HOW TO LIVE

benevolently and against selfishness, and the man who wants to know how to trust his neighbor, how to serve his God, can find enough in the Bible. The Bible is given to show how to perfect manhood, and every man knows that it is as good a guide in that respect as can be had. There the authority is planted. All the churches stand together to-day on the substantial teaching of the Bible. The external history of the Bible is beyond your reach except as you receive it from scholars, but the internal you can know, and it is your fault if you don't know it. Opposite to the sceptic is the devotee who refuses to investigate anything. Now, men who won't be led by the nose won't take the Bible this way. The Bible was never made to go against nature. God made the outward world as well as the Bible, and if anything conflicts something must give way—facts won't. Once astronomy was fixed out of the Bible. By-and-by one of these men, who read God's outward revelation, came to overturn the hereditary opinion of the Church. The fact killed the theologians, and at last it was confessed that the letter must be interpreted by the outside fact. Then came the geologists, who said the world had been made

MORE THAN 6,000 YEARS.

The whole Church thundered against the geologists. There was the old rock record, and men have read it, and the rocks haven't changed, but the interpretation of Genesis is changed. Now that the days are called periods geology substantiates the Bible. Did the Bible give way? No; the intepreters gave way. Men say to young men, "It is dangerous to read." What isn't dangerous? Everything that I know of is dangerous except dying. I say to young men, "Don't make haste. Don't read, but study. Let the light of science shine, but don't abandon the Bible for the sake of science; that only touches the outside of it. In this world there must be chaff around the wheat. A truth must have husks that will fall off. The spiritual elements of the Bible are better understood in every generation. It is

FATALLY UNWISE

in our day to refuse thought to men. There is a great field of thought opening, and I thank God for it. I do not believe that anything will ever permanently disturb the hold of the Bible on men's minds. I believe that when we rise to the other life this whole world will be but a punctuation point on the scheme of the universe. Paul, that intense believer and intense sceptic, said, "I know in part, but there are three that abide." And what are they?—

FAITH, HOPE, LOVE,

and they are not equal—the greatest of these is love. This he knew. If the Bible won't stand science it won't stand anything. I invoke science; I invoke philosophy; I know what the Bible is, for I have tasted the fruit that grows on that tree. Nobody knows anything about the Bible until he uses it as a chart in a storm, as medicine in sickness.

BEDFORD AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Porter on the Work, Mission and Death of Christ.

In the Reformed church, Bedford avenue, Rev. Dr. Porter, the pastor, preached an excellent discourse yesterday from Matthew xi., 6—"And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me." The preacher commenced by quoting what John Robinson said to the Pilgrim Fathers as they were leaving Delfthaven, "Be sure that more light is yet to break forth from the Bible." His anticipations had been realized, for more light had come out from the Bible to show us the nature of Christianity and the character and work of Christ than was visible in Robinson's day. Though an eminent critic had asserted that theology was a non-progressive science, yet there was no science in the world capable of so much actual progression as the science of theology; for its text book was the written word; the commentary upon it was the universe, and whover would prosecute theology as it ought to be prosecuted would find that cycles of infinity would expand before him whether he searched the word or the works of God. If

THE BIBLE BE A GREAT OCEAN,

which can never be drained dry, then must its study bring us into a larger and better acquaintance with the mind of God, with his ways and purposes. The Church of to-day is not the one that existed in the time of the Reformers, or that which came in the Mayflower to these shores, but it is a broader, better and more glorious Church, having many imperfections, but still growing on toward completeness. The question which divided men in this age was not a question of

CALVANISM OR ARMINIANISM,

of Protestantism or Romanism so much as the query, "Who is Christ? Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" The Church had actually come to stand where its Lord and Master stood when in the flesh he uttered these words:—"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. He that believeth in me hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation. I give myself for my sheep," offering his body as a sacrifice on the cross for their redemption. Our faith and trust, everything that enters into our personal religion must be tested by our personal relations to Christ. Every one was bound by self-examination to find out whether there be anything in Jesus Christ which offends or delights. If His office, words, spirit and mission give offence to some it was the result of the depravity of man's apostate nature, which brought them into opposition to what was good and pure and true. If there be antagonism between men and the Lord Jesus Christ, that very fact certified to their judgment and conscience that they had no share in His nature; but, if on the contrary, He was the delight of the heart, then the bliss found in Jesus was the inward witness of the Holy Ghost that such individuals were new creatures in Christ Jesus. Those who saw no comliness in Him were in danger of eternal loss; those who did not delight in His life must share in everlasting condemnation.

OLD IZAAK WALTON, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ANGLER,

who was a pious man and a poet and author of celebrity, gave utterance to this maxim:—"Many offences are taken which we never give." Those who sometimes tore their hair and inflicted physical injuries upon themselves were counted insane and put in restraint; but, deplorable as was the manifestation of such frenzy, it might safely be asserted that the harm done the body in times of over-excited feeling in the case of such persons was not of so grave a nature as the sin, of which so many were guilty, in taking offence without cause against those who, instead of having given offence, on the contrary had merited confidence, gratitude and love. A philosopher once said, "To secure an enemy you must do a favor," which was akin to the proverb that, "They who have done an injury never forgive," for although the injured party might forget the wrongs, the other one would remember the injury he had committed. Socrates was poisoned in Athens and Elijah in Israel because they had reproved the popular vices of their countrymen. There were those that condemned the men who drove Jesus to the cross and were

HORRIFIED AT THE TREMENDOUS CRIME OF THE JEWS

in condemning the "Holy, Just and True;" yet was it not an invention of self-conceit that lead men to believe that they had no part in the crime of the Jews? Every man, woman and child old enough to understand the teachings of the Bible, who were living without faith in the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, was as guilty before God, and would be considered so in the final judgment as the men who cried out, "Crucify him; not this man, but Barrabas."

Dr. Porter then went on to show, in touching and eloquent words, that Christ gave offence to unrenewed men because he demanded self-renunciation on the part of those who believed in Him. The whole difficulty was, shall the sinner acknowledge his sins and seek the Saviour? shall the proud man bow in humility? shall the depraved man confess to the defilement of his nature and lift up the petition, "Create in me a clean heart, oh God?" Whether he shall get out of the emptiness of his own nature, and be enriched by all the fullness of divine love. The Pharisees and the scribes did not want Christ; but the poor and sick, the blind and lame wanted Him. Homes of bereavement and distress wanted Him, and wherever humanity yearned for guidance, comfort and life there the blessing of Jesus came. The preacher spoke in winning terms of the nature of the blessedness which came from personal union with Jesus. Every element of pleasure, happiness and bliss belonged to the Christian, who, believing in Jesus, found life, peace, joy and all the unspeakable rapture of a soul transported into the likeness of God.

In conclusion he said that Plato affirmed that the highest and best government for a State would be that in which there prevailed most widely the ancient saying, "Friends have all things in common." He (Dr. Porter) maintained that the Christian Church, imperfect though it was, is the realization of the philosopher's despairing dream. The Church of Christ was not a Shaker community, but a household of faith, where was realized the purest society possible this side of heaven.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Rev. Ray Palmer filled the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. Storrs'), corner of Remsen and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. After singing and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures the reverend gentleman selected for his text the following:—"Jesus answered and said unto him, what I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."—John, xiii., 7. The question which Peter asked of Jesus. "Dost thou wash my feet?" showed His astonishment at the act of the Lord. He was naturally surprised and gave this expression of surprise that the Master should do the work of the servant—that He should wash the feet of the disciples. Our blessed Lord answered and said unto Him, "What I do thou knowest not now." And it was true of the whole work of Jesus. What Jesus was then doing His disciples did not even understand, but He said to Peter "Thou shalt know hereafter." It was only after all was passed that the words, deeds and life of Christ were properly understood. We were unable to comprehend the full import of what He was doing until his work was finished. His Father set Him upon His right hand and gave unto Him the charge of all things. All power was given unto Him in heaven and earth, and He administers and directs all things in the course of nature and Providence. It should be considered that while our mission was limited to a certain circle His was infinite. How much therefore remained that we did not know? He with His infinite knowledge could look into the future and answer all our questions. Christ's knowledge was as broad as the universe. In all His administration of these worldly affairs He has not only the present but the future before Him. What the results of the future would be was impossible for us to know. It was also to be considered that even things which we could see He can fathom more thoroughly than us. We must have a trust in God and that would be a sunshine to our hearts and help us to bear the trials and tribulations which we were likely to meet in this world. This trust in God teaches the loving hearts to say, "I shall await until it is His will to make it known to us." True religion was yielding to the will of God. In all His works we could not but recognize His divine wisdom. The course of our lives was not made up of miracles. What Christ was now doing for us would be made known to us when we had passed into the future state. It would be as absurd to ask to see the grain ripened for the harvest immediately after the seed was sown as to seek to know what Christ was now doing for us. "What I do thou knowest not now;" but, as in the case of Peter, the Lord's answer to us was, "Thou shalt know hereafter." Time would answer all the questions which now arise in our anxious hearts, and this was a source of great satisfaction to us.

THE MORMON CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Elder Miles, recently from Salt Lake City, and Elder Miller addressed a large congregation of Latter-Day Saints in their place of meeting in Williamsburg yesterday. The congregation was composed principally of New Jersey and Long Island Saints, the majority of the Williamsburg adherents of the Church having left for the valley. The Elders named delivered impassioned addresses, during which they implored their people to accept and endure persecution. They also advised all the faithful to settle up their affairs and leave for Utah. "In that sacred valley," said Elder Miles, "you may endure great hardships; but, if you do, God will in time give you prosperity. Unless you are willing to suffer persecution for Him now you cannot expect His love in the future."

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. Newman on the Reputed Revelations of Science Relative to the Fallaciousness of Scriptural History—The Scientists Too Wise in Their Own Conceit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Dr. Newman announced to his people that he would speak to them on Thanksgiving Day on the responsibilities of American citizenship, and that that day would also be devoted to the dedication of the new spire and chime of bells. Dr. Newman then preached from Romans, xii., 16—"Be not wise in your own conceit"—on the relation of religion to science. The bold speculations of modern scholars affect

THREE CLASSES OF PERSONS.

They confirm the infidel in his infidelity, they increase the doubts of those of literary tastes who have but little inclination for religious things, and they disturb the peace of Christians. These speculations result in the supposition that science and religion are antagonistic. It is for the Christian to show that there is the utmost harmony between them. The Christian minister who cannot answer the scientific objections against his religion should either maintain a respectful silence or abandon a ministry that he is either too lazy or too incompetent to defend, since for such ministers the Church of this age has no work. But what is to be said of those who have

ASSAYED SCIENCE AGAINST CHRISTIANITY?

That beautiful science which describes the marvels of the human organism has been brought to bear against the immateriality and immortality of mind. It is said that as the liver secretes bile, so the brain secretes thought, and men of letters have taken from God His creative power and ascribed all life to spontaneous generation. The geologist has been painstaking to study the tablets of the rocks that he may deny the origin of the race as given in the Scriptures. A single word is made to announce

THE THEORY OF LIFE.

The long series of created acts is set aside for the one word "protoplasm." When asked for the definition of this word, its author states that where a definite combination of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen exists there is life. More than this, some of the scholars of to-day declare, in opposition to the Bible, that man was not created in the image of God, but in

THE IMAGE OF A MONKEY.

How long must this disagreement last? Is there no ground of harmony so that man may grasp revelation with one hand and nature with the other? It is the work of scholars to gather facts and deduce principles, and it is the theologians' work to decide whether these are in harmony with the Bible or not. If they are they are to be accepted. If not he is to ascertain whether his interpretation of the Bible is correct or incorrect. If the latter then abandon it and get a better one. The Church does not claim

AN INFALLIBLE BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

God has made His revelation in all the power of human language, and it is to be interpreted as any other book. Just as the scientist is compelled to change his interpretation of nature with new developments and discoveries, so must the interpretation of the Bible change, to meet new facts developed by the scientific world. There was a time when it was believed that this earth would be annihilated, but chemistry has taught the impossibility of such an occurrence, and Peter's description is now understood to mean that the elements will only melt with fervent heat.

Dr. Newman then reviewed successively the various changes that had been necessitated in theological belief from the discoveries in geology in reference to

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Ascribing the responsibility for the long-cherished inconsistencies to the man who first divided the Bible into chapters and verses, he showed how many and various have been the changes of interpretation in reading the book of nature by referring, by way of illustration, to the different theories in relation to light which have been widely adopted and then set aside to make room for additional light on the subject. It was further made evident that scientific men disagree among themselves. Thus Huxley denies and Agassiz asserts the existence of species. Darwin asserts the theory of natural selection and Navarre brings strong objections against it, so strong that Darwin cannot answer them. Dr. Newman was willing to wait till the scientists should be in harmony among themselves before he could accept any of their theories which were not in harmony with Scripture.

THE BIBLE AGITATION ON LONG ISLAND.

What Father Crimmins Has to Say—It Must Not be Read in the School.

Although it was expected that the ministers of Hunter's Point would have something to say yesterday on the question agitating the city, only at St. Mary's church was the subject alluded to. Father Crimmins reviewed the reading of the Bible in the public schools at length. He said that it was contrary to the genius of our institutions. He believed that all men should worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. The constitution professes to protect the most humble citizen in his inalienable rights. A large majority of the citizens of this community believe that the teachings of the St. James version are wrong why force it on our children? Either remove the Bible from the public schools or discontinue the school tax. He related an incident which stamped itself indelibly on his mind at the time. One of his first teachers while attending school in the town of Poughkeepsie, his native place, was forced to resign, because the Bible was introduced in the school, and yet the man was not a Catholic. His faith was peculiar—one of his own—different from the thousand and one doctrines of this earth, yet he was conscientious, and he could not read the Bible. Are all the Catholics to be alienated from the public school? Must education be denied the poor, ignorant Catholic boy because he cannot conscientiously listen to the reading of the Bible?

The Bible was introduced, under color of law, by the Commissioners, who have a right to judge of what text-books are read in schools. The frauds of Tammany are not a shadow in comparison with the extensive prostitution of the public funds to this so-called religious zeal of the country. We don't object to teach the sciences, languages political economy, or even natural theology, but no compromise with this subject by our Catholics. He didn't think we should allow the reading of the Ten Commandments. He characterized the attempt of the civil authorities to force the reading of the Scriptures a piece of Mahommedanism. It was putting the Bible in one hand of the policeman and a club in his other. He counselled obedience to the laws, and to make no resistance to the constituted authorities. There must be peace, and the solution of the question must be a peaceful one. Do not discuss it on the street corners, nor talk harshly of others even in your own houses. "Avoid all appearance of evil." Instruct your children to be respectful to their teachers and not refuse to obey any of the rules of the school.

What the Long Island City Trustees Have to Say.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reading the report of the "Long Bible Island War," as you seem pleased to term it in your issue of this date, we were greatly surprised at the announcement contained therein, that "Father Marco is somewhat severe on the originaters of the scheme." As the trustees of the First ward do deem it and will ever prize the honor of being the first to raise their voices as school trustees in opposition to the Commissioners of Education adopting as a rule of the public schools that the Bible, without note or comment, shall be read on the opening of the schools, and having foretold them that if they did not heed their advice then (this being at the meeting of the Commissioners of Education in July last) they would hear the voice of more than the majority of the people in their district condemning such action. Now the Commissioners needlessly adopted said rule, enforced the reading of this certain rule of faith, and the result was a visible discontentment on the part of the citizens. On the 26th September the trustees protested in the school against the same, as noticed in the HERALD on the Sunday following. At the next meeting of the Commissioners the trustees moved them for an injunction against the reading of the Bible or any rule of faith whatever to the children in attendance in the public schools, which was then and there granted. Peace and harmony reigned once more supreme in the schools until the Commissioners, on the 27th of October defiantly thrust the Bible back again, upon which arose the present determination and outburst of indignation on the part of the citizens. Is this what Father Marco would regard a scheme? Does he mean to upbraid the School Trustees for performing their duty in conformity with their oath of office?

Does Father Marco mean to condemn the trustees for not arising after the Bible reading exercises, on September 26, when he was the only Catholic priest in attendance out of several that were invited to witness the same, and in conjunction with him and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Baptist church, after the reading of the Bible congratulate the children, and instead of which the trustees protested against this Bible reading? Does Father Marco wish to conceal his reply of approval to the question of one of the trustees at that time and place, "that it was not right to read the Bible in public schools, supposing some of the children were Jews?" But perhaps the attendance of our Bible reading commissioner, and others of the same stripe at his birthday parties may have changed him from his sense of duty as a citizen and Catholic priest.

We cannot conclude without denying the "mammoth petition" spoken of in the same article, as all the names signed to said petition as read off before the Commissioners at their meeting on Friday night, which we attended, did not exceed 125 in all.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES, FIRST WARD.

SUNDAY AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

A Large Calendar, Embracing all Grades of Crime.

There were over seventy prisoners arraigned before Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, embracing all degrees of crime, from the highwayman down to the common drunkard who has been before the Court and on the Island times without number. Among them was

AN OLD VISITOR

named George Wheeler, or more familiarly known among the prison officials as "Gentleman George." The officer stated that at an early hour yesterday morning he saw George staggering along the street endeavoring to find his sleeping place. He watched him several times walk around the block, each time bringing up at the same place. When he accosted him George informed him the houses were all upside down and walking around him; that he had stood on the corner for some time and watched them. This unfortunate a few years ago held a first class position in a wholesale store down town, drove his own team, imbibed the best of liquors and smoked the choicest Havanas. Having married the daughter of one of the first families of this city he was admitted in the best society and was hale fellow well met among the sports. That old and damaging title, "good fellow," was the ruination of him, as he contracted a habit for drink and gradually sank down to the low and degraded creature he now is. His brother, who is one of the professors in a leading college in this city, sent him to the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, where he remained a year, without any benefit, however, for as soon as he got out he commenced his old habits, and to-day can be seen hanging around ginmills, always ready to ring in on some person to get a nip. His wife becoming disgusted with him, took her children and returned to her parents, leaving the unfortunate man to plod alone in his misery through the world. Justice Cox having compassion on him allowed him to go home.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Catharine Prowion, an aged woman, residing at 400 Sixth street, appeared as complainant against a young man named William H. Parker, sixteen years of age, having no home. The complainant charges that while passing along Broadway on Saturday night the prisoner put his hand in her dress pocket and took out her wallet, containing a roll of bills. She detected him in the act and handed him over to Officer McGowan, of the Fifteenth precinct, who locked him up in the Mercer street police station all night. Yesterday morning, upon being arraigned, he denied the charge, but was remanded to the station house until this morning.

ANOTHER OLD VISITOR.

Annie Austin, a resident of Amity street, is fat, fair and forty, and has been a prisoner at the above Court nearly as many times as she has hairs on her head. She has paid fines enough for her bad behavior to purchase a comfortable little home. She is one of the butterflies who can be seen skipping along Broadway nearly all hours of the night, seeking whom they may devour. When under the influence of liquor she (like a good many females) has no control over her tongue and becomes very abusive to the officers. She stated that on Saturday night she went out for a bundle of wood and unfortunately fell into the arms of the officer, who conveyed her to the station house. Justice Cox took a charitable view of her case and discharged her, with the admonition to be more careful in the future. She promised she would and left the court room with a smile on her face.

A HIGHWAYMAN IN TROUBLE.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night as Henry Schlattman, of No. 481 Greenwich street, was passing up the latter street, he was assaulted by William Bennett, who held him and forcibly took a watch from his pocket valued at $65, which he ran away with. Officer West of the Twenty-eighth precinct, hearing the complainant shout for help, came to his assistance, pursued Bennett and captured him with the property in his possession. Upon being arraigned yesterday morning he stated he was eighteen years of age, resided at No. 48 Vandam street, a truckman by occupation and not guilty of the charge. Justice Cox thought differently, and locked him up in default of $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

LOST HIS MONEY.

Charles Williams, No. 130 Penn street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night got paid for his week's work and concluded to visit this city and take a stroll around. After indulging in several hot whiskeys he wandered into the "female boarding house" No. 158 Greene street, and became enamored after one of the boarders, named Annetta Smith, with whom he retired for the night, he having $20 in money in his pocket. When he got up in the morning he found his money gone, and charges that the woman stole it. She was arrested by Detective Dunn, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning locked up in default of $500 to appear for trial.

A COLORED WOMAN TURNED THIEF.

Antonio Guerra, of 23 Lispenard street, charges while in a room at 35 Laurens street, with a colored female, named Isabella Mason, she snatched a $5 bill from his hand and took another from his vest pocket, which she refused to give back. She was arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning locked up for trial.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

Charles Van Orden, a resident of Albany, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, from Albany. About eight o'clock in the evening he visited the house 52 West Houston street, and formed the acquaintance of a female, twenty-one years of age, named Fanny Smith. While in her room he charges she stole his wallet, containing $50 in money. She was arrested by Officer Brush, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned at Court. As the complainant failed to appear against her she was locked up to enable the officer to find him.

FLIGHT OF A JERSEY JAIL BIRD.

A Notorious Highwayman Escapes from the Hudson County Jail.

At a late hour on Saturday evening a most desperate character, known in Hoboken as "Paddy Murphy," in some way yet undetermined broke loose from his cell in the Hudson County Jail and took to his heels totally unnoticed by any of the officials. He had just been sentenced for highway robbery, having attacked two young men some time ago in Weehawken and shot at an officer who undertook to arrest him. As he is widely known as a reckless robber and a would-be murderer, in case of an emergency, his flight from prison has occasioned no inconsiderable alarm among the citizens. He has been repeatedly on trial and served terms of incarceration in the State Prison and Hudson County Jail, and scarcely had he been released on the expiration of each term when he took to the same avocation of plundering grocery shops, liquor saloons, &c., and waylaying travellers. He generally secretes himself by day in caves, by the hillside, or in some convenient stable. Ald Burke, of Hoboken, once traced him to an old hay loft, where he discovered a large amount of plunder, and captured Murphy at the risk of his life. Another time Officer Hanrahan caught him in pocket picking operations at a circus. Great efforts should be made to recapture him.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH HAUNTED.

Applauding Spirits Turn Tables in Approval of Father Beecher's Oratory.

MEDIUMISTIC NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

The Very Latest and Most Interesting Illustrations of Psychic Force.

A TABLE WITH UNRULY LEGS.

Truthful Account of the Phenomena from an Eye Witness.

SPIRITUALISTIC HAND-SHAKING.

Another Example of Nineteenth Century Enlightenment.

We publish below an "interview" which brings prominently before the public one of the most interesting manifestations of "psychic force" which has ever appealed to the credulity of intelligent men and women. It is as well, however, to say at the outset that this conversation has been reported by a firm believer in the possibility of spiritual action upon tables and chairs. But while we do not, therefore, commit ourselves in any way to vouching for the absence of conscious or unconscious collusion on the part of the persons who are honored with seats at the "middle reporters' table" in Father Beecher's church, we do claim for this narrative that meed of careful attention which justly belongs to the faithful and serious statement of an eye-witness who intends to simply speak the truth.

The facts of the case are very plain. Sunday after Sunday last summer a table standing immediately under the little desk from which is weekly announced the Gospel according to Beecher, showed unequivocal symptoms of being thrilled by the fervid oratory of the "Young Men's Apostle." As every one knows who has attended Plymouth church, the preacher and the audience usually settle down to serious business at about the middle of the "præ-sermon" prayer. It is Mr. Beecher's custom at this point of the service to "let himself out" with that grand earnestness which is the chief secret of his success as an orator, and after a few sentences of passionate rhetoric the congregation willingly abandon themselves to the magic spell of that wonderful message of divine love and universal brotherhood, and the nobleness of duty and grandeur of unselfishness, a due heed to which Mr. Beecher rightly declares to form our only hope of converting this hard, practical world into a millennial paradise. At times, indeed, the audience seem enchanted; they sit motionless as the men in that Eastern tale who had been turned into stone by the wand of a wicked magician. It was at this juncture that the disembodied spirits who, viewless to the gross vision of mortals, delight to haunt the precincts of the temple, were wont to betray symptoms of agitation. And they "manifested" their excitement after the customary fashion of modern ghosts by an attack upon a table—that "middle reporter's table," which is one of the most conspicuous objects in the church. The table began to move to and fro, slowly at first, and then faster, with a weird, tremulous, sliding motion that stirred the souls of those who looked on with solemn awe. As "amen" closed the invocation to the Deity for wisdom to know the right and strength to hold fast to it the dumb furniture, which thus betrayed the sympathetic energy of the dead with these grand aspirations of the living, tipped up and down—so violently, indeed, as to throw the pencils of the scribes upon the floor. Through the sermon the manifestations were even more marked. These things, wonderful as they are, occurred not once or twice, but many times. They were only stayed by the dispersal of this set of reporters to other tables.

Yielding to a mistaken fear of Mrs. Grundy a vigorous effort has been made to hush up these interesting and instructive illustrations of an unexplored force of nature. We are assured by eye-witnesses that there was no possible concert among the reporters to move the table, and that its gambols continued in a more demonstrative form than before after every human being near by had drawn back their chairs several feet from it. These movements, also, which at times assumed almost a saltatory earnestness, curiously corresponded with the outflow of the currents of Beecher theology. Whenever the preacher made an effective peroration he thrilled the table as well as his hearers, while in seasons of merely ordinary interest the table had scarcely a perceptible motion. Let but the tidings of these marvellous phenomena be widely circulated and we shall have in the future a certain test of the comparative force and earnestness of the clergy. A pine table will be universally accepted as the gauge of their oratorical merits. To move a piece of furniture an inch twelve times to and fro in one minute may be rated at the value of so many degrees on the thermometer of Gospel usefulness. We shall, indeed, be able to compare the effective evangelical strength of modern apostles with the same ease and exactitude with which we can now determine their height and weight. Verily, the world, like John Brown's soul, still goes marching on.

THE INTERVIEW.

It came to the knowledge recently of the HERALD that the "spirits" had been playing their fantastic tricks before a crowded congregation at Plymouth Church, and animated by no other motive than a desire to get at the real facts of the phenomena, a HERALD reporter was requested to interview one of the privileged members of the ghostly circle on the unrecorded and remarkable behavior of a table in Plymouth Church, that until it was lately surrounded by male and female members of the press, has behaved itself with a propriety that was in character with its location.

"Do you believe in Spiritualism?" asked the unbelieving, matter-of-fact HERALD reporter of the impressionable and susceptible spiritualistic spectator.

"Spiritualism! Do I believe in spiritualism? Well, I've seen some evidence that's pretty hard to get over. That is to say, I've seen some very strange manifestations—call it electricity, magnetism, spiritual communications or whatever you please."

"Come, now, what have you seen?"

"What's the use of wasting my breath on this subject? If I tell you precisely what I have seen in the plainest English at my command you will only elevate your eyebrows superciliously and say that I am the victim of hallucination. No; I'd rather be excused from playing the victim. It is not pleasant to talk of mysteries to persons who think they have measured and weighed the universe, have sounded all depths and pierced all heights, and who have at last come to think, with superb self-complacency, that what they do not know does not, therefore, exist."

"Nonsense! A man cannot help unbelief."

"No, a man cannot help unbelief, but he can have, or ought to have, a vague idea that there is something in earth and heaven wider than his little philosophy."

"But to the point. What have you seen?"

"Seen? I have seen enough to make spiritualists of every man and woman in the city of New York if I could make them believe that my story was true and that I was sane."

"And do you believe that spirits communicate with persons on the earth?"

"I believe it most emphatically. Why not? We are all 'spirits.' Just now we happen to be tenants of a physical body. Those whom we call 'spirits' have moved out of the body; but does that necessitate any great removal or change? We know absolutely nothing of psychological laws, and yet we come down with our flat 'impossible' at everything that is beyond the limit of our narrow vision. A man of any philosophy, or even with a decent degree of humility and common sense, would investigate instead of ridiculing. Ridicule is the cheapest weapon in the world, but its wooden blade does little damage, while the keen, two-edged truth cuts its slow but certain way."

"Then you think there is no humbug about spiritualism?"

"On the contrary, I think there is an immense amount of humbug. We don't live in a world where truth comes out like a diamond or a rose, clear cut and perfect. The diamond must be sought for in discouraging masses of rubbish; the rose must come from the dirt. In physical things this truth is recognized, but in spiritual only the eyes anointed by Faith; only the children in heart and the seers in soul can see the seed of truth in the bristling burr of falsehood."

"Well, what have you seen? I promise a degree of humility such as I can command."

"I have had a friendly hand put confidentially in mine when it was impossible that it could be a human hand."

"I can't believe that."

"Of course not. I have—but it is useless to go on. I will only tell you what I have seen at Plymouth church, and you may make what you can of it."

"Plymouth church?"

"Yes; there have been some involuntary seances there for a few weeks past, and the developments have been interesting in the extreme, for the reason that there was not the slightest chance for collusion or deceiving. No sane person could possibly desire to get up an excitement surrounded by a serious circle of sober Congregationalist deacons and directors under Mr. Beecher's nose."

"Go on; this is getting interesting."

"You know there are three reporters' tables standing against Mr. Beecher's platform. The middle table, directly in a line with Mr. Beecher, is an innocent looking affair of pine, stained to imitate black walnut. Some four or five weeks previous to Mr. Beecher's summer vacation I noticed an unusual commotion in the little circle of reporters, and, as I had been seated by the usher in a chair very near their table, I could not avoid seeing all that was going on. Mr. Beecher was in the middle of his long præ-sermon prayer. As he uttered the words, "Let the whole earth learn the power of love such as brought Christ to earth to die for men," the table moved slowly and deliberately towards one of the ladies, and pushed so violently against her arm that she was obliged to move back. Then it moved as deliberately to the lady opposite. You should have seen the faces of the reporters. They had evidently seen table moving before, but were not prepared for a seance in front of the immense congregation of Plymouth church. Their eyes said plainly, "What shall we do if this table keeps moving?" But keep moving it did, back and forth, with a slow, monotonous slide, till the prayer was finished, and then it gave three emphatic tips by way of 'amen.' 'Undoubtedly somebody up stairs endorses Beecher,' said I to myself, my eye still on the table. Then the hymn was given out. It was about adverse winds, and cares and troubles, but each stanza closed with this line—

As my day my strength shall be.

When that line was sung the table tipped so that the pencils lying upon it rolled to the floor, and the reporters, who had evidently forgotten the spirits for a moment in the music, gave a little involuntary start and a look of horror that to a looker-on was irresistibly comic. They controlled themselves perfectly, however, and took their paper upon hymn books in their laps and began to write. Meaning to do their best, they all moved back, so that not the hem of a garment touched the table. They even laid their gloves upon the projecting rim of the platform. Mr. Beecher preached one of his most radical sermons that day. He spoke of the power of brotherhood and of the love that hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things. He spoke of the cruelty of society in its prisons and all its disciplinary machinery, and deplored that self-sacrificing love alone could regenerate the world. The table seemed alive. At the very points where a radical reformer would have wished to applaud the table would push with great force one of the reporters and travel to the opposite one, as if to say, 'That's so; that's the truth.' That the table was not touched by even the reporter's raiment during the sermon I would take my oath before any Court in the country."

"How long did this go on?"

"Until the church closed for the summer and one or two Sundays after the reopening."

"How do you account for it?"

"I suppose the reporters all to be more or less mediumistic."

"What do you mean by mediumistic?"

"So organized that spirits can penetrate their atmosphere. Mr. Beecher has the same organization, only in a greater degree, and he stood where he could form a part of the circle. There were well-known spiritualists in the immediate neighborhood, and the conditions were right for manifestations."

"You never heard any rappings there?"

"Yes; once. During the whole of one sermon there were low, but distinct raps, not in the table, but in the platform. Mr. Beecher must have heard them if he had not been so earnestly engaged in his sermon."

"How do you account for the cessation of the manifestations?"

"The thing was attracting so much attention that the reporters had decided to leave the table and sit separately in the audience if it went on, and I suppose (of course I don't expect you to agree) that their spirit friends didn't wish to annoy them, and so they restrained their wish to communicate. All this seems to you almost, or quite, incredible. For my own part I am unable to understand the difficulty which people have in believing these things. The Bible is full of spiritualism. The Old and New Testaments speak constantly of angels appearing and of devils possessing. It is no new thing, and the sensible plan is to take the gold, if any is found after patient scientific investigation, and throw aside the dross. It is for the philosophers to get out the wheat lest the weak swallow husk and all, and great mischief be done."

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT.

Affidavit of Richard E. King—What Mrs. Mansfield's Servant Had to Say About It.

The following is the full text of the affidavit made by Richard E. King and read in the Yorkville Police Court on Saturday:—

SUPREME COURT.—*James Fisk, Jr., vs. Edward S. Stokes, Helen Josephine Mansfield, and Others.—City and County of New York, ss.*—Richard E. King being duly sworn, says:—I am twenty two years of age, and am by occupation a waiter; from about the 18th of October, 1870, to the 20th of March, 1871, I was engaged in my said capacity as waiter in the house of Helen Josephine Mansfield and Edward S. Stokes, at 359 West Twenty-third street, in the city of New York; I took the place of John Marshall, who left the employ of the said persons at about the time I commenced my engagement there, and got the position in answer to an advertisement upon my own application; when I went to live at the house of Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Stokes I was told to keep away from John Marshall and all Mr. Fisk's party and Mr. Fisk, and have nothing whatever to do with them, and that that was a condition of my keeping my place; when I went there to live I found that Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Mansfield were living there together as man and wife; they both made that house their home; Mr. Stokes had his meals there almost invariably with Mrs. Mansfield; they occupied the same room when they retired at night, and in all respects conducted themselves toward one another as is customary for married people to do; and the said Stokes never failed, to my recollection, to come there and stay all night with said Mansfield at least twice a week—to wit, Saturday or Sunday night and Wednesday or Thursday nights; the principal subject of conversation between Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Williams, who, I believe, is a cousin of Mrs. Mansfield, and resided with her from the time I went there to the time I left, was the manner in which they proposed to make money out of Mr. Fisk by means of letters from him to said Mansfield, which she said she had, and statements by said Mansfield of conversations between Mr. Fisk and herself, by selling the same to the newspapers, or compelling him to pay them money to prevent the same being made public, and they said that they could get a large amount of money out of Mr. Fisk in that way; I waited upon them at table at dinner, and after dinner in their rooms, and heard much of their conversation upon the subjects stated in this affidavit, and among other matters said Mansfield said to the said Stokes in my hearing, "I have the letters and I will give them to you and let you use them to your best advantage and make all you can out of Mr. Fisk; so you take care of me and stick to me through life, I will do all I can to assist you in this matter; all I wish is just to get satisfaction of that fellow, now the dogs won't look at me; I have to depend on all that you can make and it worries me to death;" another time she said, "Now, Ed., I have given you these letters; you have got them and they are yours, and now I want you to put them to the best advantage; make all you can and take care of me;" he said he would; that he had talked the matter over and knew there was money in it, and he was going right into it heavy; she laughed and said, "Bully for you." He said, "When he finds out this it will make him open his eyes." Then she said, "Then we will lay back and draw the greenbacks. Now, Ed., if we become victorious I will then buy a new carriage and dispose of my horses and get a new pair and have a jolly time with my balmoral and you. But, Ed., what will some person else, your wife, say?" Stokes said, "I was talking with her yesterday, and she put on so many airs; she showed me her father's picture; I looked at it slightly, and pushed one of his eyes clean out; she raged; she got all to pieces; I told her slightly I did not care." One night about half past eleven o'clock I was called up from sleep in the kitchen by Mrs. Williams, who said she wanted me to sign some papers; I said I did not want to sign any paper unless I knew what it was; she said it would not do me any harm, "and Mrs. Mansfield requests you to sign it;" I said, "I don't know what it is; I don't like to sign it;" I commenced to read it to see what was in it, but she took it from me and would not allow me to read it, and said again, "Mrs. Mansfield requests you to sign it, and it won't do you any harm;" I signed it, but I don't know what it is, except that I saw it had some reference to Mr. Fisk coming there; I never would have signed it in the world without reading it, except from the way Mrs. Williams talked. I was sure I would be discharged if I did not. One night Mr. Stokes said to me at the table in the presence of Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. Williams, "Richard, have you ever been in court on any occasion?" I said, "No, sir." He said, "You have not?" I replied, "No, sir." He then said, "How much money would you take to swear to a lie; would you take $30?" I said, "No, sir." Then he said, "Would you take $3,000; wouldn't you?" I said, "No, sir; I would not take anything; I would not swear to a lie for anything." He left after after he could not get me to the point, and found he could not get me to swear to a lie, and said, "Well, I believe you."

RICHARD E. KING.

Sworn before me, October 30, 1871.

FRED. E. BARNARD, Notary Public, New York County.

THE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Bunn vs. Messinger—Attachment discharged. In the matter of the petition of Matilda Delaplaine—Order granted. In the matter of the petition of Stuyvesant vs. Fogarty—Order granted. Baker vs. Security Insurance Company—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Spencer.

Sawyer vs. Darron—Order for allowance granted. Bell vs. Bell—Complaint dismissed. Joachimsen vs. Hyman—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Conklin vs. Conklin—Judgment of separation from bed and board granted. Bell vs. Davis—Motion to re-examine judgment debtor granted. Harris vs. Rothschild—Motion for injunction denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Adjourned till the first Wednesday in December, at 10½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Brady.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calender called at 12 M. Nos. 34, 44, 53, 55, 78, 79, 80½, 83, 92, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 112, 126, 128, 134, 135, 136, 143, 146, 149, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 162, 166, 174.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Opens at 10½ A. M. Nos. 191, 169, 333, 271, 257, 233½, 3, 211, 429, 531, 533, 535, 539, 539½, 541, 513, 545, 547, 549. Part 2—Held by Judge McCunn.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Case on Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Case on trial. Calendar will not be called this day.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 5421, 6510, 6865, 7003, 3039, 7418, 6893, 8112, 7862, 7412, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7419. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 7917, 7344, 7953, 8136, 8053, 7364, 7972, 8053, 8155, 8156.

THE GAS QUESTION.

What Action the Companies are Going to Take to Smother the Public Clamor and What They are Afraid Of—Stubborn to the Last Against Facts that Cannot Be Denied—When Will the Darkness End?

It is rumored that some decided action will be taken during the coming week by the gas companies in order to head off the Legislature, which, it is well known, is determined to take them in hand once it gets into working order. However it is not as yet known what this action may be; but it is pretty certain that they will not dare to resort to any trickeries, as they have done in the past, to make the special committees, if any such are appointed, to swear that black is white and that beyond all peradventure of a doubt the moon is made of green cheese, except when it is full and enables them to reduce the pressure on the gas lamps, much to their profit. It is believed that it is the intention of the various companies to hold a sort of caucus and endeavor to unite upon some

COMMON BASIS OF OPERATIONS

looking to the improvement of the gas and the burners generally used in the city to throw light on dark subjects. In order to accomplish anything in this direction that will in any way satisfy the people it will of course be necessary for the companies to go to a great deal of expense, and, under the circumstances, it is surmised that the action that will be taken by them will depend a great deal more upon what this expense will be than upon what they could easily do for the benefit of their patrons if they were willing to be less penny wise than they are. To a certain degree the public alarm might be appeased should the companies go to work and change all their small pipes and put large ones in their place, and at the same time

INCREASE THE PRESSURE OF THE GAS

from the manufactories, and regulate its delivery to each particular dwelling in such a way as not to leave one man's home in partial darkness and another with such a pressure on the burners as to be too much of a good thing for general comfort of man or beast. A HERALD reporter yesterday met one of the gas officials coming from church (gas officials actually do go to church) and questioned him as to the truth of the rumor of the proposed "talk" the companies are about to have all among themselves.

"Why, I haven't heard of any such thing," said he, with a pious inclination of the head, as though he meant to indicate that to talk gas on Sunday was a sacrilege that no one but a reporter would possibly be guilty of.

"But, my dear sir, something must be done, you know," persisted the reporter, "and I think it is more than likely if you do not know anything about the matter that there are other officials who do."

"Ah! that is likely. Have you seen any of them?"

"I have."

"And what did they say about the meeting—I mean the rumored ——"

"Exactly; they are, as far as I can learn, very sanguine that the Legislature will do them justice, and that it will be necessary for them to be able to show, as they say they can show, that the people are all wrong about this gas matter, and that the companies are all wronged. There's a distinction for you, isn't it?"

This answer was, it must be confessed, a rather indefinite one, and it was so regarded by the pious official, who was evidently afraid of committing himself, but who, the reporter felt by his actions, knew more about what the companies might do between the present and the meeting of the Legislature than he wanted to speak about.

"Well, sir," said he finally, "I will candidly say that I know nothing whatever about any combined action of the companies, with a view of making any change in the way gas is furnished or anything else which relates to their business. But I will say this, that the companies are always willing and ready to do everything that lies in their power to meet

THE WISHES OF THEIR PATRONS,

provided those wishes are not unreasonable."

"Is it unreasonable for them to want good gas?"

"Now, when you get on that tack I'm afraid we cannot get along well together in discussing the matter. You will remember that a day or two ago I spoke to you on this very subject, and frankly explained to you what I believed the companies did in the way of making good gas."

"You did, but——"

"But, do you suppose I have changed that opinion already? I said then, as I say now, that the gas furnished is as good gas as can be had in the world, and that it is not the fault of the companies if their patrons will every once in a while form themselves into a sort of grumbling committee because they know it is popular to do so."

"It is said the companies are doing their best to improve the gas, and yet you must have noticed that the gas was no better last night, and that the street lamps, especially in

THE OUT-OF-THE-WAY SIDE STREETS,

burn very dimly, or rather there is not enough gas furnished to each lamp to guarantee a good light."

"That is the fault of the burners supplied by the Department of Public Works, and not the companies'. But I know that the lamps are furnished with enough gas to burn three feet an hour if the burners are in good condition."

"But I can prove the contrary."

"How?"

"One of the gas lamps in Thirty-eighth street, near Madison avenue was tested on Saturday evening. A new burner was put on and left on for several hours, and, notwithstanding this, it was discovered that there was not a pressure of two feet of gas."

"Well, that may be owing to an accidental disarrangement of the tube, or something of that sort."

"Do you mean to say that the gas has been as good during the past two weeks as it ever was?"

"I do; and I may say better. It often happens that the service pipes get out of order, or that, pending a repairing of the works at the manufactories, the gas is for a short time inferior to the average quality, or that the pressure is weak; but, as a general thing, the gas is good."

"Yet they tell me that in some houses in the district of the Metropolitan Company the gas scarcely burns at all. Can you account for that?"

"I CANNOT GIVE MY OPINION

of what I have not seen or do not understand. Doubtless the consumers are at fault; if they only took the trouble to find out what the matter is they'd know it. I know that every complaint to the companies receives attention, and that it rarely happens the men do not find out that the tubes or burners are the mischief makers."

"You must certainly know yourself that of late the gas is very smoky looking, and although even where it burns apparently with as great a pressure as ever, it does not

GIVE THE SAME LIGHT

as when it looks clearer and purer.

"That state of affairs may happen occasionally owing to the cause which I have indicated, but it is not the general rule."

"Then all the occupants or owners of the large establishments in the city, not to speak of the occupants of private dwellings, must be afflicted with the same complaint—in fact, have been struck at the same time with the idea that their good gas is bad!"

The official did not seem to relish the question, and simply remarked, "I am sorry people grumble so, but when an investigation is begun I think everybody will find that there is very little ground to inveigh against the companies so strongly."

This ended the conversation, and the official, hailing a car, jumped into it, and left the reporter in a maze of doubt and mystery.

In conclusion it may be said that, instead of there being any improvement in the light furnished by the gas on Saturday night and last night, it was in the side streets a great deal worse. The police, who are the best judges as to how the gas does not light up the sidewalks they have to patrol, are almost unanimous in their opinion that it is not as good as it ought to be. In fact, they say that in the out-of-the-way streets it is little better than no light at all. "Of course," said one of them to a HERALD reporter yesterday, "I can see my way nights of late, but that's about all. I guarantee I

COME ACROSS MORE SHADOWS

than I do bright spots, anyhow; and I do believe if a burglar should be in the middle of that block there and I a hundred feet off I couldn't see him."

Last night was a bright, moonlight night, and of course the light from the gas lamps was not of so much account as when people depend upon it solely at night to make their way safely through the streets; yet it was noticeable that the light burned very dimly. "I dare say," said a policeman to the reporter, "they like moonlight, do these companies, and I kind o' think they don't put the gas on with much of a rush when they know the moon is on hand to do the work for them."

In nearly all the large hotels which use so much gas the light furnished is miserable. During a conversation had yesterday with one of the gentlemen attached to the rotunda of the Astor House he said to the reporter:—"Our gas is very bad lately, at least we get very little light. It can't be the fault of the burners for the reason we are constantly getting new ones long before the old ones are half burned out. We have to use two jets now, and to get the same amount of light we used to, with say eleven burners, we have to use double the number." This is the state of affairs all about town. Now, what are the gas companies going to do about it?

STABBED IN THE BACK.

During a slight difficulty yesterday between Paul Gollhoffer, a full grown man, and Frederick Ploust, a boy of twelve years, in Moses May's slaughter house, Williamsburg, the former stabbed the latter in the back with a formidable knife. The boy Ploust was removed to his father's residence in Graham avenue, and received surgical aid. The wound is not necessarily fatal. Gollhoffer was arrested and locked up in the Stagg street station house. He claims that the stabbing was accidental.

THE WRONG FRELIGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention was called to the notice in your journal of the arrest of one Charles Freligh for murder, in connection with others. The simple spelling of the name exactly like mine suggests this method of informing all who may peruse it that the person mentioned is not your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRELIGH, Bowery Theatre.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENJAMIN—SABIN.—In this city, on Thursday, November 23, by Rev. Walton W. Battershall, of Rochester, JOSEPH R. BENJAMIN, of New York city, and ABBY, daughter of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass.

MCGIVERN—FAIRBANK.—At the residence of the groom's father, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 22, 1871, by the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D. D., rector of St. Mary's church, J. C. MCGIVERN to Miss MARY E. FAIRBANK, of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

Died.

ADAM.—Passed from this sphere of life, at his residence, in Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, November 23, GEORGE ADAM, aged 72 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Wolfit Street Baptist church, at three o'clock P. M. Trains leave for Paterson at twelve, noon, from Jersey City.

BERRINGER.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning, November 26, FRITZ BERRINGER, a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The Friends and acquaintances, also the members of Goethe Lodge, No. 629, F. and A. M., and of Terpsichore Social Union, and Bund Sorgenfrei are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 Curystie street, on Tuesday, November 28, at one o'clock.

The members of the Terpsichore Social Union are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, on Tuesday, 28th instant, at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late worthy member, F. Berringer. By order.

RICHARD H. ROGERS, President.

HENRY GRUCH, Secretary.

BRANIFF.—On Sunday, November 26, 1871, DANIEL BRANIFF, native of County Down, Portaferry, Ireland, aged 44.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 806 Washington street, on Tuesday, November 28, at one o'clock.

BRADISH.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 24th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry K. Kunhardt, 11 West Twenty-first street, EMILY, widow of Wheaton Bradish, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CAREY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 24, after a short illness, SIMON CAREY, aged 42 years and 9 months.

Friends, acquaintances and the New York, New Jersey and Sandy Hook pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 Thirteenth street, South Brooklyn, on Monday, November 27, at two P. M.

London and Bristol (England) paper please copy.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, November 26, after a short illness of disease of the kidneys, CORY J. CLYDE, youngest daughter of Isabella, widow of George Clyde.

Relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her brothers Robert J. and George H. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, November 29, at one P. M., from her mother's residence, 437 Lexington avenue, corner Forty-fourth street.

COUTAN.—On Sunday morning, November 26, at his residence, 209 Fifth avenue, C. J. COUTAN, a native of France, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at half-past nine o'clock, from the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, west of Sixth avenue.

DAUCHY.—On Saturday morning, November 25, FRED RUNDALL, youngest son of H. C. and K. P. Dauchy, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 259 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, November 26, at three o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., for interment, Monday, November 27, at forty minutes past ten A. M., Harlem Railroad.

DEUTSCH.—On Sunday, November 26, JOSEPH DEUTSCH, aged 52 years, 10 months and 23 days.

In life beloved, in death lamented.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, November 28, at half-past nine A. M., from his late residence, 139 West Forty-fourth street. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

New Orleans and Natchez will papers please copy.

DONLY.—On Saturday, November 25, BARNARDUS DONLY, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Gravesend Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, November 28, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, November 25, 1871, NELLIE, infant daughter of Bennett W. and Caroline M. Ellison, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, corner Ninth avenue and Ninety-sixth street, on Monday, November 27, at twelve o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FISHER.—At the residence of his parents, 876 Eighth avenue, on Saturday, November 25, JOHN ARCHIBALD, youngest son of Edward and Annie Fisher, aged 11 years.

Funeral to Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

FITZPATRICK.—On Saturday, November 25, of scarlet fever, at her parent's residence, No. 142 Park avenue, Brooklyn, MAUD ROSLYN FITZPATRICK, infant daughter of the late N. P. and H. Fitzpatrick.

GEARY.—ELLEN GEARY, wife of Michael Geary, born in Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, aged 35 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HART.—On Saturday, November 25, JOHN HART, aged 67 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother Thomas, of his sons, John and James, of his son-in-law, Henry Roberts, and the members of the Seventeenth Police precinct are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 257 Mulberry street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

HIGBIE.—On Thursday, November 23, NATHAN T. HIGBIE, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 388 Third street, between Fifth and Sixth avs., Brooklyn, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HOGHLAND.—At Bayonne, on Saturday, November 25, MARY STEWARD, relict of William Hoghland, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. James Styles, 356 Fourteenth street, corner of Hudson, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

JOHNSTON.—On Sunday, November 26, at her residence, 198 Union street, Brooklyn, CATHERINE JOHNSTON, widow of Jacob Johnston, of New York city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 198 Union street. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Carroll street, between Hicks and Henry streets, Brooklyn, at ten o'clock, on Wednesday morning, November 28, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KING.—On Sunday, November 26, MARCELLA, beloved wife of Thomas H. King, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Americus (6) Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 131 Henry street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILLER.—On Saturday, November 25, ESTHER, wife of James Miller, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 43 East Eighty-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCDONALD.—On Sunday, November 26, JOHN MCDONALD, son of Daniel and Margaret McDonald, native of Rock Marshall, county Louth, Ireland, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers Peter, Patrick, Daniel and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 220 Cherry street, to St. Teresa's church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

NELSON.—In this city, on Sunday, November 26, JULIUS M. NELSON, formerly of Fulton, N. Y.

PILGRIM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 25, 1871, CHARLES PILGRIM, veterinary surgeon, M. R. C. V. S. L., in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also members of Star of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, November 27, at two P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Willoughby street.

STAR OF HOPE, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the rooms, Oltman's Hall, corner of Graham avenue and M'Kibban street, on (this day) Monday, the 27th instant, at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles Pilgrim. By order

J. H. SEAMAN, Acting Master.

G. G. SICKLES, Secretray.

Sister lodges cordially invited.

PORTER.—On Sunday, November 26, after a short illness, GEORGE R. PORTER, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 343 West Twenty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday morning, November 26, Captain ADISON RICHARDSON, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, 111 Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst., at two o'clock.

Eastern papers please copy.

SELF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 24, LUCY, eldest daughter of the late Edward Self, in the 31st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 124 Atlantic street, between Henry and Clinton streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, November 25, FRANCIS, son of the late Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D., of this city, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Albany papers please copy.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.......................No. 331

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—CATARINA—BACCHUS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEDALE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—CLAIRVOYANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. —THE VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE PHENOMENON—SEARCHING THE DEPTHS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—PARIS; OR, THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, VOCALISMS, &C.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BERTA, THE MIDGET.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ORRA.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 27, 1871.

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4—Religious: The Pith of the Pulpit and the Polemics of the Priests; A Religious Pageant at St. Stephen's Church; Sermons on the Eucharist; The Wondrous Soprano of Dr. Chapin's Church; Mr. Beecher on the Bible; The Memorial Service of Mr. Alfred Cookman.
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JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY is the main reliance of the plundered people of New York for a clear and earnest arraignment of the city thieves. To them the people look for justice, speedily administered.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF GERMANY has given a parliamentary sanction to the report of the national budget commission, fixing the strength of the army, for three years, at 401,659 men at a cost of $90,373,275. This will enable the German government either to witness at a safe and commanding distance or to participate directly in a great many Old World changes just as its rulers incline.

GENERAL SHERIDAN (not "Little Phil," but some one represented as a leading radical) has been making a speech in Baton Rouge, La., in which General Grant is sadly excoriated. Grant is especially blamed for intimidating political conventions by the presence of the military, when he probably had as much to do about it in the case of the New Orleans Convention as the man on the other side of the moon.

ALEXIS WAS PIOUS AND RESERVED all day yesterday, and as a result news in his regard was meagre. The week before us will give him a chance to air all the Christian virtues, particularly resignation, with which he may yesterday have fortified his soul. Receptions, balls, parades and excursions are the order of the day. The Grand Duke is courageous; he once refused to desert a sinking ship, although ordered to do so; let him now stand by his colors in these hours of trial, like the whole-souled fellow we have found him.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.—A HERALD special telegram, by cable from London, brings the latest report of the condition of the Prince of Wales' health. The intelligence is not by any means reassuring. His Royal Highness remained severely ill during the day and evening yesterday. The fever maintained its hold, and the patient had not experienced any perceptible amount of comfortable relief. The bulletin which was issued by the physicians on Saturday evening stated that the Prince was "going on well" and that his strength was then good. The unfavorable statement yesterday indicates that the hours of the night brought restlessness and hectic and that the physical effort for recovery had become depressed and weaker towards morning. The fever is of the regular typhoid class. The people of England were exceedingly anxious with regard to its probable result.

The President's Annual Message to Congress—Everything is Lovely and Grant Stock is High.

We publish in the HERALD this morning a comprehensive synopsis of the coming annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress, procured specially by our Washington correspondent. The document itself, we are told, will be unusually interesting, and will have the recommendation of directness and brevity. From the points now in our possession it is plain that our Chief Executive and his heads of departments find everything lovely in the condition of the country, and that with the trifling exception of the Ku Klux troubles down South—which are probably after all political hobgoblins rather than real dangers—we are a wonderfully prosperous and happy people. Only six years after a civil war that for four years threw out of productiveness the most valuable portion of the Union, destroyed a vast amount of property, stopped emigration, and heaped upon our shoulders a debt from the contemplation of which many of our more short-sighted financiers shrank in affright, we find ourselves wiping out that debt at the rate of about one hundred millions annually, and prepared to sweep away with one dash of our Congressional pen nearly the whole of the internal taxation imposed upon us by the war.

The most important and gratifying feature of the Message is its recommendations in regard to this subject of internal taxation. In these the President comes fairly and squarely on to the HERALD platform, and adopts, almost *verbatim*, the suggestions made in our columns nearly a year ago. He recommends the abolition of all internal taxes except those on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco in every form and stamps. On the 18th January of the present year we published an analysis of the collections from each specific source of revenue, which showed that the amount realized from the four articles designated above was just upon sixty per cent of the total receipts from internal taxes. Following out our steady line of policy in deprecating Secretary Boutwell's pet folly of endeavoring to pay off the debt at a high-pressure rate of speed, through the instrumentality of high and harassing taxation, instead of devoting some portion of the expansion of the revenue to the immediate relief of the people, we then said: "It is open to us now to knock off at one blow the whole of the internal revenue system that strikes at everything, except these three items of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors, thereby taking a load from our backs under which we should draw breath with a fiscal freedom corresponding in some decent measure to the political freedom we enjoy." The government appears at last to have awakened to the wisdom of using our large surplus revenue for the lightening of our present burdens, and trusting to the increased elasticity which would necessarily be imparted to the taxation still retained for the means of a steady if less rapid decrease of the debt. The abolition of the odious income tax and of other minor taxation under the present internal revenue system would materially increase the consuming and purchasing power of the people, and thus swell the receipts not only from the articles retained, but from Customs as well. A great saving would also be effected in the expense of collection, and the now cumbrous machinery of the Internal Revenue Bureau would be simplified. The President states that the receipts from spirits, malt liquor, tobacco and stamps will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of government, and still leave a surplus for an annual small reduction of the principal of the debt, and he thinks this is principally owing to the improvement in the collection of taxes on the articles retained. This is scarcely a broad enough view to take of the subject. The natural expansion of the business of the country, and the extraordinary impetus that would be given thereto by the abolition of taxation in other directions would, we believe, be almost sufficient to keep the revenue up to its present mark, and to enable us to reduce the debt at a rate ample enough to satisfy even Secretary Boutwell.

So far as the political effect of the changes recommended by the President are concerned it is certain that no more popular act than the total abolition of the income tax could be undertaken by any administration. Great credit is claimed for President Grant and his advisers on account of the large reduction of the debt that has been effected during the past three years, but there is a good deal of humbug about this. The debt must be decreased every year in a great nation which grows so wonderfully in material wealth, almost from day to day, through the development of the country, the increase of its population by immigration, and the general spread of its commerce. The grossest financial blunders could scarcely prevent such a result. The people begin to understand this, and they see no reason why they should be burdened unduly to get rid at high-pressure rate, of a debt incurred to preserve the Union and to hand down to our children the inestimable blessing of a strong and free government. While Secretary Boutwell is paying off from eight to ten millions of the principal every month, and still keeps a treasury full to repletion, with a gross balance of one hundred millions and a net balance of from fifty to sixty millions, our citizens cannot recognize the justice of loading them down with oppressive and offensive taxes. Besides, the Secretary's figures, so modestly made as to show to Congress on paper a very moderate reduction of the debt, are now well understood; and he can no longer estimate a payment of twenty or thirty millions a year off the principal when he is really paying one hundred millions. Hence the new departure of the President is highly important in a political point of view, and he can go into the campaign next year with flying colors on the platform of a repeal of the income tax—economy in expenditure and reduction in taxation.

A general recommendation is made of a revision of the tariff, although no articles are specified by the President for a reduction or abolition of duty. It is, however, suggested that those only should be touched which can be included in the revision with the least injury to the country. The President evidently does not give himself up to the free trade advocates, and in view of the great reduction contemplated in the internal revenue it is probably only intended to modify the tariff to the extent of the average expansion, which is fifteen per cent. There is no reason why the same principle applied to one source of revenue should not be applicable to the other. The sentiment of the country is in favor of the lowest possible tariff consistent with a sufficient revenue. The customs duties should be confined to as few articles as possible, so as to simplify the collection, prevent fraud and evasion, and bear as lightly as possible on the masses of the people. A high tariff holds out a premium to fraud, and is the delight of greedy speculators who are dissatisfied with the legitimate profits of trade, and dishonest officials who are prepared to connive at the violation of law. The customs department of the government is in need of a thorough overhauling, and whatever may be the recommendation of the President, it is to be hoped that Congress will not only give a liberal consideration to the tariff revision, but will also make the attempt to apply the remedies that have been successful in removing the worst corruptions of the once infamous Internal Revenue Department, to the purification of our custom houses and the entire reformation of our whole system of collection. Under every administration for years past the New York Custom House has been nothing more than a huge political machine. The inquiry at Washington into a collector's capability is not as to his ability to collect the revenue honestly and to promote the interests of commerce, but as to his shrewdness as a politician and the efficiency with which he will use the power and influence of his position for the benefit of his party. This is a corruption more dangerous to republican institutions than any amount of personal dishonesty in the administration of a public trust, or than any individual peculation on the part of a public officer. Its evils are more widespread and demoralizing, while it is none the less a fraud upon the public treasury. The people pay the employés of the administration; hence, when subordinates are chosen in any department for political considerations and not for competency, it is the people who are imposed upon; and when sinecurists are fastened on to any public office the money expended on them is stolen directly from the people. In this regard the recommendations of the President on the civil service policy will be interesting, and may lead to a general reform in the entire machinery of government.

The Message will contain congratulations on the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, and will touch upon the Indian policy and the operations in the Corea. The consideration of these topics must, however, be deferred. From the interesting foreshadowing we have received we may conclude that the Message will be an interesting document, and its internal revenue recommendations, based on the HERALD's policy, will assuredly insure its popularity.

The Spirits at Brother Beecher's.

The remarkable manifestations of a spiritualistic character in the church of Brother Beecher, reported elsewhere, mark the greatest progress that even progressive spiritualism has yet attained. It is easy enough to have tables tip their legs in the air, as if they were dancing a wooden cancan at séances gotten up with a special view to such things, but when the tables begin their spiritualistic waltzes under Brother Beecher's very nose and during his most fervent prayers, then the inquiring mind will have to study more seriously the perplexing conundrum, "Why is this thus?"

Brother Beecher once said that though he was not a spiritualist he would like to be one, and probably the most prominent theological spirits have come to wrestle with him. The result of the battle will be anxiously awaited If the spirits can save Beecher from the future terrors that wait upon too liberal Christianity they will do a great and wonderful work; and, on the other hand, if Beecher converts the spirits to his broad views we may soon hear of tables rocking in billiard saloons and unseen hands applauding at the opera. If the spirits wish to succeed, however, we would advise them to give up the table idea and venture upon an expounding of their own views, through the lips of Mr. Beecher, as they used to do in their young and callow days through the lips of Cora Hatch.

THE AGITATION IN BELGIUM AND ITS RESULT.—The agitation which has been maintained in Brussels during the past few days has tended to the accomplishment of the object which the originators of the movement had in view. M. Decker's commission as Governor of Limberg was cancelled yesterday. The facts are specially reported in the HERALD by cable telegram. The statements which prevailed in the Belgian capital on the subject were conflicting, as is the case always when partizan feeling is allowed to predominate over reason and good judgment. The Brussels *Gazette* announced M. Decker's resignation—"démission" it said—from office in its morning issue. His friends asserted that he had previously resigned with the view of calming the public excitement. The fact is that he is now out of place, and it may be presumed that his "sorehead" opponents are gratified. The police were kept on active duty yesterday notwithstanding, and were called on to disperse crowds of argumentative citizens at different points of the capital.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN ROME.—The United States Minister, the Hon. George P. Marsh, has established his headquarters in Rome. This action of our Minister is as prompt and timely as it is becoming. It is not our business to take any note of the differences between the Italian government and the Holy See. Our only concern is with fixed facts, and the fact is now fixed that Rome is to be the headquarters of the Italian government. Mr. Marsh has acted wisely in being in Rome in good time.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.—We are informed by a HERALD special telegram from Berlin that the Emperor William of Germany has consented to act as arbitrator between the United States and England for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question. His Majesty will be duly briefed as to the facts of the case, by official memoranda from Washington and London, about the 10th of December. There is little doubt but that he will adjust the difficulty. Peace has its triumphs as well as war.

The Vote of the State and City.

The vote of the State this year for Secretary of State is as follows:—

For Scribner (republican)	387,107
For Willers (democratic)	368,214
Republican majority	18,893

Last year the State vote for Governor was:—

For Hoffman (democratic)	399,532
For Woodford (republican)	366,436
Democratic majority	33,096

It further appears from these figures that the democratic vote this year falls short of that of last year 31,318—a loss due to the demoralization of the party, resulting from the Tammany disclosures—while the republican gain on their last year's vote is 20,671, making a democratic loss on last year's majority for Hoffman of 51,989.

The total vote of the State, nevertheless, has been slightly decreased since last November.

In 1870 it was	765,968
In 1871 it foots up	755,321
Decrease	10,647

The comparative vote in New York city and Kings county (Brooklyn) on the State ticket will show where this falling off belongs:—

	1870	1871
New York city—Democratic	86,668	83,326
New York city—Republican	34,391	54,137
Total	121,059	137,463

Here it will be observed that while we have a loss of only some three thousand on the democratic vote of the city as between this year and last year, we have an increase on the republican vote of nearly twenty thousand. This increase is due to those voters who heretofore have stayed at home, but who this year went to the polls and voted. To these men of this city the republicans are indebted for the election of their State ticket.

Now let us look at the comparative vote of Kings county:—

	1870.	1871.
Kings county—Democratic	36,328	39,456
Kings county—Republican	23,459	30,300
Total	59,787	69,756

Here we have an increase of ten thousand on the total vote of last year, or an increase of some three thousand in the democratic vote and some seven thousand in the republican. New York and Kings counties together show an increase of twenty-seven thousand on the vote of last year, and yet the State falls short ten thousand. This is due to the comparative apathy of the rural districts; for it shows that outside of this corner of the State the popular excitement about the Governor last year was greater than this year's excitement about the Tammany frauds. On the vote cast this year the republicans gain everywhere except in a few of the counties where Fenton has his disappointed followers, such as St. Lawrence and Chautauqua, and in these republican majorities are cut down, and Fentonism is the milk in the cocoanut. Thus, as against Fenton and all those anti-Grant elements, the election of the republican State ticket is a decisive victory for General Grant.

Minister Catacazy and the Scandalmongers.

There are certain persons in the world who are never so much occupied with their own business as not to be able to find time and inclination to interfere in the business of other people. Gossip and scandal are their delight, and they are never better satisfied than when engaged in the retail of spiteful and malicious tattle. Unfortunately, many newspapers are to be found willing to pander to this unhappy taste, and hence the press is constantly degraded by the appearance, in seemingly respectable journals, of all sorts of slanders and personalities in which the public have no concern or interest. Of this character are the stories regarding the Russian Minister Catacazy concocted at Washington, the hotbed of scandal and of all those petty jealousies and strifes that tend to make life less pleasant than nature designed it to be, and circulated through the medium of journals that strive to make up for their deficiency in news by spreading such trash before their readers. Minister Catacazy is the representative of a friendly foreign Power, and his position and office should be respected. If he has any misunderstanding of a personal character with any member of President Grant's administration, or if circumstances render it desirable that a change should be made in the Russian Embassy at Washington, the matter can be settled by the respective governments, and the people have no interest in it. At this time the assaults upon the Russian Minister are in peculiarly bad taste, and it is to be hoped they will cease entirely.

VINCENT COLLYER, in his mission to the Indians in Arizona, seems to have felt it his duty to treat the white people with no consideration whatever. He ordered certain scalawag Indians, who existed mainly by making treaties to be broken, on reservations which included some of the best highways in the Territory, and then, under his presumed authority from the President, directed General Crook to restrain white citizens with arms from travelling across these reservations, or else punish them. General Crook declined to do anything of the sort, and thus matters are as bad as they can possibly be for the Quaker policy in Arizona. While we cannot doubt that Mr. Vincent Collyer has the good of the Indians at heart, we must object to his manner of oppressing white people in order to carry out his purposes. We would not have him treat the Indians as guileless angels, nor the white people as inhuman fiends. He is evidently an Indian philanthropist, much of a character similar to that of Mr. Bergh the animal philanthropist, very zealous in defence of his particular charge, but somewhat unjust to white people generally.

THE STATE PRINTER of Indiana proposes to disgorge some eighteen thousand dollars of his pickings and stealings from the State provided litigation against him therefor shall cease. The proposition has been accepted by the Governor, Attorney General and other high officials. Is not this condoning a felony which is calculated to compromise the character of the State itself?

THE ATLANTA *New Era* makes a slight mistake in stating that Horace Greeley had been offered the Presidency of the Department of Public "Books" in place of Peter B. Sweeny. All the present fuss and botheration have been created by the manner in which the public "books" have been kept. About the public Parks there is no complaint.

The Cream of the Churches.

Skimming off the cream of yesterday's pulpit discourses we find Mr. Beecher excoriating the idolatry of Protestantism and insisting that Biblical interpretation must conform to the facts of science or fall to the ground. Outside doubt is sustained by the conflicts in the Church, and Phariseeism is there rampant. "There are thousands of men," said Mr. Beecher, "in such a state of uncertainty that the power of the Bible is broken for them" by the persistent adherence of theologians to false interpretations. "God," he added, "made the outward world as well as the Bible, and if anything conflicts something must give way—facts wont." He did not, however, believe that anything will ever permanently disturb the hold of the Bible on men's minds.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth combined two grand and important ideas in his morning discourse—the forgiveness of enemies and the bravery of a Christian life. He was candid enough to acknowledge that in the common ranks of life as lofty deeds are daily achieved as those which honor kings and adorn thrones. There is a heroism which the world takes note of because it is seen in high places, and there is a heroism which God takes note of, though the hero or heroine may never be known to fame; and those two styles of heroism were indicated and contrasted by Dr. Hepworth.

Dr. Chapin took up the subject of the responsibility for right hearing, and pointed out the different modes. "There is," said he, "such a thing as Sunday hearing—a mere journalism of hearing." There is also an "anxious, zealous style of hearing," which brings comfort and hope and life. The differences in other senses and faculties were brought in to strengthen this one and to show the responsibility of the soul to God for the right improvement of all its powers and talents.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer, late of Christ church (Episcopal), installed himself yesterday as pastor of a portion of his old flock who believe as he does—that Christ is in the bread rather than that He is the bread—in the Church of the Holy Light. His first utterances portray a fearful condition of spiritual darkness in the world, but he had hope because of the spreading power of his own party, who are still, however, in a minority. "But a minority of one on the side of truth is more than equal to the marshalled hosts in the ranks of error." The Doctor, by implication, charged the evangelicals with all the sorrows to which he is heir and which the Church of his love has also to bear. His exaltation of the mystery of the Eucharist was all that the most ardent Catholic could desire or expect.

The Rev. Dr. Starrs, in the Cathedral, and the Rev. Father Merrick, in St. Francis Xavier's church, treated of the end of the world and the judgment to come as realities near at hand and worthy of our most careful attention. In St. Stephen's Dr. McGlynn portrayed the solemnity of the hour in which the Saviour took His Last Supper with the Disciples and left them as a keepsake, and with them the Church in all ages, a command to show forth His death till He shall come again by partaking of the bread and of the cup in remembrance of Him. Father Damen, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, preached on the procrastination of repentance, and urged promptness in this duty.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, in the Bedford avenue (Brooklyn) Reformed church, discoursing on the offence of the cross, said very emphatically that "the question which divided men in this age is not one of Calvinism or Arminianism, of Protestantism or Romanism, so much as the query, 'Who is Christ? Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?'" The life and character of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman were beautifully portrayed last evening by the Rev. Mr. Longacre, an old friend of his and one who knew him well. Mr. Cookman was a minister of no ordinary ability. A devoted Christian, an earnest preacher, a polished gentleman and a genial friend, his praise is in all the churches of Methodism throughout this land.

From Washington we have Dr. Newman's refutation of "science, falsely so called," and his able defence of the Bible from the assaults of infidels. Other sermons which will be found in our columns we commend, with those above noticed, to the careful consideration of the hundreds of thousands to whom the HERALD will re-preach them to-day.

THE ELMIRA *Advertiser*—republican organ in western New York—in discussing the subject of the next Presidency, arrives at the conclusion that "the overwhelming leaning of the republican party at this moment toward General Grant has its basis in good and sufficient reasons found in his administration of the government; and we know of but one man who can change his attitude, and that man is himself." When General Grant does change himself there are plenty of anti-Grant men who will declare that is no matter of "small change" at any rate. He will probably fight it out on his present line if it takes until next November.

THE SPRINGFIELD (Illinois) *State Register* (democratic) says the difference between the democratic and republican parties is, that one believes in the right, duty and capacity of the people to govern themselves, and the other does not believe in anything of the kind. The way the people have been governed by corrupt officials of all parties for the last ten years leads them to the conclusion that the old axiom, "the world is governed too much," is only too true in their case.

THE HEAVY SNOW STORMS on the Plains have proven terribly destructive of human life. A battalion of infantry was snowed up near Helena, Montana, and most of the men were severely frozen. A number of cattle herders and buffalo hunters in Kansas were frozen to death, and a serious loss of life by snow slides in the Wahsatch cañons, in Utah, are reported.

THE GREELEY REPUBLICANS—Mr. Greeley in the chair—held a meeting on Saturday evening last for the consideration of the peace propositions from the Republican State Central Committee, but as the "Sage of Chappaqua" was not satisfied with the terms offered they were rejected; the meaning of which is that Mr. Greeley intends to "fight it out on this line" for the White House if it takes all winter.

The Presidential Canvass—Grant's Real Danger—Financial Disaster Means the Defeat of the Administration.

The combinations now being made against General Grant seem to have taken courage from despair. In some respects a more selfish combination was never seen in our political history. We recall but two similar instances—the attempt of Burr to gain the Presidency by an intrigue against Jefferson—and the arrangement by which Clay and Adams, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, defeated Jackson and made Adams President. These proceedings were immoral. In the case of Burr, manifestly so—a mere dicer's contrivance. With Adams there was no positive immorality, no deliberate conspiracy, for Clay and Adams were both honorable men, and all that was done was within the strict letter of the constitution and the laws; but it was in violation of the will of the people and gave rise to grave suspicions. It carried its own punishment. It enabled Jackson's followers and Jackson himself to allege all manner of scandals; it almost cost Clay his life in the duel with Randolph; it prevented his elevation to any place higher than the Department of State. The people are never deceived by injustice, and however petulant or wayward in what is called the expression of popular opinion, in the end they are governed by magnanimity. So far, therefore, as these combinations against Grant are the angry inspirations of men who have never held office, or the feverish anticipations of those who desire Presidential honors, they will have little effect upon the people. When Mr. Schurz says, for instance, that Grant in his St. Domingo policy meant to declare war in spite of Congress, and that his action was a usurpation, nobody believes him, and he does not believe himself. We feel that he is angry for another reason, and that he assigns a pretext. For however much men may dislike the St. Domingo business, no one can question Grant's honesty in the matter. Call it a mistake; only a demagogue will call it a crime.

And so down the list of drag-net accusations and denunciations, all this tavern-gossip about cottages and presents and appointing relatives to office. When politicians try to build a party, or even "organize a movement" in this way, they have a quicksand for their foundation, and the first heavy breeze from the northwest will make an end of it. It means, furthermore, that they have really no valid grievances with the administration. Grave and gray and bearded men like Sumner and Greeley do not stand up seriously and recite stories like what we read about the President when they have a principle to defend or some crime against the republic to punish. This phase of the canvass is an encouragement to the supporters of the President, as showing the poverty of the anti-Grant leaders. History is full of other encouragements. Remember what was said of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln by the opposition to their administrations. We have taken those names and canonized them in our political shrines, and in every convention we make our devotions and honor their memory and mourn over them as the true fathers of the republic. In their day they were assailed as savagely and unreasonably as Grant. It is a law of human nature that power must have antagonisms. "They who walk in the sunshine of fame," says Scaliger, "must be followed by the shadows of envy." When the night comes the shadows pass away, even as they have passed from the early Presidents. The country hearkened, and not without the joy of mischief, perhaps, to the assaults upon Washington for his aristocratic and monarchical tendencies, for his stern, imperious nature; to the stories of Jefferson's Jacobinism and atheism, and the vulgar libels which now only live in the verses of Thomas Moore; to the furious denunciations of Jackson as a duellist, a racing man, an attendant at cock fights; to the narrations of Lincoln's impurity of speech, his unworthiness, his hidden sympathies with rebellion. If we are not mistaken this is the very Mr. Sumner who arraigned Lincoln for his infidelity to emancipation—the very Greeley who assailed him for his manifold shortcomings and gave his re-election a tardy and feeble support; and with them are united the very men who went to Cleveland and nominated a third party ticket, with John C. Fremont for the Presidency, and John Cochrane—the same who is now by God's good providence Alderman of the city of New York—as Vice President. The heroes of the Cleveland movement against Lincoln are the men to lead the bread-and-butterless movement against Grant. We presume that no friend of Grant, however, will tremble over the remembrance.

This being the outlook, we have to call attention to what seems to be the real danger to Grant. We pass from the bread-and-butterless movement, as a surface eruption on the republican body politic, and not to be seriously dreaded. History shows one singular thing: no President who had any claim to the respect of the people was ever defeated for re-election unless from circumstances arising from financial embarrassment and mismanagement. So long as the country goes along on bright summer seas, with business active and everybody making money, and the general finances in a healthy condition, the administration receives the credit, and no one cares to make a change. When the contrary is the case and business begins to shrink, and the country to show uneasy symptoms from overtrading or false economy, or following foolish notions of finance, every man in distress and every one in dread turns upon the administration with angry protests and questioning, and insists that no relief can come except from a change in the rulers. No matter what is true or false; whether, as is generally the case, the governing powers are blameless and the fault is with the people themselves, there must be an example, and the more illustrious the example the more satisfactory the punishment. History makes this almost a mathematical demonstration. John Adams was a good man and a good President. But John Adams suffered from the disordered condition of our finances after the Revolution and the misfortunes that fell upon the prosperity of the country through the operation of Hamilton's measures as Secretary of the Treasury. Time vindicated the genius of Hamilton and the wisdom of his financial policy. But before that came we had sore trials. The country became angry; it listened to the Jeffersonian denunciations of the Treasury policy, and Adams was defeated. Then came many years of prosperity and "the era of good feeling," until we fell upon the evil days of the younger Adams. The war with England stimulated false business notions. We made money too rapidly, and, in time, we came to making it foolishly, and the consequence was that Jackson; with his crude, unsound, but popular theories about bullion and banks and internal improvements, came into power. We had the great panic of 1837, which overthrew Van Buren and drove the democratic party out of power and would have kept it out of power but for that poor creature, Tyler. "Wild-cat" banking and "shinplaster" currency did as much to defeat Van Buren as any other influences. Then we come to Polk, who suffered from the financial derangements produced by the tariff of 1846 and the unhealthy condition of our business interests that succeeded the Mexican war. Pierce was beaten by the causes that led to the panic of 1857. Buchanan was beaten by the war, while Johnson was beaten by himself.

Now what should these lessons teach the friends of Grant? Namely, that the only danger to his re-election is a danger that has not yet been seriously considered. Financial disaster—or even business derangement—will be the great obstacle in his way. What do we see? In the first place the country has been managing its business in a slovenly, foolish manner; we have been overtrading; we have paid large taxes; we have suffered from irregular and whimsical tariffs, and we have had an inflated, uncertain currency. The country has had the activity of fever—and of a fever impelled by war. All the conditions of finance are strange and new, just as they were after the Revolution. The Chicago fire has eaten up hundreds of millions and paralyzed our financial centres. And we have not begun to see the end of it. The fall of Tammany has precipitated financial troubles upon New York—troubles for which we are to blame, for which we should suffer; but which will cause discontent. The public mind—wayward, suffering, anxious—will turn to the administration and censure it as it censured the Adamses, Van Buren and Pierce.

Here, then, lies the only danger. Macbeth felt that but for the escape of Banquo's son he would have been as sound as a rock, as "broad and general as the casing air;" that he might even have defied the maledictions of the supernatural messengers themselves. As it was he had a barren sceptre and an unlineal crown. Let the friends of Grant look to this, and look to it well. This is their danger. The Treasury, apparently the strength of the administration, may be its weakness, its destruction. If Mr. Boutwell has wisdom and courage he may avoid these disasters and re-elect his chief. Can he do it? If he can, will he do it?

THE Cleveland *Leader* (republican) thinks that republicans who are dissatisfied with General Grant's administration may be justified in advocating the nomination of some other man, but the political leaders who intimate that they will bolt the ticket if Grant is nominated are "republicans, who merit the contempt of the party which they threaten to distract and seek to destroy." Sumner, Carl Schurz, Trumbull, Ex-Secretary Cox, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (supposed to speak for Vice President Colfax) and the other leading republican malcontents will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Viaduct Railroad.

It was the opinion of some persons that the disasters which have befallen Tammany would mar the prospects, if they did not indefinitely postpone the construction, of the Viaduct Railroad. The breaking up of the original board of management gave some encouragement to the opinion. We are gratified to know, and the public will be glad to learn, that such fears need no longer be indulged. The necessities of such a railroad are universally admitted, and our public men have become convinced that the enterprise will be as profitable as it is necessary. A new and efficient board of management has been organized, and the names of the gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee that the work will go on. It is to all foreigners, and even to Americans themselves who have visited the great centres of population in Great Britain, a matter of surprise that the most enterprising city of modern times should have so long been without so great an essential to its comfort and prosperity. We are all proud of New York; but with all its wealth, its enterprise, its beauty, it must be admitted that it is not the most comfortable city to live in. The horse railroads are very convenient and very useful, and the European cities are one by one admitting their usefulness by adopting the horse cars; but the horse cars are slow and useless for long distances. One hour is consumed in reaching Sixtieth street, whereas fifteen or twenty minutes should be sufficient to take us some distance beyond Harlem and into Westchester county. A Londoner can start from London Bridge and reach Croydon in fifteen minutes, a distance of some twelve miles. The same advantages are afforded by Waterloo and Fenchurch street stations. The Londoner, in fact, can spend his day in the city and his mornings and evenings in the country, twenty minutes' ride alone separating him from his home and his place of business. It is the same with Glasgow and almost all the other great cities. Let us have our Viaduct Railroad with as little delay as possible, and then we shall be able to speak of New York as one of the fairest and most comfortable as well as most enterprising of cities. The five millions voted by the State Legislature should be handed over at once and the work begun.

THE HERALD AND THE GRAND DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 24.]

The NEW YORK HERALD crows lustily over the other New York papers because it had in its Sunday morning edition the first and exclusive information of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis. The HERALD had a special yacht watching all incoming vessels for a week beforehand, in anticipation of his arrival, and seems to have well earned whatever credit may be given its successful enterprise.

CHARLESTON QUARANTINES NEW YORK VESSELS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26, 1871.

The Health Officer of Charleston has issued instructions for the examination of all vessels from New York, Philadelphia and Trinidad, those ports having been proclaimed by Governor Scott to be infected by smallpox.

BELGIUM.

Herald Special Report from Brussels.

The Capital Still Excited, but the Agitation Abating.

M. De Decker Out of Office and Tranquillity Hoped For.

THE POLICE KEPT ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Belgian capital:—

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26, 1871.

The popular manifestations in the streets of the city to-day were of an excited but undecisive character.

The agitation which has hitherto prevailed in consequence of the opposition of the municipality to M. De Decker's appointment as Governor of Limburg is abating, for the reason that M. De Decker is again out of office.

The *Sunday Moniteur* published an official notice of his dismissal—"demission," it is termed—this morning.

Whether the dismissal was peremptory on the part of the government or made at M. De Decker's personal request is not exactly known. His opponents say that it was peremptory in accordance with the wishes of his adversaries, while his friends allege that, in order to allay the excitement among the people, M. De Decker resigned the Governorship.

The police were on duty in force and dispersed all crowds of angry persons, so that no serious disturbance has occurred.

GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Emperor William to Arbitrate the San Juan Difficulty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Germany:—

BERLIN, Nov. 26, 1871.

His Majesty the Emperor William has accepted the friendly task of arbitrating the San Juan territorial line difficulty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The Kaiser will be officially informed as to the relative claims of the parties by official memoranda from Washington and London, which will be placed in his hands on the 10th of December.

The Army Bill Approved by the Federal Council.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, 1871.

The Federal Council, or first branch of the Parliament, has approved the bill reported by the Budget Commission, fixing the strength of the army for three years at 401,659 men, at a cost of $90,373,275.

THE BAVARIAN PENAL LAW AGAINST INTERMEDDLING CLERICS.

The bill which was lately introduced in the German Parliament by the Bavarian Minister, which provides for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privilege of their office, has been read a second time in the Reichstag.

FRANCE.

The Condemned Communists and Their Approaching Fate.

Affecting Appeal to Thiers in Behalf of Rossel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 26, 1871.

The decision of the Commission of Pardons in the cases of the condemned Communist prisoners is still kept secret.

There is great anxiety among all classes to learn the fate of General Rossel.

The father of the General has just had an interview with President Thiers, in which he begged that the life of his son might be spared.

The President was greatly affected.

General Rossel has written a letter to M. Thiers, saying "he is ready to die, but implores that he may be spared military degradation."

The General displays great firmness, and works in prison indefatigably. He has just finished the second volume of his work on the reorganization of the army.

ENGLAND.

The Labor Question and the Aristocracy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 1871.

A council of workingmen was held in the city last night.

Mr. Scott Russell addressed the assemblage. He alleged that the Lords were "still anxious to perfect an alliance with the operatives, and that a joint meeting of both councils will soon be held."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Bonding of the Davenport Mine—The Case of Alice Overton—Conflicting Testimony Regarding Her Treatment by Her Parents.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25, 1871.

Nine hundred and sixty feet of the Davenport mine was bonded to-day for $94,000, payable in forty days, with a forfeit of $8,000.

Overton, the United States Land Receiver, publishes two affidavits, from servants who have lived in his family, to prove that his daughter Alice was not driven from home by the cruelty of her parents. One servant says that she never knew of any ill-treatment to Alice. The others say that Alice received all the kindness and affection that a daughter could desire. Woodman and Moorhouse, both highly respected citizens, who are charged with being principals in the alleged abduction, claim that the girl was shamefully abused, and they helped her to escape to prevent her committing suicide.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Courts to-day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Fever Attack Severe During the Day and Evening Yesterday.

Public Anxiety as to the Result.

THE MEDICAL BULLETINS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British capital.

LONDON, Nov. 26—P. M.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is reported as having been severely ill during the day and evening.

Great anxiety prevails with regard to the probable result of the fever.

The disease is of the regular typhoid class.

The physicians in attendance on the Prince issued a bulletin on Saturday evening which stated that the patient was "going on well" and that his strength was then good.

To-day the fever maintains its hold, and it is said that the Prince has not experienced any comfortable degree of relief.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Destructive Fire in Guatemala—San Salvador at Peace with Costa Rica—Defeat of the Rebels in Honduras—Complications in Peru—The Army of Chile To Be Equipped on the European Plan.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 23, 1871.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, from New York November 15, touched here to-day to land the mails and proceeded for Aspinwall.

By another arrival advices from Aspinwall to the 18th inst. have been received.

GUATEMALA.

The City of Guatemala was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th inst.

Señor Galves, the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, was dead, and had been succeeded in office by Señor Zavala.

The trouble with the Jesuits in Guatemala is the cause of much anxiety among the people.

SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvador advices of the 14th inst. state that the Presidential election will take place early in December. The usual election troubles were anticipated.

A treaty of peace had been signed with Costa Rica and was the cause of much rejoicing.

HONDURAS.

Dates from the capital of Honduras are to the 14th inst. President Medina had resumed the reins of government and amnesty had been granted to the revolutionists, conditional upon submitting to the authorities.

A battle occurred on the 4th inst. at Langue, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, who fled to the mountains.

A line of steamers had been established between Liverpool and a port of Honduras. The interoceanic railroad is progressing.

PERU.

Advices from Callao are to the 14th inst. Political affairs in Peru are in a very complicated state. The editor of the *Nacional* had been arrested and the press generally placed under severe censorship. The *Nacional* had been prevented from circulating through the mails. A revolt was threatened.

A Presidential proclamation endeavors to annul the recent election. Henry Meiggs has received a contract for the construction of a railroad from Huarez to Chimbote at a cost of $24,000,000.

CHILE.

News from Chile is to the 4th inst. Señor Frias, the Argentine Minister, had been appointed umpire in the dispute between Chile and Peru. A military commission was about to start for Europe to purchase arms for the equipment of the army. The Chilean gold mines were flourishing.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer has moved since Saturday night from Wisconsin to New England, extending its influence rapidly southeastward to Virginia. Warm southwest winds and threatening weather or light rains have attended this disturbance. Warm, moist weather with fogs and light winds, have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. The pressure is now rapidly rising in the Northeast, with brisk Northwest winds on Lake Michigan and in the Missouri Valley. Rain continues on the lower lakes, and has been reported from California.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably rise in the Middle and Eastern States on Monday, with clearing weather and cold northwest winds succeeding the cloud and rain; Monday morning's rain continue during the morning on the South Atlantic coast, clearing away in the afternoon; northwest winds, with clearing weather, on the Lower Lakes; clear and cold weather on the Upper Lakes; westerly winds and pleasant weather in the Gulf States; northerly winds from Texas to Iowa.

Warning Signals Ordered.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Buffalo.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

The following is collated from despatches received this evening at the Signal Office:—

Light snow fell this afternoon at Chicago, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kansas, with a fall in the thermometer at the latter place of twenty-three degrees in the last twenty-four hours. A storm of sleet prevailed this evening at Corinne, Utah.

At the summit of Mount Washington at five o'clock to-day the temperature had been twenty-three degrees since five o'clock yesterday evening. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour. The barometer had fallen .24 of an inch since eight o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Shot Himself Through the Head in a Minister's House.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon Jacob Kopke, aged thirty, residing at 79 Christopher street, shot himself in the head on the second floor of the above house, instantly killing himself. The deceased was a son-in-law of the Rev. August H. M. Held, pastor of the German Lutheran church in Christopher street, and resided in the same house with him. For some time past the unfortunate man has been in great fear of being arrested, and left word with his family, in case he should be, who to send for to go his bail. Upon reference to the Directory it was ascertained Kopke was a superintendent, doing business at No. 202 Broadway. A HERALD representative last night called at the house of the reverend gentleman, and was met at the door by a young man with a blonde mustache and bald head, who stubbornly refused any information that prompted the unfortunate man to take his own life. A rumor was prevalent last night that one of the officials connected with the same company that Kopke was, shot himself, since which time he has been in great fear of being arrested. Coroner Young has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day, when it is hoped the fact as to whether it was a suicide or not will be elicited.

WASHINGTON

The President's Annual Message to Congress.

Synopsis of the Important Points of the Forthcoming Document.

A Great Reduction of Internal Taxation To Be Recommended.

THE TARIFF TO BE REVISED.

The Peaceable Policy Toward the Indians and the Warlike Policy Against the Ku Klux To Be Continued.

Congratulations on Our Foreign Relations and the Success of the Washington Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

The reports of all the executive departments have been laid before the President by the Secretaries. The President has also completed, in its prominent points, his annual Message to Congress, though the document has not yet been

READ BEFORE THE CABINET.

It is understood that this will be done on Tuesday next, when the various subjects treated upon will be fully discussed. Unusual care has been taken to prevent a premature exposition of its contents, and the President has refused even to risk the printing of it in advance of the delivery of the document to Congress.

The Message, judging from its leading features, which we have obtained, however, promises to be one of unusual importance, and will prove one of the most popular that has yet come from the pen of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

THE LEADING SUBJECTS

which will be discussed will be internal taxation, the tariff, finances, the Washington Treaty, the Indians and the Ku Klux disturbances in the South. On the question of

INTERNAL TAXATION

it is understood that the Message will recommend the abolition of all internal taxes, except on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco in every form, and stamps. Considering the satisfactory condition of the finances it has been found by careful estimates that the current expenses of the government, including the interest on the national debt, can be easily met from the revenues from these sources and still leave a surplus for an annual small reduction of the principal. This is chiefly owing to the successful administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of the taxes on the articles retained.

THE TARIFF

will also be fully treated upon, but the Message will embrace no specific recommendations as to the articles upon which there shall be a reduction or which shall be placed on the free list. The matter of details will be left to Congress, though it will be suggested that those things which can be included in a revision of the tariff with the least injury to the interests of the country should be first considered.

THE FINANCES

will be touched upon generally, leaving the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such recommendations and suggestions as may be necessary to carry out the financial policy of the administration.

The work of the year in the improvement of the condition of the peaceable Indians and the domestication of those still at large on the plains will be reviewed. No material change in

THE INDIAN POLICY

will be recommended. The Message will also allude but very briefly to the operations of the Ku Klux societies in the Southern States. It will be left to the Attorney General to report at length the condition of the question and what measures have been taken to suppress this insurrectionary Order.

The labors of the

HIGH JOINT COMMISSION

and the successful conclusion of the Washington Treaty during the past year will be a subject of congratulation to Congress, with the expression of the belief that the completion of the duties of the commissions established by the treaty will harmonize all matters of controversy which have been so long pending between the governments at Washington and London. This will also lead to some observations upon the generally satisfactory relations existing between the United States and the rest of the world. What further measures will be taken respecting the

RECENT CAMPAIGN IN THE COREA

have not yet been definitely determined. A strong policy, however, is indicated, particularly in view of the uneasiness felt in the empire of China towards foreigners. The punishment of the Coreans for the murder of wrecked American seamen is considered complete. The future action of the government will be prompted by the conduct of the King and subjects of that country and the general aspect of affairs in the East.

The necessity of a

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

has already been brought before Congress in previous messages. Another reference to the subject may be made. Any further discussion of

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION

is yet under advisement. The Message, it is understood, will be as brief as the subjects discussed will admit, merely calling the prominent points of the Department reports to the special attention of Congress, leaving the Secretaries to present the details of matters under their immediate direction.

The Message will be given out in the usual way, a certain number to be furnished to the press immediately after the departure of General Porter, the President's Secretary, from the Executive mansion to the Capitol.

The Secretary of the Interior's report will treat, at length, of the Indian question, and make sundry recommendations, in order to carry into effect the peace policy of the President.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Members Arriving at the National Capital Slowly—Both Halls Repaired and Ready for the Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Not more than ten or fifteen members of Congress are in Washington, with four or five delegates, including Mr. McCormick, of Arizona. This gentleman, who has been afflicted with partial blindness, seems to be slowly improving and can now walk without a guide.

Both Halls of Congress are in readiness for the meeting on the first Monday in December. Many improvements have been made, including ventilation, during the recess, in all parts of the Capitol.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Vincent Collyer's Proceedings in Arizona—Too Much Humanity to Indians and Too Little to Whites—General Schenck and the Silver Mine—Another Victim of Spanish Outrage in Cuba—Our Gratifying Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Another Victim of Spanish Outrage in Cuba.

Mr. John Menninger the Swedish Consul, reported by telegraph as having been driven from Havana by the despotic government of the island of Cuba, arrived at Baltimore to-day in the steamship Liberty. Mr. Menninger is an American citizen who has resided many years in Havana, and he is the senior partner of one of the oldest and most respectable business houses in that city. The charges brought against him seem to be that he acted as the agent of Señor Aldama in some business matters in connection with the large estates of the rich expatriated Cuban. Aldama's immense property has been taken possession of by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, but as it cannot be confiscated even for treason and is only held during the life of the offender, efforts were made last summer to consummate a negotiation betweeen the government in Spain and the house of Moses Taylor & Co., in behalf of Aldama, on a basis which would prove advantageous to both parties. It is probable that Mr. Menninger was in some way interested in these negotiations, or, what is equivalent to the same thing, was suspected by some of the members of the Casino Espanol de la Habana as making an effort to benefit Aldama. Throughout the voyage from Havana to Baltimore Mr. Menninger, who is a man noted for his extreme reticence, preserved the most absolute silence, and since his arrival he has positively refused to talk to anybody on the subject. Knowing the Spanish character as he must know it after his many years residence in the island, he could not adopt any other course if he expects to save any part of his business interests in Cuba, for the arbitrary act of the Spaniards in forcing him to leave the country. As vice president and in effect resident manager of the Cuba Cable Company, Mr. Nenninger came into too profound a knowledge of Spanish lies and into too close contact with Ayantara, the stupid and unscrupulous censor of telegraphic messages, in the palace of the Captain General. As an American he would be obnoxious to the bigoted Spaniards, who hate everything American. As a business man the desire to get hold of some of his property would be an incentive to Spanish cupidity; but the most potent reason of all was perhaps the want of a victim. It is some time since the arrogant government of Cuba, which is vested in the junta known as the Casino, have had a victim, and Mr. Menninger was too prominent to hope to escape all his life. His high position was in itself a sufficient reason for his persecution. Sweden, of course, can do nothing for her outraged Consul, and the United States, treating with Spain for the outrages of an independent Power as Cuba, it can do more than the powerless European State. Accordingly Mr. Menninger is compelled to close his mouth and wait for that slow-to-come era of Cuban-Spanish justice.

General Schenck and the Emma Silver Mine.

It is said by gentlemen recently arrived from Utah that Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma Mining Company, as one of the directors, is of recent occurrence. That mine was in litigation up to last summer, when a compromise was effected by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who was the attorney for Mr. Lyons, the claimant, by which Lyons became the owner of one-third of the property. The company, since this compromise, has been reorganized, and the mine, which was then valued at $1,500,000, was afterwards estimated by its owners to be worth $5,000,000, and stock to this amount was accordingly issued. The mine is about twenty-eight miles from Salt Lake City, and is considered the most valuable silver mine in Utah. For the last year the greater part of its ore has been shipped to Swansea, Wales, for separation and reduction, owing to the process there being more economical and complete than in this country. Senator Stewart is, or was recently, in London on business connected with the mine.

Our Foreign Relations.

There are but comparatively few causes of complaint between the United States and other nations, and nearly all of them will be settled by the commissions already authorized. The awards heretofore made against Venezuela have not all been discharged by that republic, notwithstanding the efforts of our government in that direction. This subject will again be brought to the attention of Congress. It was said by a prominent executive officer recently that during our entire history there never was a more peaceable and friendly condition of affairs with foreign States than at the present time.

Mr. Collyer's Indian Mission—How It Works in Arizona.

A private letter received in this city from a gentleman of high character for intelligence and reliability, who has been for some time a temporary resident of Arizona, contains the following statement of the recent Indian difficulties in that Territory:—

During Commissioner Vincent Collyer's visit to Arizona General Crook ceased all operations against the Apaches, and gave him a full and fair opportunity to bring in the hostile Indians. Every effort was made to accomplish this end, but with little success. A few Indians who had already been in several times came in again, received several presents of blankets, &c., and then cleared out for "pastures new," at one place taking a portion of the government herd of mules, horses and cattle with them. Cochise and his warriors did not come in at all, but continued to pick up stock, mail riders and such stray travellers as came in his way.

Mr. Collyer then had a grand talk with the Indians already peaceable, and established reservations across some of the principal highways, and prohibited armed parties of citizens from crossing them—calling upon the military, in the name of the President, to enforce his edict. It was apparent to the Arizonians that these orders, if enforced, would virtually suspend all travel in the territory, as citizens have to go armed to defend themselves, and to travel by the established roads or not travel at all. This action of Mr. Collyer's therefore provokes universal indignation; and taken in connection with the alleged fact that he refused to hear anything from citizens, but came and went with entirely *ex parte* views of the whole question, has rendered his mission here a failure. It is not, however, believed that the President intended such unprecedented use of his name in giving these absurd instructions; and while General Crook did all in his power to aid in getting the Indians to come in, he refused to sanction the turning of the guns of the military upon peaceably disposed citizens, and informed Mr. Collyer that, so far as he was aware, the President did not desire or intend any such proceeding. He believed that the President's Indian policy was correct, and could be carried out without turning Arizona over to the Apaches or making war upon the citizens of the Territory.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Captain Richardson.

About six o'clock yesterday morning Captain Addison Richardson, for many years commander of several of the Union line of Havre packets, died suddenly on board the Sound steamer Bristol during the passage from Fall River to this city. Captain Richardson, apparently, was in good health but a short time before he expired, and it is believed death resulted from apoplexy. Coroner Herrman was notified and held an inquest over the remains. Deceased was sixty-seven years of age and a native of Salem, Mass. Friends took charge of the remains and removed them to his late residence, 111 Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., for interment. Captain Richardson, a man of great force of character and undoubted integrity, was a successful shipmaster out of the port of New York, and in his time commanded the ships Charlemagne, Duchesse d'Orleans, Gallia and other Havre packets unnecessary to mention. Captain Richardson, who has left a widow and two children, was universally respected by his friends and acquaintances, and, up to a short time before his death his state of health was such as to justify the hope that he would live for many years.

State Senator Sanford.

Mr. George H. Sanford, State Senator from the Oneida district, New York, died at his residence, near Oneida village, last Saturday night, the 25th inst. Mr. Sanford was thirty-four years of age. He was much esteemed in the district, where he had already given marked promise of a useful public career.

Ex-Judge L. C. Kellogg.

Mr. Loyal C. Kellogg, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, of Vermont, died at Benson yesterday morning. He was fifty-five years of age. Judge Kellogg was a lawyer of much ability. He distinguished himself during many years of successful practice at the bar as also by his learning on the bench.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Home Gossip.

Tony Pastor has secured Sheridan and Mack.

"Uncle Eph's Dream" is the feature of the Bryant's bill.

They are still "Searching the Depths" at the Bowery.

A host of variety stars celebrate Thanksgiving at the Union Square.

Little Alberta plays "The Midget" at the Park, Brooklyn.

"Ours" is Mrs. Conway's last venture at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Six new stars and a child violiniste at Hooley's, Brooklyn.

"Humpty Dumpty" is in its thirteenth week at the Olympic.

"Rosedale" has entered upon a long and brilliant run at Wallack's.

Bandmann plays "Hamlet" at the Stadt on Thanksgiving evening.

"The Dead o' Night Boys" may be seen every evening at the Comique.

"Rosedale" is cleverly burlesqued by the San Francisco Minstrels.

The Siegrist family and Miss Lizzie Keys are the new attractions at the Circus.

Miss Annie Lonsdale appears this week at the St. James in a new comedy, called "Catarina."

The Liederkranz Society gave last evening the celebrated work of Liszt, "Prometheus."

Santley and the other members of the English ballad quintet appear at Steinway Hall on Tuesday.

Wallack's company appears in "Masks and Faces" at the Brooklyn Academy on Thanksgiving evening.

The Harmonic Society, assisted by the Santley troupe, give "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall on Thursday.

Aimée brings out, to-night, the "Bridge of Sighs," an opera by Offenbach never given before in this country.

The eighth Sunday evening concert of the Ninth Regiment band was enlivened by the solos of Levy, Miss Cassie Renz, and Miles. Castellan and De Luy.

There are but two regular subscription nights for the Opera this week—Tuesday and Friday, this evening and Wednesday being devoted to the Grand Duke Alexis.

John Owens begins the last week of his engagement at Booth's this evening. On Monday next the Hamlet of all Hamlets, Booth, commences his annual engagement.

The many admirers of Mr. Sothern will learn with regret the announcement of the last two weeks of his engagement at Niblo's. The everlasting "Black Crook" follows him.

Mme. Louise De Barros will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall early next month, with the following artists:—Miss Nettie Sterling, Miss Celestine Gottschalk, Messrs. Simpson and Remmertz.

Within the last two weeks the attendance at "Divorce" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has increased so that the houses are now larger than at its first representations. Matinées will be given on Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. This is the thirteenth week of the comedy-drama.

The Pattison Concert Troupe, consisting of Mme. Martinez, soprano; Miss Sarah Barrow, contralto; W. J. Hill, tenor; Mr. Gilbert, baritone, and J. N. Pattison, pianist, give a glee, madrigal and miscellaneous concert at Association Hall on Saturday afternoon. It would be difficult to match this quintet.

The new sensational play, "Paris; or, the Days of the Commune," will be represented for the first time at the Grand Opera House this evening. The cast is very strong, the story romantic in the extreme and the scenes intensely interesting, as they embrace the main incidents of the last Reign of Terror in Paris.

In the case of Polk against Daly, tried the other day in the Marine Court, Judge Curtis, in the course of a very able charge to the jury, paid the following well-deserved tribute to the theatrical profession:—"We are hundreds of miles from Plymouth Rock, and the mist of prejudice and fanatical criticisms has been dissipated by the genius of such men as Kean, Forrest and Gustavus Brooke. It is a profession that is oftentimes graced by divine beauty and enriched with profound understanding, and the plays of Shakspeare and Schiller will be read as long as the campaigns of Parma, the Duke of Marlborough or the 'Commentaries of Cæsar.'"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

There were sixty deaths from smallpox in Cincinnati last week.

Michael Pierce was murdered at New Haven on Saturday night by Richard Dugan, a sailor, who stabbed him, severing the femoral artery. He died instantly.

The New Haven chemical works caught fire yesterday morning and burned up. Loss, $50,000; partly insured. The building was so situated that the engines could not be used.

Charles A. Loring, a lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the *Republican* for publishing an item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling.

The Geological Bureau of Missouri have elected Professor Raphael Pumpelly, of Harvard University, for State Geologist.

Seasonable rains are falling throughout California. The grapes are nearly all gathered and the vintage is the largest and finest ever produced in the State.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered a lecture at Providence on Saturday evening on the "National Idea" before an audience of two thousand people. He goes to Boston to-day.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad have decided to pay off $500,000 of their floating debt between now and the 1st of January, leaving about three hundred thousand dollars to be paid 1st of April next, clearing the road of its floating debt.

The third match game at billiards was played at New Orleans last evening, between Joseph Dion, of New York, and Henry Miller, of that city. At the conclusion of the game the score stood: Dion, 500; Miller, 118. Fifty-six innings were played. The largest run made by Dion was 107, while his opponent's biggest score at one time was 11.

David R. Boogher, late Agent of the Life Association of America at Baltimore, filed a bill of equity in the Circuit Court at St. Louis on Saturday, asking for the appointment of a receiver for that association. He alleges that the Board of Managers are defrauding the institution and appropriating for their individual benefit the profits and assets of the association.

The jewelry establishment of J. W. & H. McDuffee, of Portland, Me., was damaged to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars by fire yesterday. The stock was insured for $25,000, in the following different companies:—The National, of Boston, $3,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,500; the National, of Bangor, $2,000. The building was insured for $50,000—$25,000 each in the Hanover and National, of New York.

The statement that a committee of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming has reported that great frauds exist in the management of the territorial finances of Wyoming is untrue. A majority of the committee report that the accounts are correct in every respect. One member reports that certain irregularities exist in the manner of rendering the accounts, and recommends that laws be passed for their correction. No charge of fraud is made by any member of the committee.

Died.

DAKIN.—On Sunday, November 26, 1871, THOMAS DAKIN, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

[*For other Deaths see Fifth Page.*]

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Tiffany & Co.,
Union square,
Diamond Merchants.
Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine quality.
A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

A Fine Assortment of Second Hand
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE,
for sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS', Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Ales, Superior American Wines and Jameson Irish Whiskey, 7 years old.
J. J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A.—Professor Pratt, the Horse Educator of the world, is still meeting with unheard-of success. His academy is crowded every night. The class numbers 1,150, among whom are our most prominent citizens. The following is a list of vicious horses to be educated this week, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street:—
MONDAY—A Kicker, Pacer and Runaway.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Gents' Silk Hats, $7; All the New Style Felt Hats; moderate prices.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Moet and Chandon
CHAMPAGNES,
Of the famous vintage of 1865, now on sale with all first class Wine Dealers in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Secret du Boudoir, Poudre de Cleopatre, EAU DE JOUVENCE, BELLE DE NUIT, marvellous beautifiers, delightful articles for the complexion, give the skin the softness and beauty of youth without injury.
Sold and applied only at Mme. DUVAL'S Reception Rooms, 763 Broadway. Samples free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1871. }

The week, in general trade circles, has been without special novelty or new feature. The more conservative classes of merchants have been satisfied with the tenor of business, but, as usual, others complain of dulness and small returns. Uptown, the retailers are doing fairly, but a little cold snap would doubtless make them even better satisfied.

IN WALL STREET

the dulness has been as confirmed as it well could be, especially in the gold market, which has seldom or never in its history experienced so little animation. The speculative sentiment is so utterly indifferent to the market that the brokers outside of those who have a regular mercantile trade, are not paying office expenses. Seats in the Gold Board may be had at a heavy reduction on their nominal value.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

there was a very quiet movement until the very last day of the week, when the transactions were nearly if not wholly equal to the business of all the previous portion of the week, and promised to develop into extended proportions until everything was set back by the unfavorable character of the bank statement of Saturday. The speculative combinations met little or no opposition in advancing prices, and the week's business was at steadily improving quotations. Indeed the figures of Saturday noon were on an average 3 a 4 per cent above the lowest of Monday, and showed even a considerable improvement when subjected to the depression following the bank statement. There is still wanting, however, a general interest in the course of the market, and the cliques have found it difficult to excite outside speculation. The future of money was never so uncertain. Indeed,

THE MONEY MARKET

has been a continuous puzzle to financial circles. The Chicago disaster would, it was thought, lead to the utmost stringency. But, on the contrary, it has been the occasion of the easiest money market ever experienced here at this season. And why? Because the money that was to go to Chicago to pay insurance losses has accumulated at New York pending the settlements of claims for damages and swollen the amount here to such a volume that the banks, usually so poor in November, had week before last a surplus of over nine millions of legal reserve, and the rate on call went down as low as four per cent. These facts account for the steady recovery of the stock market to the figures which prevailed before the Chicago fire. Wall street jumped to conclusions too suddenly, and made prices on the Stock Exchange which were not due until the insurance companies had begun to pay their losses and ship money to the burned city. Now arises the question whether, with the expiration of the sixty days' privilege of the insurance companies, and with the natural shipments of currency to the South and West for cotton, wheat and pork, we shall not experience this winter even a more aggravated stringency than was anticipated during the panic following the Chicago fire? It should not be forgotten, however, that, as if to serve as a timely interposition at such a crisis, the government will, on December 1, strengthen the banks with a fresh and large supply of gold—the amount of which has been estimated by some at as much as ten millions—resulting from the interchanges of the new five and old six per cents and the cancellation of a portion of the loan of 1862. This latter source of relief should not be too strongly counted on, because in the calculation of other financiers, again, the events of December 1 will yield little or no gold to the street, but be consummated without the disbursement of any Treasury money beyond such as may be needed to take up some of the "called" bonds held in Europe.

The money market grew active on and after Friday, and the rate on stocks hardened to 7 per cent, although borrowers on governments readily supplied themselves at 6 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It will be seen by our Washington despatches that the President's Message this year will have a great bearing on financial and commercial interests in view of the proposed sweeping reduction of the revenue.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks proved quite unfavorable, because, on the one hand, these institutions have increased their loans two millions, although on the other they have lost a million and a half in legal reserve. The specie export and customs duties so equally balanced the outcome of coin from the Treasury that the specie item shows little change. The principal loss is nearly a million and a half in greenbacks, shipped, doubtless, to the South and West. The banks appear to have made no demand on borrowers for the return of loans in order to meet this demand for currency, but increased their loans to fill up the space caused by the shipments. Hence the deposits show only a trifling change. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	November 18.	*November 25.*
Loans	$286,204,500	$288,403,700
Specie	16,239,300	16,222,800
Circulation	30,138,600	30,039,500
Deposits	219,186,900	219,229,800
Legal tenders	55,181,500	53,694,900

The changes being:—

Increase in loans	$2,199,200
Decrease in specie	16,500
Decrease in circulation	49,100
Increase in deposits	42,900
Decrease in legal tenders	1,486,600

An analysis of the above figures shows a loss of $1,503,100 in reserve and a decrease of $6,200 in liabilities. The surplus reserve is therefore down to $7,587,875—a decrease for the week of $1,501,550.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street prices of government bonds Saturday evening:—United States currency sixes, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 116¼ a 116⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅛ a 115; do., ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	111	110⅞
Tuesday	110⅞	110⅝
Wednesday	110⅞	110⅝
Thursday	110⅞	110⅝
Friday	111⅛	110⅞
Saturday	110⅞	110⅝

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern State bonds opened weak but became better toward the close, and left off with, in most of the list, a firm tone. The chief feature was the recovery of the new South Carolina July bonds, which advanced to 35. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list, including quotations for leading municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65¾ a 66; do. new, 65¾ a 65¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do. registered stock, old, 53 a 53½; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 65 a 65½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 28½ a 29; Georgia sixes, 75 a 80; do. sevens, 85 a 92; do. sevens, gold, 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 37 a 37½; do. funding, 1866, 25 a 30; do. do., 1868, 21 a 23; do. new, 17 a 20; do. special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 97⅞ a 98; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 98 a 98; Louisiana sixes, 64 a 67; do. new, 57 a 63; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 75 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 78 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 65; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 64 a 69; do. eights, 100 a 102; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 60 a 70; do., new, January and July, 34½ a 35½; do. do., April and October, 31 a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 53 a 56; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 84 a 87; do. interest eights, 77 a 80; do. do. second mortgage, eights, 70 a 72; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 80 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 73 a 76; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 80 a 85; do. do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 60; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 69 a 72; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 53 a 55; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad sevens, 50 a 60; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 57; Savannah city sevens, 84 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 70 a 74; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 70 a 74; do. sevens, 63 a 65.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during Saturday:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	92⅜	92
New York Central scrip	87⅞	87⅜
Harlem	121½	121
Erie	31⅛	30⅞
Reading	114¼	113⅞
Lake Shore	88⅛	87⅞
Lake Shore scrip	82⅛	82
Wabash	65	64⅝
Northwestern	63	61½
Northwestern preferred	91⅛	90⅞
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅛
St. Paul	56⅛	55⅞
St. Paul preferred	79⅛	78⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	42½
New Jersey Central	113	111¾
Union Pacific	27⅞	27⅜
Western Union Telegraph	68⅞	67¾
Pacific Mail	47⅜	46⅞

The following were the prices at the close of business on the sidewalk subsequent to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange:—Western Union, 67⅝ a 67⅞; Pacific Mail, 46⅞ a 47; New York Central consolidated, 92 a 92⅛; New York Central scrip, 87⅝ a 87⅞; Erie, 30⅞ a 30⅞; Reading, 114¼ a 114⅜; Lake Shore, 88⅜ a 88½; Lake Shore scrip, 81⅞ a 82⅛; Pittsburg, 126 a 127; Northwestern, 61⅜ a 61⅝; Northwestern preferred, 90⅞ a 91; Rock Island, 103⅞ a 103⅞; St. Paul, 55⅝ a 55⅞; St. Paul preferred, 78⅛ a 78⅜; Wabash, 64⅛ a 64⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 42⅜ a 42⅝; Union Pacific, 27⅜ a 27⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3 a 3⅛; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19⅛ a 19⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There has been considerable activity to-day in the coffee market, and under the improved inquiry prices have advanced from ⅛c. a ¼c. on nearly all descriptions. The sales, here and in Baltimore, (mostly to arrive), aggregate about 30,000 bags, mainly on private terms, but a few lots within the range of the following quotations:—Cargoes ordinary Rio, 13½c. a 13¾c.; do. fair, 14c. a 14¼c.; do. good, 14⅝c. a 15c.; do. prime, 15⅛c. a 15⅝c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 11¾c. a 12c.; Java, 24c. a 26c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was somewhat irregular, opening firmer upon continued favorable reports from Europe, and closing easier in consequence of full receipts at the ports. Prices early in the day were fully ⅛c. per lb. higher, but sales upon the basis of this improvement were scarcely possible toward the close, except, perhaps, in a small way. Forward deliveries were again ⅛c. per lb. higher, closing, however, with the advance partially lost. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Export	1,133	94	1,227
Consumption	802	261	1,063
Speculation	1	—	1
In transit	154	—	154
Totals	2,090	355	2,445

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—November, 400 at 18¾c.; December, 500 at 18⅝c., 200 at 18 11-16c., 100 at 18⅝c., 600 at 18 11-16c., 100 at 18¾c.; January, 500 at 18 13-16c., 1,900 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 13-16c., 100 at 18⅞c.; February, 600 at 19⅛c.; March, 1,350 at 19⅜c.; April, 100 at 19 9-16c., 650 at 19⅝c.; total, 7,600 bales. To-day—November, 400 at 18⅞c., 300 at 18 15-16c., 500 at 18⅞c.; December, 1,200 at 18¾c., 500 at 18 13-16c., 1,000 at 18⅞c., 200 at 18 13-16c.; 100 at 18⅞c., 400 18¾c., 1,600 at 18 11-16c.; December and January, 200 each at 18⅞c., together; January, 100 at 18 15-16c., 900 at 19c., 600 at 19 1-16c., 1,200 at 19c., 400 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 13-16c., 700 at 18⅞c.; February, 400 at 19¼c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 1,000 at 19¼c., 300 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19 3-16c.; March, 400 at 19½c., 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19½c., 300 at 19⅝c.; April, 300 at 19¾c., 200 at 19⅝c., 700 at 19¾c., 100 at 19⅞c., 200 at 19¾c.; May, 100 at 20c.; free on board at Baltimore, 50 at 17⅜c.; total, 15,050 bales; grand total, 22,650 bales.

Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d. a 7-16d.; by sail, 7-32d. a 9-32d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ¾c.; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 423; New Orleans, 5,287; Mobile, 2,099; Savannah, 3,625; Charleston, 2,016; Wilmington, 79; Norfolk, 1,520; Baltimore, 153; New York, 878; Boston, 115. Total, 16,195. This day last week, 11,212. This day last year, 21,404. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	17
Good ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Low middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20⅛
Good middling	20	20⅛	20¾	21

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour, 19,758 bbls.; wheat, 171,645 bushels; corn, 135,949 bushels; oats, 87,624 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 41,980 bushels. The flour market was dull, but prices were unchanged. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Rye flour was dull, with trifling sales. Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; about 900 bbls. changed hands on the basis of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet, but steady; sales 150 bbls. at $3 75 for Jersey and $4 for Coles county from store. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 25 a 6 25
Extra State	6 40 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra do	6 40 a 6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 40
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a 10 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 50
Southern extra	6 80 a 8 25
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	4 00 a 4 10
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a —
Corn meal, puncheons	21 00 a —

—Wheat was dull and lower and nominal. The sales on Change were light, but sound business was doing last evening, comprising altogether about 75,000 bushels, at $1 47 a $1 48 for Chicago, in store and afloat; $1 50 for Milwaukee; $1 52½ a $1 53 for very choice No. 2 and No. 1, closing $1 50 bid for prime No. 2. Winter was strong though quiet, and may be quoted $1 60 a $1 65 for red; and $1 65 a $1 70 for amber. Corn was steady, with sales of about 90,000 bushels at 77½c. a 78c. for mixed afloat. Other descriptions were dull and nominal. Oats were steady at 53½c. to 56c. for mixed and white, with sales of about 30,000 bushels within the range. Rye was dull and nominal at 92c. a 98c., with small sales of Western at the inside price. Barley was quiet. About 20,000 bushels Canada sold at $2 22½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market to-day presented the usual Saturday's quietness, but rates on all goods were without material change. The chartering business, after the activity of yesterday, was comparatively quiet, but the market still remains very strong. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7,500 bushels grain at 8¼d. a 8⅜d., 120 packages tallow at 50s., 900 bales cotton, ⅜d. a 1-16d.; 1,000 boxes cheese, 40s.; 200 tierces lard, 30s.; 150 boxes bacon, 35s., and by sail, 15,000 bushels grain at 8¼d. a 8⅜d., 1,000 oars at ¾d., 200 bales cotton, ⅛d. a 5-16d. The charters comprise:—An Italian bark, 2,500 quarters grain, in bags, to Cork for orders, 7s. 6d.; a bark, 2,800 quarters grain, to Cork for orders, 7s. 3d.; an American brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders, 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms; an American schooner, hence to Malaga, 1,400 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Lisbon, 600 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6d., and 500 boxes do. 30c.; a Russian bark, hence to the Continent, 2,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s.; a schooner, about 180 tons, to the Windward and back, general cargo, lump sum.; a British bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 2,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 3d., or 7s. 3d. according to port.

MOLASSES.—The business to-day has been small and unimportant, although prices remain without noticable change. Small sales have been made at the following quotations:—

	Old Crop.	*New Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 23c.	23c. a 25c.
Clayed	21c. a 25c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 32c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	33c. a 37c.
Porto Rico	— a —	33c. a 48c.
English islands	— a —	30c. a 40c.
New Orleans	35c. a 58c.	60c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market has been very quiet to-day, and for spirits turpentine unsettled. Sales were reported of 51 bbls. old at 65½c., quoted from yard at 66½c. Rosin was quiet, but very firm. Sales were reported of 500 bbls. strained at $4 87½, closing strong at that price; also 4,000 bbls. strained, in Wilmington, at $4 25. Tar continued quiet, but steady. 50 bbls. Wilmington proof realized $3 75.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined was dull, but not quotably changed from yesterday, generally held for remainder of month at 21¾c. a 21⅞c. Crude was quiet but unchanged, quoted at 14c. in bulk, for this month, with 11½c. bid for December. Case oil remained dull and entirely nominal at 26½c. a 27c. Naphtha was quiet but steady at 11½c. for Western or city. The sales of refined were:—1,000 bbls. standard white, last half of month, at 21¼c. At the Creek the market continued dull and weak, quoted at $3 80 on upper and $3 90 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was quiet but steady. Sales were reported of 5,000 bbls., for last half of December, at 21c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Beef, 2,246 packages; cut meats, 1,126 do; lard, 1,580 bbls. and tierces and 16 kegs. The market for mess pork was quiet, but without noticeable change in price. Sales were reported of 200 bbls., at $12 90 a $13 cash, and 750 bbls. for March, at $14 25. In jobbing lots, about 250 bbls. changed hands at $13 for mess and $11 for prime mess. Bacon ruled steady under a fair demand. The sales were 2,150 boxes long and short clear, at 8c. for prompt delivery, 7½c. for December and 7⅜c. for January and February. Lard was steady and in fair request. The sales were 600 tierces for prompt delivery, at 9⅛c. for inferior and 9⅜c. for prime kettle. For future delivery, 750 tierces sold for December, at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for old and new; 2,500 tierces for January, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 tierces for February, at 9⅜c.; 750 tierces for March, at 9⅜c., and 500 tierces three months from February 1, at 9⅜c. Also 700 tierces city, at 8⅞c for No. 1, and 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for prime. Beef was steady and in better demand; 250 bbls. sold within the range of $8 a $10 for mess, $9 a $12 for extra mess, $13 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $16 a $20 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were steady and in moderate demand. The sales were 150 tierces new Western at $24. Cut meats showed a trifle more activity, resulting in sales of 350 boxes dry salted shoulders at 6⅛c., and small lots of other descriptions at former prices. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 6⅛c. a 6⅜c.; clear bellies, 8½c. a 8⅝c.; bellies, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; backs, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. Hams—Long cut, 9c. a 10c.; do., short cut, 9½c. a 10c; do., sugar cured and smoked, 13c. a 16c. Dressed hogs were dull; quoted at 5⅞c. a 6⅛c. for the range.

RICE continues very firm, but to-day has been less active. We note sales of 40 tierces Carolina at 8¼c. a 8⅝c.; 100 bags Patna, 7c. a 7⅛c., and 175 bags Rangoon, 6⅛c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—The market to-day has been very quiet, but still continues steady. We have only to note sales of 200 hhds. of fair to good refining at prices within the range of 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; also 400 boxes on private terms. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7½c. a 8⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9¼c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅜c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅜c. a 6⅜c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅜c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do. white, 11⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅜c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE was in moderate demand and steady sales were reported of 50 tierces at 10⅛c. for prime.

TALLOW was quiet but unchanged. The sales were about 60,000 lbs. at 9⅛ a 9⅜c. for country, and 9⅛ a 9⅜c. for city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 765 bbls. The market was steady with sales of about 250 bbls. at 94c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was more steady. Prices ranged from 4⅛c. a 4⅜c., with 4,000 hogs on sale.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton active at full prices; middlings, 18⅞c. a 19c.; net receipts, 5,287 bales; gross, 5,417. Exports to the Continent, 1,908; coastwise, 1,531; sales, 6,000; stock, 116,016.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton active; middlings, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 3,625 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,603; sales, 3,400 stock, 70,219.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 16⅛; net receipts, 423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,565; sales, 1,000; stock, 30,878.

MOBILE, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 2,099 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,001; coastwise, 1,127; sales, 1,000; stock, 33,286.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton strong; middlings, 18c. a 18⅛c; net receipts, 2,016; exports coastwise, 123; sales, 500; stock, 29,243.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1871.

Bagging quiet at 15c. a 16c. Old mess pork, $13 50. Live hogs steady at $4 50 for choice. Whiskey, 90c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong at 60c. Rosin firm at $5 50 for No. 1, $4 25 for No. 2, $4 12½ for low No. 2, $6 50 for low pale. Crude turpentine steady at $3 50 for hard, $5 25 for yellow dip, $3 25 for virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, but easier; No. 1 spring, $1 23⅜; No. 2 spring, $1 18; seller December, $1 19 a $1 19⅛; last half December, $1 19⅛ a $1 20⅛; January, $1 20. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c.; rejected, 39½c.; seller December, 41c.; January, 40⅝c. a 40⅞c.; April, 44c.; last half April, 46. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 61. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 30⅛c. a 30⅛c.; seller December, 40⅛c.; January, 32c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 57c.; No. 3 do., 48c. Pork dull and unchanged; sales at $12 37½; seller December, $12 40 a $12 50; January, $12 60 a $12 65; February, $12 75 a $12 87½; March, $12 90 a $13; lard, 8⅛c.; bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 4c.; clear rib, 5⅛c.; green hams, 6½c. a 7¼c.; shoulders, 3⅛c.; short rib, 5⅛c. a 5⅛c. Live hogs dull and drooping; sales at $3 70 a $3 80. Freights nominally unchanged. Whiskey firm at 88c.; an advance asked at close. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 26,000 bushels wheat, 125,000 do. corn, 18,000 do. oats, 5,000 do. rye, 18,000 do. barley, 20,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 106,000 do. corn, 12,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 9,000 do. barley, 2,000 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour unchanged; superfine winter, $5 50 a $5 75; extra do., $5 90 a $6 20; double extra, $6 50 a $6 75. Wheat quiet; No. 3 red, $1 41; No. 2 red winter, $1 51. Corn in good demand; high mixed, on track, 45c. a 45½c. Oats firm and better; No. 2 at 38c.; mixed sacked, 42c. Barley quiet; Iowa spring, 60c. Rye—No. 2 firm at 73c. Whiskey firmer; small lots at 90c. Pork nominal at $12 75 a $13. Dry salted meats easier; shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; clear rib, 6⅛c.; clear sides, 6⅛c.—all 20 days old. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7⅛c.; clear rib, 7½c.; clear sides, 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. Lard quiet at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c., cash and December. Live hogs easier; sales at $3 70 a $4 10, mostly at $3 90 a $4. Cattle unchanged; sales at $4 a $5 for good to choice. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 13,000 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 6,500 hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25, 1871.

Mess pork—Full prices asked, but no demand—$12 50 a $12 75. Lard dull and unchanged; 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. Bulk meats—Demand light; holders firm; shoulders, 5c.; clear rib sides, 6c.; clear sides, 6⅛c., loose. Green meats opened dull, but closed active; shoulders, 4c. a 4⅛c.; sides, 5c. a 5⅛c. Hams, 7c. a 8⅛c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; new shoulders, 7c.; old clear rib sides and clear sides, 7⅛c. a 7⅛c. Live hogs in good demand at $4 25 a $4 45; receipts, 7,000 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; extra white Michigan, $1 56; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 45; amber Michigan, $1 42½; No. 1 red, $1 39½ a $1 40; No. 2 red, $1 33 a $1 34; No. 3 red, $1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 50½c.; new, 50⅛c.; low mixed, 50⅛c.; new, 50c.; new yellow, 51c.; Michigan, 50c.; new white, 51c.; no grade, 49c.; new, 48c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 37⅛c. a 38c.; No. 2, 36c.; Michigan, 37⅛c. Clover seeds, $6 80. Dressed hogs, all weights, $4 75. Freights firm; wheat to Buffalo, 7c. asked, 6½c. offered; to Oswego, 13c. asked, 12c. offered.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour steady, with a good demand; sales 2,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 1,500 bushels amber Michigan at $1 63 and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 68½c., 1,500 bushels at 69c., two cars high mixed at 70c. Barley dull; sales 20,000 bushels up lake Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 05 a $1 08 for prime up Lake. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $21 a $22; shipstuffs, $24 a $26; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal freights—Wheat, 14c.; corn and rye, 13c.; barley 11c. to New York; lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson, $6 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 76c., to New York 66c., to Albany 58c. Receipts by lake—60,000 bushels wheat, 37,000 bushels barley, 467,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—11,800 bushels corn, 13,200 bushels barley, 61,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Receipts—81,000 bushels wheat, 190,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. barley. Shipments—16,000 bushels wheat; rail shipments, 18,000 bushels corn, 50,000 do. oats, 25,000 do. barley. Canal boats wanted for short freight, none here. Flour steady and quiet. Grain inactive; prices are nominally unchanged. Pork and lard quiet. Seeds neglected. Highwines entirely nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Wheat entirely neglected. Rye dull and nominal. Corn—Nothing doing. Barley firm, with a good demand; about 40,000 bushels in store here; market strong; sales, 9,300 bushels Canada West on the spot, on private terms; 20 cars No. 2 six-rowed State to arrive at $1, and 3 cars No. 2 Chicago on private terms. Oats more active; market firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Toledo in store at 54½c., 11,000 bushels Western to arrive, on private terms; 1 car State at 53c., at Susquehanna Railroad; 1 car No. 1 at 53½c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market has been quiet during the week, as is usual near the close of the year.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are moving more freely in the standard styles, but the general market is without much buoyancy. There is no change in prices, except in the Continental C, which has been reduced to 12½c.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are unchanged in price, and, though there is talk of weakness, there is also an opinion on the part of others that prices will be even higher with the opening of the of the year. There is a small supply of wide sheetings.

Canton flannels, of the better grades, have been in good demand with jobbers. Lower grades are not so active.

Prints have been confined in movement to the best grades of work, and the inquiry has only been moderate.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Beavers and Moscows are in fair demand.

Doeskins are continuing to move freely.

Repellants are in good demand, especially the gold mixtures, which are mostly sold up at rather better prices than the black and white.

Flannels are moving well with agents and jobbers, and in low and medium grades supplies are very low.

Fancy cassimeres, in light spring weights, are getting firmer in price. The heavy weights are well reduced and there is but little more inquiry.

Foreign dry goods are low in stock, and such goods as satteens and serges are almost out of the market and have advanced from 5c. to 7½c. per cent within the week. Velveteens have been more called for in the twilled backs, but no remarkable activity is shown. Silks and ribbons are more active as the holiday approach, and a good business is expected.

JERSEY'S GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Movement to Increase It to $10,000.

The salary of the Governor of New Jersey is only a paltry $3,000—$500 in advance of the stipend given the Mayor of Newark, and the smallest salary given probably any State officer across the river. The constitution provides that the salary shall not be increased during the incumbancy of the Governor—that is to say, the Governor in office at the time of increase shall not benefit by it, but his successor. It is well known that the Governor elect, Joel Parker, is not a wealthy man, but, on the contrary, depends on his legal practice for an income, and that this fact was urged by him when he wrote to Colonel Patterson in the nominating convention. It is now gracefully argued by the leading republican organ of the State, and endorsed by all but a few narrow-minded native-born Jerseymen, who will stick to State characteristics in spite of everything, that the Governor's salary be increased to, say $10,000, so that the office may not make a poor man poorer, as in the case of Mr. Parker six years ago. The Governor elect will not be inaugurated until January 16. The Legislature, in the meantime, will have a week's session, in which they could act upon the matter so that Mr. Parker would have the benefit. The measure is urged as a matter of decency, as well as of dignity, and as a means of securing honesty, where that commodity might be lacking.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE ONE OR TWO unfurnished Rooms in the upper part of New York; also stable room for horse and buggy. Address, with price, C. M., box 144 Herald office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS and Bath, handsomely furnished, not above second floor, and not above Fortieth street, by two ladies. Address A. B. F., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom for light housekeeping; location west of Second avenue and east of Sixth avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-eighth street. Address S. H., 327 East Twenty-ninth street.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in any respectable upper portion of the city, by a gentleman recently returned from abroad; references given and required. Address O. U. I., Herald office.

WANTED—NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, LARGE furnished Bedroom and Sitting Room, with convenience for housekeeping; state terms, which must be moderate, and particulars. Address PERMANENCY, station D.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, MEDIUM SIZE, WELL furnished House, near Fifth avenue, between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, for a small private family. Address room 240, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of

BROADWAY,

between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than one hundred feet,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses or lots, improved or unimproved lands affected by the above entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the city of New York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed February 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein, showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the city of New York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court at a special term thereof, to be held before the Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court House, in the city of New York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of Court.

Dated NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, }
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
53d st., near 5th av., 5 story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th st., near 5th av., 4 story, leasehold, 24x62x100
Park av., near 37th st., full sized superb dwelling.
Madison av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
Also
$100,000 Estate Funds to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved and accessible unimproved City Real Estate. Mortgages cashed.
Apply at the office, 11 Pine street.

A PRETTY THREE STORY HIGH STOOP STONE front for sale—At a bargain; 116th street; convenient to boat; terms very easy. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A.—BARGAINS—FOR SALE, LARGE AND SMALL Houses, on every street and avenue up town. Parties desirous of purchasing will do well to call on WILLIAM TUCKER, 320 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO HANDSOME STONE FRONT Houses, on Madison avenue and 132d street; would exchange for city Lots or a small place in Westchester county, on the Hudson. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A.—I WILL SELL, ON FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, one of the best four story Houses in the city, 63 feet deep, built by days' work, at a great bargain. JAMES FETTRETCH, 939 Sixth avenue.

BUILDERS.—I HAVE FOR SALE 7 LOTS FOR TENEMENT houses, with cellars dug out; price $35,000; loan $28,000. Cut this out. Address B., box 134 Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in East Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THIRteenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; price $25,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

West Side.

AT JUNCTURE OF BROADWAY WITH EIGHTH AVEnue, Fifty-ninth street and the Grand Boulevard, facing the entrance to Central Park, on the Grand Circle, an extra valuable 28 foot gore Lot for sale at $35,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING FROM 106TH (100 foot street) to 107th street, between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale; location one of the finest on the avenue; recently and most substantially built, handsomely frescoed throughout, and one of the most elegantly furnished houses in pure style in the country. For full particulars inquire at the office of the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, 375 Lexington avenue, between 8 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE STORE and Dwelling on west side of Eighth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 21 feet wide, on north side Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $35,000; easy terms; possession at any time. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A BARGAIN.—$1,500 IN CASH WILL BUY THE three story Mansard roof and sub-cellar House 890 Pacific street, Brooklyn, between Grand and Classon avenues, one block from Atlantic avenue and three blocks from the entrance to Prospect Park; contains 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; $4,700; $1,500 only required, the balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to S. D. O'KEEFFE, 362 Pearl street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 100 ACRES—AT A SACrifice, with good buildings and fences, near town, in Oneida county; only $3,500. WM. FITZSIMONS, 248 East Thirtieth street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—IN DESIRABLE LOCAtions, from $2,500 upwards, many of them decided bargains, for sale and exchange by COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

ELEGANT GOTHIC RESIDENCE—GAS, WATER, Bath, Heater; grounds beautifully laid out; surroundings first class; ten minutes from ferry, Staten Island; $8,000; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A FINE NEW RESIdence; modern improvements; lot 50 by 140 feet. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—FARM, 100 ACRES, NEAR SARATOGA Springs, with good dwelling and outhouses, at the low price of $3,000; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 40 ACRES IMPROVED, rich Land; high, healthy; fine view of Bay; two miles from ferry, Staten Island; $12,000; worth $20,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, ON NEW York and New Haven Railroad, a beautiful Cottage, with gas, hot and cold water and city conveniences, and over an acre of ground, completely furnished in good style; house, grounds and furniture in perfect order. Possession when desired. JOHN M. PINKNEY, 73 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY AND basement brown stone front House, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Bedford avenue, a short distance from the fountain; will be sold very low; all improvements. Inquire at or address 99 Division avenue, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY STORE IN a good location, with a desirable stock. New York city or near by improved property in part payment. Address E. B. M., box 136 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEment property, a valuable Lot, with substantial Buildings, suitable for any manufacturing business or provision house. Apply to PETRI & MESTERN, No. 6 Allen street.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR BUILDing Lots, two four story modern Houses, on Madison avenue, below Sixty-first street, lightly mortgaged. FRANK CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE OR small Place in Jersey, a fine Farm of 100 acres; one hour in New Jersey; convenient to city; also Country Seats, Land, &c. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE AT FAIR BARGAINS—A NUMBER of fine private Dwellings for Tenement Houses; also other Property to sell or exchange. M. G. BREWER, corner Second avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH ONE-HALF TO FIVE acres, or land without house, convenient, say one hour from city, low and on easy terms. Address, with full particulars, EARNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—A CHEAP FARM, WITHIN THREE hours' ride from New York; not less than 30 acres, if protected from north and west winds, preferred; farming tools might be taken. Address, with full description and price (about $2,600, 25 per cent cash), E. J. H., box 1,240 New York Post office.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE.—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A HIGHER PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE CAN BE obtained for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., as we are bound to deliver $75,000 worth to the Western States before the holidays. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street.—Having received from the West large orders for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch, 83 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. MARKS pays for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. The following prices will be paid:—For Silk Dresses, $5 to $60; Coats, $2 to $20; Pants, $2 to $7. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places, tremendous prices will be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's Castoff Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Never before have we paid such high prices, as we are bound to fill a large order and we must have goods. Please call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris. Be particular in getting the right number, 71 Sixth avenue, next to Greenwich Savings Bank.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays highest cash prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD ST., M. LEON pays the highest prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 5 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place—Ladies and gents will receive the highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the utmost value paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE LADIES AND GENTLEmen will be surprised at the prices ANHALT pays for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Don't be deceived by false pretenders, and call on number as above, where you will be treated to your satisfaction. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Anhalt.

M. COHN, 424 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, pays the full value for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Cohn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO AND FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, sterling Silver Ware, best and cheapest at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, 209 Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and 323 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Manufacturers.
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS.
Geneva, 31 Quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK (CONTINUATION) OF OLD WINES AND LIQUORS from shelves, in cases, casks and demijohns, comprising Hennesey V. S. O. P., 1844; Otard, Martel and S. O. P. Brandies; Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskeys, including one ullage puncheon of old Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada and Pineapple Rum; old Black Warrior Madeira, old Regina Port, Amontillado, Virgin, Topaz, Yriarte Sherries. Also a few small lots of very old reserved private stock Wines and Liquors.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, including
Toys, Dolls, Games,
Boxes of Soldiers, Furniture, Ninepins, Animals, Cooking Stoves, Boxes Paints, Horses, Sheep, Churns, Trumpets, Balls, &c.; Wax and China Dolls, moving eyes, sleeping, crying, &c.; also Doll Heads; also fine Dress Dolls, &c.
Tea Sets.
Metal and China Tea Sets, Presentation and Motto Cups and Saucers.
Genuine China Goods.
A late importation of genuine Chinese Punch Bowls, Vases, Cuspedores, Colognes, Cups and Saucers, Glove Boxes, &c.
Boxes.
Work and Glove Boxes, Fitted, Desks, Bonbon Boxes, &c.
Cutlery and Plate.
A large and general assortment of fine Cutlery and Plated Ware.
Books.
800 volumes of standard and miscellaneous Books, Annuals, &c.
Coins.
A complete set of U. S. Pennies from 1793 to 1857; also Rare Coins.
Soaps and Perfumery.
45 cases (2 doz. each) Preserved Cherries, Sauces, Fish; also Extracts, Soaps, Hair Brushes, Combs.
Miscellaneous.
Blankets, Comforters, Crumbcloths, Toilet Sets, Cigars, &c.
On exhibition this day.

A. J. MATHEWSON, AUCTIONEER.
J. MATHEWSON & SON,
No. 4 Pine street.
FRIDAY, December 1.
By order of Supreme Court.
Three valuable Lots, with the first class four-story brown stone front Houses thereon, on the west side of Madison avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CHROMOS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, a large and extensive assortment of English, German and American Chromos.
Also fine English line Engravings, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
FIFTY BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the entire Furniture of two large dwellings.
Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianoforte, Mirrors,
at public action to the highest bidder,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, November 27, at 1½ o'clock, at the four story brown stone residence 252 West Forty second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of satin brocatel, silk and plain reps; Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Tables, Cabinets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Curtains, Clocks, Bookcases, Desk, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, cut Crystal Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery; Servants' Furniture. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE FURNITURE SALE at private mansion, 124 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the above private mansion, viz.:—Brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, in plain satin and brocatel; Mirrors, Paintings, Brussels Carpets, &c.; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in all 300 lots. Sale positive.

AUGUST MARTENS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture, valued at $30,000. Pianofortes, Bronzes, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits, Silverware, Statuary, Works of Art, at public auction. Rare chance for housekeepers. On this day (Monday), at the elegant mansion of Henry Drake, Esq., 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel and satin; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Secretary, Bookcase, Encoignures, Jardiniers, Lace, Brocatel Curtains, Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Vases, Ornaments, magnificent rosewood, Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Chamber, Dining Furniture; Glassware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will dispose of all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in Everett Club House, 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, viz., Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Carara marble Statuary, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Armoire-a-Glace, spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, &c. Dining Room—Buffet, Extension, Centre and Side Tables; solid silver, glass, china Dinner and Tea Sets, 250 pieces, &c.; in all over 600 lots, to suit purchasers. Sale positive.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS at 10 o'clock, at 46 Delancey street, entire stock of Mirrors, Engravings, Paintings, Glass, in lots. Dealers invited. SWARZKOPH & RAUBITSCHEK, 273 Bowery.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons of Scranton Coal
at public auction on Wednesday, November 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JOHN N. YEDDER, AUCTIONEER.
Ten years with the late
HENRY H. LEEDS.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Cortlandt street, peremptory sale of Iron Safes, Desks, Chairs and Office Furniture.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom, 233 Bowery,
Mortgage Sale.
Will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 285 Spring street, four glass Showcases, one Safe, lot of Drawers, one large French plate Mirror, Flower Vases, two Counters, Chandeliers, &c., &c.
WILLIAM ROONEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction this day, Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and other Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Hair and other Mattresses, Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lounges, Desks, Crockery, &c. Sale peremptory.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Piano, Billiard Tables, Bronzes, Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c. On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the auction rooms No. 53 East Thirteenth street, a very large assortment of really good Household Furniture, very much of which is in elegant condition and of modern style; also black walnut Bedroom do.; Beds, Mattresses, Bronzes, Mirrors, &c., &c. More full particulars on Tuesday and Wednesday.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day (Monday), November 27, at 12 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, six first class Sewing Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Grover & Baker's, &c.; also, Fancy Goods; also Wines, Whiskeys, Brandies, &c.; also 3 Suits of Furniture and 1 Bagatelle Table.

IMPORTANT CONTINUATION SALE—AT 2,000 THIRD avenue, near 110th street.—JOSEPH SOLOMON will sell the balance of Stock, Fixtures, Show Case, &c., of the fancy goods store, commenced on Saturday. Sale at 11 A. M. this day.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, November 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at 122 Greene street,
General Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor and Easy Chairs, marble top Centre Tables, Window Curtains and Shades, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloth, French plate pier Glasses, Pictures, black walnut Bedroom and Cottage Furniture; Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Pillows, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
TUESDAY, November 28,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, a large assortment of Household Furniture.

JOSEPH M'GUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of
John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee,
the three story and cellar brick House and Lot known as No. 245 (old No. 235) Elizabeth street, near Houston street; size lot 25x92.6.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street.

JOS. SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL MONday, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M., at 681 Eighth avenue, corner Forty-third street, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a retail Crockery and China Store, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, French China, Cut Glass, Lamps, and all kinds of Toys, Cutlery and Plated Ware. House Furnishing Goods in lots to suit the trade. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, splendid Bar, Counter, Cigars, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell, Monday, November 27, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, casks Brandy and Sherry Wine, and other Liquors, Fixtures, Railing, Counters, Beer Pump.
Also eight tubs prime Butter.
Seven Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, in perfect order.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & HASTINGS, will sell on Monday, November 27, at 1 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, one bay Horse, Harness and Top Express Wagon. By order of Francis Oysterman, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONeer, sells on Monday, November 27, at 2 o'clock, 55 cases California Cognac Brandy, and casks (80 gallons) California Wines. By order of S. Schiele, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCtioneer.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871, at 10 A. M., at salesroom No. 9 Beach street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood Parlor Suits in crimson brocatel, black walnut do., Bedsteads, Hatstand, Bureaus, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut Extension Tables, Parlor Suits in haircloth and green plush, Rockers, Turkish Easy Chairs, patent Sofa Bedstead, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c. By order of the mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Blankets, &c. By order of J. Blumauer, 444 Seventh avenue.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell on Tuesday, the 28th inst., 500 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order R. Simpson & Co.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 Lots Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order Mrs. B. Costello, Mott street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 BOWERY, WILL SELL this day, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, Counters, Shelving, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Contents of the Shoe Manufacturing Establishment 244 Bleecker street, in the city of New York, consisting in part of one McKay Sewing Machine and Channeller, eight Howe Sewing Machines, one Racing Machine, one Splitting Machine, one Ruling Machine, one Counter Machine, one Eyelet Machine and Puncher. 50 Patterns Sole Heel and Counter Dies; also Lasts, Fixtures, &c., &c.
WM. ABBOTT, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
Will sell, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the liquor store 20 East Broadway, 4 Pull Rosewood Ale Pump, one Counters, Bagatelle Table, old Stock Ale and a good Stock of Liquors, &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large quantity of Household Furniture, &c.; Parlor Suits; Centre, Extension Tables, French plate Mirrors, Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Lounges; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Desks, Paintings and Engravings, 30 Tapestry, Three-ply and other Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs; also 3 fine black walnut Pillar Extension Tables, 2 Pianos, with a large lot of other Goods, in lots to suit.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON WEDNESday, November 29, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, at 156 West Broadway, near Canal street, a large stock of Stoves, about 200, 100 Coal Scuttles, a large quantity of Tin and Plated Ware, Sheet Iron Safe, Desk, Tools, Store Fixtures, &c., together with the Good Will, by order of G. F. Burton, administrator of the estate of the late George Lorton; the business established since 1839; at private sale to 12 o'clock this day; a fine location. Apply to Auctioneer, 454 Canal street.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND LYLE'S SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of MARTIN HERZ & CO., 635 Broadway.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE.—A TEA STORE FOR sale, near Washington Market; now doing a good business. Apply to J. G. VANRIPER, 440 Canal street.

A LUNCH BAR, IN A GOOD CENTRAL LOCATION, among dry goods houses and a few doors from Broadway; first class location; price $250. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A GOOD SAMPLE ROOM, CENTRAL LOCATION, ESTablished 14 years, doing an excellent business; rent only $65 monthly; owner engaged in other occupation. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY STORE IN Brooklyn for sale—Long established, and doing, as books will show, a large and profitable business. SOREN'S Store Agency, 896 Broadway.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Jersey City for sale.—Long and desirable lease; large business; owner going West. Apply at SOREN'S Store Agency, 896 Broadway.

A BILLIARD ROOM AND CLUB HOUSE, PROFITS about $90 weekly, rent $30 monthly, will be sold for $800; owner going into another business. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE CHEAP; also Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Hotels, Fruit Stores, Wine and Billiard Saloons, Country Hotels, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE—AT a low price; also Millinery and Fancy Goods Stores, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Confectioneries, Bakeries. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE, CHEAP—DOING A good business, in the best business part of city; good reason given for selling. Address EDWIN, box 162 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. No agents noticed.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP FOR sale.—Good work and good reason given for selling; present owner will give buyer work to do. Call at 12 Howard street.

CORNER ON THIRD AVENUE.—LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; good Fixtures and License; price $400. Lease and rent $60 per month; or will let the whole, as it is now closed by sickness. BEEKMAN, Agent, 2,020 Third avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, OR STOCK AND FIXTURES will be sold at a very low figure.—A splendid chance for a physician. For particulars call at 238 Wayne street, Jersey City.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—LOCATION, STOCK AND Fixtures first class; a splendid chance. Also Factory to let or for sale; size 3,200 square. Address RHEI, box 156 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY; will exchange for real estate or merchandise; would prefer a small place in Chicago; equity, $2,500. 755 Eighth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty seventh streets.

FOR SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS—A VERY FIRST class Steam Laundry, in the best location, and doing a first rate business. Inquire of E. A. LEGRAND, 171 Macdougal street, New York.

FANCY STORE AND DRESSMAKING BUSINESS down town for sale at a sacrifice.—Rent of whole house, $400 a year; must be sold immediately. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPH and Ferrotype Gallery, situated in New York. Address G. W. MARKHAM, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR Stores.—Will be sold together or separately. My health is bad and I wish to retire. Apply 253 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RECTIFYING ESTABLISHment, in complete order, with Copper Still and Column on easy terms; or to exchange for city real estate. Apply at 395 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT, POULtry and Vegetable Market; a fine corner; will be sold cheap (store at a moderate rent), as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply at corner Atlantic and Boerum place, or corner Fleet street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, DOWN town; Sunday closed. Inquire of H. SWEIG, tobacco dealer, 26 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A BARROOM AND FIXTURES, IN A good location, in Jersey City; will be sold low for cash or to a responsible party on time. Apply at the Howard Brewery, 518 to 532 West Thirty third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS store, on a leading avenue, having been there established 8 years; good trade; the superintendent thereof will remain with new party; sales can be shown by books; stock and fixtures can be reduced to $4,000; easy payments. Address, with real name, HIRAM WESTFALL, Herald office.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—GOOD reasons; no risk; is now paying $30,000 profit; $30,000 cash required. Apply to SLADE & STAFFORD, 23 Union square.

LIQUOR STORE 443 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—Well fitted, &c., having a new shuffleboard; will be sold for $350. Apply to JOHN WARREN, 16 New Chambers st.

SAFES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECONDHAND Safes, all makes, to be closed out cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FIVE 70-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, and one Steamboat Boiler, all in good order and will be sold cheap; the steamboat boiler is large enough to supply a 30 inch cylinder. Apply to HIGGINS & OSTRANDER, 161 Watts street.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Horizontal Engine, 12x30; one Beam Condensing Engine, 30x60, with or without Boilers. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE DOUBLE Parlor Suit, made to order for $900, will be sold for $225; one do. satin brocatel, $150; Drawing Room and Library Suits in brocatel and reps from $30 to $65; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits from $45 up; Carpets, from 50c. up; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $875, for $250; Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., for less than half cost; property of a family leaving city. Call at their residence, 252 West Forty-second street.

ALL THE ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURniture contained in private mansion, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, to be sold regardless of cost:—Parlor Suits, $75; reps, $30; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard; Bedroom Suits, $45, and 300 lots cheap.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—ALL the elegant Household Furniture contained in the private residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at a sacrifice, Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered in satin, cost $600, for $250; one do., $200; one do., $50; Etageres, marquetiere Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Paintings, artistic Bronzes, rosewood walnut Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

A.—FOR SALE, CONTENTS OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Pianoforte, 7¼ octave; Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands; Library and Drawing Room Suits, $35 to $80; to suit purchasers; at half original cost.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK, VALUED AT $40,000,
MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ANY SACRIFICE
DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS.
AT THE STORE NO. 550 BROADWAY,
Formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.
This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once. By order of ASSIGNEE.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy. KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLEBER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 223 WEST FIFty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones, atest designs; cheapest in city. Send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
60 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, HURON House, corner of Broadway and Twenty sixth street.—A few elegantly newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board; very reasonable to permanent parties.

1 BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL. Just opened, the elegant house, 114 East Nineteenth street, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private tables if desired; references.

1 CLINTON PLACE, CORNER BROADWAY, ST. LAWrence Hotel.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, $10 per week and upwards; without board, $4 and upwards weekly, or $1 per day.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH ROOM, TO LET, with private table only. 36 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

1.—A HALL ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR (SUNNY EXposure), with Board, for gentleman, at 106 West Thirty-fourth street; terms $10 per week; reference required.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second floor, with private table or without Board; also a furnished Room for a gentleman. 137 East Eighteenth street.

3 DOORS FROM PARK AVENUE.—A PRIVATE family will let a handsome second Floor, with first class Board, at moderate prices. Apply at 106 East Thirty-fifth st.

5TH AVENUE, 78.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with Board; entire floor; private table; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; an elegant Parlor Suit. References.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK.—WITH BOARD, IN LARGE, AIRY Rooms; use of bath, &c.; vacancies for table boarders. 180 West Twentieth street.

$7 TO $10.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good table; home comforts. Apply for one week at 251 West Fifteenth street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—To let, with first class Board, Rooms connecting, on first and third floors.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; $14, $20, $25 and $30 for two, with Board; table board, $5.

12 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE GERman family will let an elegant Parlor Floor to a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; full Board or Breakfast if desired; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with or without private table, an elegant Parlor Floor; also other Rooms. References exchanged.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Third Floor, handsomely furnished, very desirable, to responsible, first class persons only, with Board; private table if desired.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR and large front Room, low, and richly furnished, with or without Board; first class location; unexceptionable references required; a rare opportunity.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER NINTH STREET.—A family or a few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

25 SEVENTH AVENUE.—FRONT ROOMS, ON SECond floor, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to let, with Board; also sunny back Parlor, with large closets, water, &c.; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, with first class Board.

29 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board. References.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO DOUBLE Rooms on second floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board. Possession immediately.

34 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, desirable and nicely furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE AND elegant Rooms, with first class Board; also a Room for two gentlemen on fourth floor.

36TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms; private table if desired. House and accommodations strictly first class. Apply at Everett Library, 558 Sixth avenue.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE HANDsome Suit of three Rooms, bath room and ample closet room; full Board; references exchanged.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished front Room, with first class Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference required.

42 GROVE STREET.—TO LET, WITH EXCELLENT Board, a nicely furnished second floor Room; sunny side; large pantries, with hot and cold water; grate and gas; $16 for two.

43D ST., WEST 244.—A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE winter, one block from Broadway; splendid location; desirable Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board; reduced prices; references.

45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, in a private family. References required.

45 PARK AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTY-seventh street.—A few elegant Rooms, with Board, can now be secured at this handsome private residence, fitted with music hall, billiard room and bowling alley; private table if desired.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—A Suit of Rooms on second floor, with southern exposure, with first class Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

53 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE OR 100 FOURTH street.—Large and handsomely furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with Board; also a handsome Hall Room, at moderate rates.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

57 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST of Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room, with first class Board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references given and required.

58 PERRY STREET, NEAR FOURTH.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, with first class Board; location and House first class; terms moderate; convenient to Eighth avenue and Bleecker street cars.

60 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, on third floor, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with Board; reference required.

61 SECOND AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, with Board, two pleasant Rooms to gentlemen.

101 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR CORNER Sixth avenue.—A widow lady, living in her own house, has a few furnished Rooms to let to one or two gentlemen; all the comforts of a home; house pleasantly located; all modern improvements; terms moderate. Call one week.

109 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, Parlor and large connecting Bedroom; also large Room on second floor, closets, &c., separate or to a small family; references exchanged.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Furnished Suits of Rooms to let, with or without first class Board; handsome Rooms for single gentlemen in a small family; Floor to let, unfurnished. All at very low rates.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; a first class house and location.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOME SECond Floor, Parlor and three Bedrooms connecting, with unexceptionable table; surroundings refined and homelike; private table if requested; location desirable. References exchanged.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, on second floor; location first class; references.

128 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—On second floor, neatly furnished Rooms, connecting, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without meals.

129 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Room to let, with first class Board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; small family; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

135 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY WILL let one or two Rooms, with or without Board, to quiet respectable parties; house and location convenient and central.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 MADISON AVENUE, SECOND HOUSE FROM Thirty-first street.—Four handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite, on third story; private table; first class accommodations.

141 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished Second Floor, with Board; also a single Room, for gentlemen; parties requiring superior accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Second Floor to let, with Board; together or separately. Terms moderate.

150 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO RENT, TO a gentleman, without board, a neatly furnished front Room, on third floor, in a private family. Reference required.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Lexington avenues.—A neatly furnished front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to two single gentlemen; also hall Bedroom.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with superior Board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two large, handsome Rooms, on second floor, with Board; closets, hot and cold water; also Room for gentleman; references exchanged.

215 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE English family will let two handsomely furnished Rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large second story front Room; good and convenient location; very few boarders.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. Mark's church.—A large, nicely furnished Room for two gentlemen, with good Board; dinner at 6.

BOARDERS WANTED.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Rooms to let to gentlemen, with first class Board. References exchanged.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Hall Room to let to gentlemen, with Board; terms moderate.

316 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, to gentlemen, pleasant Rooms; all modern improvements; breakfast if desired; also dinner on Sunday; or to a family for light housekeeping.

321 SIXTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Two American gentlemen, desirous of having a good conversation in the German language, can be accommodated with a well furnished back Parlor and good Board in the family of a German teacher; price moderate.

325 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished, large, sunny Rooms, singly or en suite, with excellent Board; $7 to $40; family small; first class brown stone private house.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with Board, in suits or singly; house and table first class; at very moderate prices. References.

A LARGE FURNISHED CORNER ROOM AND ROOM adjoining, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Address RESPECT, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; quiet parties only need apply; location central, near Grand Hotel. Address PRIVATE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH OR without private table; also Rooms for gentlemen, with Board, in a first class house, 119 East Twenty-third street. Reference.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, with or without Board, in an elegant brown stone house on Forty-fifth street, in a private family, who own the house; price will be merely nominal as they do not require the rooms. Address O. H. W., Herald office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, Montrose station, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—First class Board for $10, $12 50 and $15 per week, according to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 24 trains daily; commutation low. Address C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE family, above Twenty-eighth street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues; Board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $15 a week; best reference given and required. Address R. FOSTER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, above Thirteenth street; terms, including fire and gas, about $17 per week; references exchanged. Address A. G. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN wants a nice furnished Room, with stove, not above Eighth street, with or without Board; references exchanged. Address SUB, box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN ELDERLY LADY AND young gentleman, with either private Sitting Room or where full privileges of the parlor can be enjoyed. Address V. C., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FULLY FURNISHED square Room, with Board, for $15 per week; location between Thirty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets, Third avenue and Broadway. Address, with particulars, B. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms for single gentlemen, near Wall street and South ferries; also a double Room; references exchanged. Inquire at 144 Remsen street.

HOTELS.

A.—ST. JULIEN HOTEL (LELAND), NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington place, one door from Broadway.—This select family hotel has large, elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite and single, with first class Board, at moderate prices.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND TWENty-sixth street, opposite St. James Hotel.—Rooms $1 and upwards, with or without Board; very favorable arrangements can be made for permanent parties.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—Splendid Suits, elegantly and newly furnished; house has been put in thorough order, painted inside and out; new furniture, carpets; table d'hote or European plan; specially adapted for private families. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER BAYard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $2 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

OATMAN HOUSE, FORMERLY HELD'S HOTEL, 31 Bowery, corner Bayard street.—Rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per night. D. C. FULKERSON, Manager.

THE TROPICS.—THE WELL-KNOWN CLARENDON House, in Kingston, Jamaica, offers comfortable Apartments to invalids and others at moderate terms. Address Mrs. FODERINGHAM, Kingston, Jamaica, or call at 62 William street, room 11.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, ON THE MOST BUSINESS PART OF Sixth avenue, a new corner Store, two inside ones and one small one; a good stand for dry goods, gentlemen's furnishing, drug or grocery business and a good location for millinery or fancy goods; will be fitted up in the best style if required. JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A GOOD CHANCE.—TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT on Seventh avenue, near Fifty-first street, only two doors from Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad depot, fitted up with tables, chairs, &c., and everything complete for a restaurant. Also a Store and Basement corner Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, fitted up as a bakery. Also Part of Store on Sixth avenue. WATERLOW & CO., 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A LARGE CORNER BASEMENT TO LET.—FINE light; suitable for any business; one of the best on the avenue; rent nominal. Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—Together or separate; good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

FINE STORE IN HARLEM, PLATE GLASS FRONT, with dwelling; now occupied by John Weldon for dry goods, 2,211 Third avenue, near 121st street, to lease; rare opportunity for a man of enterprise and capital. Apply soon to Dr. NEIL, Third avenue, corner of 111th street.

HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A CHURCH, SUNDAY school, club, &c. No. 336 West Twenty-ninth street.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET ON EIGHTH AVENUE.—Fixtures of Shoe Store for sale, doing good custom trade; store suitable for any business; rent moderate. Inquire at 255 Ninth avenue.

OFFICES TO LET—HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS—with water closet, bathroom, &c. Apply on premises, to HARRISON BROS. & CO., 179 Water street.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT 45 LISPENARD STREET, NEAR Broadway; immediate possession; rent $800 per annum. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW STORES AND BASEMENTS 34 and 36 Desbrosses street, two doors from Jersey City ferry. Apply to RIDDLE & BRINTNALL, 34 Desbrosses street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS—A FRONT BASEMENT and one other Room, if required, in brown stone house occupied by owner; splendid location for physician; furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. 154 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—A STORE FOR FANCY GOODS. INQUIRE at 273 Sixth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. JOSEPH DAVID.

TO LEASE—STORE AND UPPER PART OF HOUSE 65 Fulton street, Brooklyn, 1½ block from Fulton ferry, south side; rent low. For particulars inquire of S. D. O'KEEFFE, 362 Pearl street, New York.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLOOR (SUITABLE FOR store or restaurant) of 51 Eighth avenue, corner of Horatio street; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 641 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS, BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Fifth avenue, medium size.
Eleventh street, extra large.
Madison avenue, large size.
24th st., near Lexington av.
Permits for these and other Houses can be had on application at the office, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE.—A FULLY AND WELL FURnished House, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, to let for the winter or longer. To a desirable tenant reasonable rent will be named. F. G. & D. BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let—Over 100; choice localities and low rents; $1,250 a year upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, in central locality, nicely adapted for boarders, to let, with immediate possession; rent $125 per month. For further particulars apply at once at 66 Morton street, corner of Hudson. No agents need apply.

ACCESSIBLE AND CENTRAL, HANDSOME, FULLY furnished House, private family or party of gentlemen preferred, at moderate rent; possession. Responsible parties, call this week on owner, 224 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,
By JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

West 19th street, for the winter, per month	$150
West 21st street, for the winter, per month	200
West 23d street, for the winter, per month	250
West 25th street, for the winter, per month	150
West 25th street, for the winter, per month	135
East 24th street, for the winter, per month	350
West 21st street, for May 1, 1873, per month	333
West 21st street, for May 1, 1873, per month	300

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HANDSOMELY furnished four story brown stone House in Seventeenth street, west of and near Fifth avenue; will be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, 15 Broad street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 159 East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, till last week in April; neighborhood first class. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE IN HOBOKEN—A FIRST CLASS three story and basement brick House, completely furnished, 14 rooms, modern improvements and splendid location; rent moderate to a good tenant; also two new three story and basement brick Houses for $750 each. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House, 146 West Twenty-seventh street; all modern improvements. Apply to A. ASHER, 304 West Thirty-third st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A PRETTY FOUR STORY French roof House, 12 rooms; bath, gas, washtubs, heater, range; excellent neighborhood; seven minutes' ride from ferries; rent $75 per month. Engraving and further information to be had of A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

TWO STORY HOUSE, NEAR FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, Third avenue, $500; three story stone front, $900, $1,000, $1,200; near Lexington avenue, $1,400; four stories for two families, $2,000; also Flats and furnished Houses. LIONEL FROEHLICH, Third avenue corner Fiftieth st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
5th av., near 34th st.
University place, 40 rooms
11th st., near 5th av., 23 rooms
48th st., near 6th av.
23d st., near 7th av.
57th st., near Broadway.
Madison av., near 35th st.
Lexington av., near 37th st.
35th st., near Lexington av.
46th st., near 5th av.
51st st., near 5th av.
54th st., near 5th av.
Also
$100,000 Estate Funds to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved and accessible unimproved City Real Estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—ON Fifty-sixth street, at a great bargain, only $100 per month; also one on Fifty-fifth street, $1,000 per year; and one for $400. JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House in West Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, to let, unfurnished or partially furnished, at a moderate rent. Address D., box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen, a very fine large Room, handsomely furnished and all conveniences; house and location first class. 21 West Ninth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED. APPLY to the owner on the premises, 271 West Twenty-third street, from 2 to 4 P. M.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—Bath, hot and cold water, gas. 331 East Thirty-seventh street.

A COSILY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR TO LET.—Apply on second floor, 870 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRE TO LET TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, without board; price low; good neighborhood; water and gas. 352 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

ANY PARTIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING NICELY furnished Rooms in a first class neighborhood can be accommodated with the same at 107 East Thirtieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

A FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, A PARLOR FLOOR, two elegant large Rooms; also Rooms en suite, of four, three and two rooms; also large and single Rooms; stoves, gas and every comfort for housekeeping; or Board will be furnished in rooms; reasonable rates. 59 Bleecker street.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; also Rooms for gentlemen; house in best order and occupied by owner.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT MODERATE prices, to gentlemen only. 51 Amity street.

FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO LET—FOR light housekeeping, in brown stone house, 126 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, 224 East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; all conveniences; reasonable price; gas, water, fire; suitable for single gentlemen or light housekeeping.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH handsome newly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with bath, fire and gas, at 157 West Twenty third street. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen, without board, at 14 Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED ROOM IN A FINE private house. 212 Twenty-first street, near Third av.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House in Harlem, partly furnished, to a small family. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, 65 Wall street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE LARGE, airy rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $10 per week. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suit or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a newly furnished house. Apply at 352 Lexington avenue.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, back Parlor, second floor, front Parlor, third floor; also fourth floor Bedroom.

8 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Floor to let, newly furnished and in perfect order; also one single Room.

9 BREVOORT PLACE, 52 EAST TENTH STREET, FEW doors west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished single and double Rooms to let, for $3 per week, to gentlemen only.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS, VERY attractive from entirely new furniture, sunny, cheerful, neatly kept; near Broadway and convenient to good restaurants; house private.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to rent to gentleman, without board; references required; breakfast; terms moderate.

39 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house contains all modern improvements.

45 BOND STREET.—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, at $3½, to gentlemen only, without board; references required.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, single or en suite; house has all modern improvements; terms moderate.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—FRONT FURnished Bedroom to let, second floor, without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family; hot and cold water, fire and gas.

135 EAST TWELFTH STREET, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, two furnished Rooms, adjoining, with modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen or for light housekeeping.

223 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—SECOND STORY, elegantly furnished, full southern front; bountiful and choice table; neatness a specialty throughout; to agreeable parties terms unobjectionable. Family five adults.

311 NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, private house.—Furnished Room to one or two gentlemen or respectable married couple, for housekeeping; also a Bedroom to one or two respectable ladies.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, IN the new brown stone front building 422 West Nineteenth street; has seven rooms, separate halls, gas meter, water closets, stationary tubs, bathroom, hot and cold water, large yard, dumb waiter; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE ON WEST Twelfth street, near Eighth avenue; 4 rooms and 1 above; rent $35. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

A.—THE PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE light Rooms, to let to a small family of adults; rent $45, including gas. Apply at 155 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue, one of those handsome suits of 10 Rooms, strictly on the French plan, so much admired by the most eminent French architects, and acknowledged to be the best ever yet erected in this city; also a suit of 8 Rooms on Sixth avenue. JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

COTTAGES AND APARTMENTS SUITABLE FOR GENteel families, range, gas, bath, Striker's place, 24 minutes from Grand Hotel; $16 to $50 a month. Apply on the premises, 635 West Fifty-second street, to TREADWELL.

FLOORS OF FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT ROOMS, GAS Fixtures, Water Closet, &c.; halls and stairs oilclothed. MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF FIRST CLASS BROWN stone house, with servant's room; mirrors and chandeliers; rent $1,000. 317 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT LARGE SECOND FLOOR, seven rooms, bathroom, extra metre, &c.; private house; very desirable location. 342 East Seventeenth street, near Livingston place.

TO LET—YORKVILLE.—LOWER PART OF SNUG brick Cottage, Eighty-third street, first door west of Third avenue; only one other family; good neighborhood. Apply to Mrs. BARTLEY, on premises.

TO LET—A NICE FRONT ROOM AND TWO LIGHT Bedrooms on second floor to a small family; rent, $16 per month. Apply at 314 Madison street.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT, 25X35, RENT $75 A MONTH; immediate possession. Inquire of MARTIN HERZ & CO., 635 Broadway.

UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE—FIVE ROOMS with bath, gas, hot and cold water; only two persons in the house. Apply at 19 Ridge street.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME BYRON, MEDICAL AND BUSIness Spiritualist. Consult her on all affairs of life. 329 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

A.—H. LAMBERTSON, GYPSY CLAIRVOYANT. CONsult her in everything. No satisfaction no pay. 80 Sixth avenue, lower bell.

THE UNRIVALLED EUROPEAN MEDICAL AND business Clairvoyant tells past, present and future; shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; medicine and consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. AND MADAME GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; twenty-five years' practice.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL SPECIAL DISEASES guaranteed, by Dr. BROUGHTON, office 491 Broome street.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on diseases; 31 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

DR. SELDEN, PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES, NO. 241 Bleecker street, near Sixth avenue.—Advice free. Letters promptly answered.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MADAME WEST, Female Physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. HUNTER, 58 BOND STREET, NEAR BOWERY (ESTablished forty years), has had great experience in the cure of special diseases.

IN ALL CASES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY OR PRIVATE complaints call on or consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT SHOULD confide in Dr. BOTT, 50 Bond street. Fees moderate.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY—25 years' successful practice. 42 St. Mark's place. House private. Consultation free.

179 BLEECKER STREET—DOCTOR HARRISON'S old established office for the immediate cure of all special complaints. Letters punctually answered.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Appearing in his two great specialties,
SOLON SHINGLE
and
JOSHUA BUTTERBY.
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will commence his annual engagement,
appearing
as
HAMLET,
in Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of that name.
The Tragedy will be revived with all the Original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.
Places may now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the
engagement of
MR. SOTHERN.
MR. SOTHERN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY.
LORD DUNDREARY.
Notwithstanding the great success attending the performances of Mr. SOTHERN, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce Mr. SOTHERN'S FAREWELL NIGHTS, in consequence of prior engagements entered into with a large number of foreign artists.
In order to accommodate the public with extra facilities for obtaining seats it is respectfully intimated that they
MAY BE SECURED 12 DAYS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Monday evening, December 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle, the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTS, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND NEW WONDERS.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
IMMENNSE ATTRACTION. EVERY ACT NEW.
First appearance of the wonderful artist,
Mr. WM. H. MUNROE,
in his great specialty,
THE MYSTIC CHANGES.
Making SIX DISTINCT CHANGES ON THE STAGE.
MYSTIC
CHANGES.
SIX DISTINCT CHANGES
ON THE STAGE.
WM. H. MUNROE.
M Y S T I C
C H A N G E S.
WM. H. MUNROE,
the only artist
WHO CHANGES HIS
COSTUMES ON THE
STAGE and before
an audience.
Reappearance of the pleasing vocalist,
Miss POLLY DALY.
All the old favorites retained, and will appear in an entirely new Olio,
THE COMIQUE BALLET.
Fifty different acts every night.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the new sensation drama
THE DEAD O' NIGHT BOYS.
Mr. JOSH HART..........as..........LOONEY O'GAFT
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and a
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM W. SMITH.
GRAND OPENING
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.
For the opening of this elegant new theatre engagements have been effected with the first variety talent of the country, among whom will be found
EPH HORN,
HARRY LESLIE, HUGHY HAGERTY,
GEORGE AND WILLIE GUY,
LEW MYERS, SAM DEVINE,
HARRY THORNE, R. H. MILLS,
FRED MAYNARD, MAFFIT BROTHERS,
Miss LIZETTE BERNARD,
ANNIE HINDLE, MLLE. NELLA,
ANNIE BIRCH, MLLE. LEA,
LIZZIE STEDMAN, LEW DELMAR,
EMMA CARLE,
and a
FULL BALLET and PANTOMIME
COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
Extraordinary attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Re-engagement of the wonderful
MATTHEWS FAMILY.
Engagement of the American Star Comique,
Mr. GUS WILLIAMS,
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI,
HARRIGAN and HART,
THE RAYNOR BROTHERS,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ROLLIN HOWARD and CHAS. STURGES,
THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND FIFTY OTHER STAR ARTISTS,
IN AN UNRIVALLED PROGRAMME,
CHANGED EVERY EVENING.
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
USUAL MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE..........720 Broadway
THE SENSATION OF PARIS.
Offenbach's new and beautiful opera,
"LE PONT DES SOUPIRS,"
for the first time in America. New and elegant scenery, superb costumes and brilliant cast.
Saturday Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
LITTLE ALBERTA,
in McCloskey's Drama, BERTA, THE MIDGET.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NEXT THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2½.
MORE NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned
SIEGRIST FAMILY.
First week of the accomplished Equestrienne,
Miss LIZZIE KEYS.
First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
MISS LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, THE JEE BROTHERS, SEAL AND ALMONTE.
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN A SERIES OF STARTLING PERFORMANCES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
First appearance of the great dual artists,
SHERIDAN AND MACK.
The charming vocalist, VIOLA CLIFTON.
The famed London comique, HARRY BROWN.
The great Irish singer, DONAHUE.
THE NEW DRAMA, called RATTLING JACK.
TONY PASTOR and all the popular favorites.
Extra Grand Matinee on Thanksgiving day, at 2 o'clock.

DONATION VISIT
at the
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
32 East Thirtieth street.
The Home will be open to visitors on Thanksgiving Day, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Exercises in the chapel afternoon and evening. Dinner given to several hundred children at 1 o'clock.
Donations in money, food and clothing earnestly solicited and thankfully received.
In behalf of the American Female Guardian Society,
Mrs. C. C. NORTH, President.
Mrs. HARRIS WILSON, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. S. A. STONE, Treasurer.

A CARD FROM MISS FANNY MORANT.—THE LADY amateur who appeared so successfully as Lady Gay Spanker, on the 20th ult., at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, is a pupil of Miss Fanny Morant's, and not of any other person, as misrepresented in a certain weekly paper.

BANDMAN.
STADT THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
HAMLET.

THE LAST WEEK.
Catlin's Indian Cartoons.
600 Paintings, with 20,000 figures. Open night and day.
Somerville Gallery, Fourteenth street.

336 CANAL STREET.—T. PLANCHAUD, THEATRIcal Wig Maker. An assortment of theatrical Wigs, Half Wig, Front Piece, Beards, Curls, &c., for sale, to hire and made to order. Ladies' hairdressing done in the most fashionable styles.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., LECTURES AT PLYmouth Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28. Subject:—"The Orders of Nobility."

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF SATURDAY Night Free Lectures for the People will be commenced on next Saturday, December 2, at 8 P. M., in the Great Hall, when Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Mining Commissioner, will give an account of the great American Geysers explored by him during the past summer.

Tickets for the course can be had, free of all charge, at Van Nostrand's book store, 23 Murray street; at Brentano's, Union square, and at the office of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BILliard Tables, of all sizes and styles, varying in price from $150 upwards; new, standard size Tables complete, $275. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED TO KAVANAGH & Decker at the American Institute Fair, 1871, for their new style "Nonpareil" Billiard Table and patent catgut-edged cushions, the judges in their report unhesitatingly pronouncing them superior to all others entered for competition, the bevel side table being among them.

REOPENING OF THE ASTOR BILLIARD ROOM, under the management of P. H. HENNESSY, formerly of No. 2 Dey street, and JOHN CLEAVELAND, formerly of Lafayette Hall, will take place on Monday, Nov. 27.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, EQUAL TO the best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with Balls, Cues, &c.; $165 to $2[illegible]. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 960 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

$6 FOR NUT COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, $6 50; Stove, $7 per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered. THOS. THEDFORD, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
DIVORCE!!
the great drama of the times,
EVERY NIGHT
for the
THIRTEENTH WEEK!!
EVERY NIGHT for the present will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S very powerful drama of American society, entitled "DIVORCE." Characters by Miss FANNY MORANT, FANNY DAVENPORT, CLARA MORRIS, LINDA DIETZ, Mrs. GILBERT, MARY CARY, NELLIE MORTIMER, KATE CLAXTON, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, W. J. LEMOYNE, W. DAVIDGE, JAMES LEWIS, HENRY CRISP, LOUIS JAMES, D. WHITING, G. F. DE VERE, OWEN FAWCETT, CHAPMAN, BURNETT, BEEKMAN and others.
_ In consequence of the continued demand for seats the box sheet will be open for two weeks in advance, and orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention.
Fifteenth "DIVORCE" Matinee,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Thursday next,
SPECIAL "DIVORCE" MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT
BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST.
in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and Suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director and Conductor
General admission two (2) dollars.
Reserved seats, Five (5) and Six (6) dollars.
Family Circle One dollar.
Reserved seats, Family Circle, two dollars.
Seats for this extra performance at the Academy Box Office only.
N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Sixteenth (16th) Subscription Night—"MIGNON."
FRIDAY, DEC. 1, Seventeenth (17th) Subscription night.

WALLACK'S.
ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.
It is respectfully announced that
STANDING ROOM ONLY
is placarded so soon after the doors are opened every evening that those requiring seats will find it much to their advantage to make
EARLY APPLICATION.
The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box book will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL AND OTHERS
IN THE CAST.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM AND Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THANKSGIVING.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.
THE WALLACK COMPANY
in Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's Comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
Thirteenth Week.
Unabated Success.
George L. Fox's great Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX as CLOWN.
C. K. FOX as PANTALOON.
PANTOMIME | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | BURLESQUE
BALLET. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | SPECTACULAR.
GROTESQUE DANCES.
GRAND BALLET,
arranged by M. IMRE KIRALFY,
including the celebrated Premiere Danseuses Assoluta, Mlle. ADELE PAGLIERI, Mlle. MARIETTA MORIONDO, Mlle. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
together with a full and efficient Corps of Coryphees.
The celebrated
KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN DANCERS.
The famous MARTENS FAMILY
(from St. Petersburg, Paris and London),
in their Eccentricities Tyroliennes, the great CAT DUET and charming ECHO SONG,
received nightly with rapturous applause.
The original French Grotesques, THE ZIGZAGS.
YOUNG ADONIS, LITTLE VENUS,
in their astonishing Velocipede Act.
Signor CASSELLI, LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS,
on the Invisible Wire. the Girl of the Period.
Transformation and Carnival,
introducing the latest Parisian Novelty, entitled
THE REVELS OF THE PIERROTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THANKSGIVING DAY.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
G. L. FOX'S
EVER POPULAR FAIRY BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Matinee, 2 P. M. | THANKSGIVING DAY. | Matinee, 2 P. M.
Matinee, 2 P. M. | THANKSGIVING DAY. | Matinee, 2 P. M.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Seats can now be secured.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Mrs. and Mr. F. B. CONWAY
The Grand Military Drama of
OURS.
THANKSGIVING DAY, EXTRA MATINEE.
MONDAY, DEC. 4, JOHN BROUGHAM.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'T MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Immense success of
UNCLE EPH'S DREAM
of the Old Kentucky Home.
Nelse Seymour, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, W. W. Newcomb, W. Henry Rice, Stanley, D'Alberte, Braham, Dempster, Foster, Barney, Morrisey, Emerson, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SPECIAL NOTICE.
On THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day) matinee at 2; also on SATURDAY, December 2, at 2, for the accommodation of ladies and children.

SANTLEY. SANTLEY. SANTLEY.
Mr. GEORGE DOLBY respectfully announces
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Madame PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER..........Pianist and Conductor.
Admission $1; Reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra, according to location.
Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music store, 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK.
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruits and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION, 50 CENTS—745.

PRINCE ALEXIS.
Grand gala opera night at the Academy of Music, Monday, November 27. Choice Reserved Balcony Seats at the Prescott House cigar stand, 531 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Front row Box for sale.
Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (155 Fourth avenue).

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; A CHICKERING Pianoforte, seven octave, four round corners, carved legs; great sacrifice, for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD OVERSTRUNG SEVEN octave Piano, carved case and legs, little used; a bargain for cash. F. SCHULER, 367 Broome street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100, HANDsome rosewood Pianoforte, including Stool and Cover; modern improvements; sweet and powerful tone. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR SQUARE GRAND 7¼ OCtave rosewood Pianoforte, round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, best city makers, cost $900, for $275; Stool, Cover and Music Stand. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEwood 7 octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, iron frame, nearly new, fully guaranteed, for $150. Apply at 243 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BRILLIANT TONE ROSEWOOD 7¼ octave Pianoforte, all modern improvements, warranted for five years, cost $850, for $225; Stool and Cover; Parlor Suits, Bronzes, Paintings, Library, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. Call at private residence, 252 West Forty-second street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—Grand scale, richly carved; made to order by celebrated maker; used five months; cost $850, for $275; Music Stand, embroidered cloth Cover; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Statuary, at a sacrifice. The entire furniture of private residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue; property family leaving city.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker; cost $775, for $275; Stool and Cover; at private mansion, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, Stool and Cover, for sale, a decided bargain, at BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street; best city makers; four round corners, carved legs, agraffe; nearly new; rich tone; magnificent and superb throughout; made to order, and will be sold at half price for cash.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, having overstrung bass, carved legs and every modern improvement; fully warranted; no bogus grand square. JAMES GORDON, 136 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS FOR SALE—AT DALY'S MUSIC STORE, 179 Eighth avenue, one door above Nineteenth street. Prices, $25 to $350 each. Pianos to rent. Melodeons, $45.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$140 WILL BUY A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD carved legged Piano, including a new Stool and Cover and a large Music Book. 409 West Forty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, cigar store.

$275.—NEW 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, sweet and powerful tone; beautiful style; warranted for three years; Second hand Pianos for sale and rent very cheap. F. LUDKE, 45 Second avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AT 7½.
ALSO THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY
AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,
in the entirely new sensational drama, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Drama of PALE JANET,
cast to the entire strength of the company.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THREE PERFORMANCES.
Morning at 11. | Afternoon at 2. | Evening at 7½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—BACCHUS BURLESQUE.
Twenty-eighth street, corner Broadway.
UNEQUIVOCALLY BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY SEASON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
CATARINA. CATARINA.
ANNIE LONSDALE in four distinct characters, supported by A. H. DAVENPORT and a full cast.
INTERMEZZIO OF SONG AND DANCE.
BACCHUS. BACCHUS.
THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING.
A SUPERB BILL. ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
CONFIRMED SUCCESS.
HOUSE CRAMMED EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
SEARCHING THE DEPTHS, OR THE NEW YORK DETECTIVE. | NEVER EQUALLED FIRE SCENE. STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND TENDER. EVERY SCENE NEW. | SEARCHING THE DEPTHS, OR THE NEW YORK DETECTIVE.
Commences with a popular Farce.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, EVENING AT ¼ BEFORE 8.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PARIS.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27,
will be presented for the first time an entirely new, romantic, pictorial drama, with startling realistic effects, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. de Leon, Esq., entitled
P A R I S
P A R I S
P A R I S;
OR,
DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.
New scenery, painted from photographs taken on the spot, by Messrs. J. S. Schell, C. W. Dayton and Minard Lewis. New Music, composed and arranged by Tissington.
LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.
Adele Dupre, Theresa, {First appearance in New York,} ....Miss Ada Gray
Corporal Rene (first appearance at this theatre), Mr. W. H. Whalley
Philip and Paul Livingston, {First appearance in New York,} ....Mr. J. Wheelock
Emile de Roue (afterwards General and Count), Mr. C. W. Barry
Babot..........Mr. M. W. Fiske
Bautre..........Mr. J. F. Hagan
Singe..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Mlle. Flora (of the Opera Bouffe)..........Miss Emma Cline
Mother D'Enfer, a Petroleuse..........Miss Henrietta Osborne
Countess De Roue..........Miss Edith Challis
Petit Cochon..........Miss Marion Fiske
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.
Seats reserved from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the box office, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket office, Twentieth street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.—THE place to get rid of the blues.
Everybody sent home happy.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Great success of
ROSEDALE; Or, THE FISH BALL.
ROSEDALE; Or, THE FISH BALL.
THE DANCING QUARTET.
DELIGHTFUL BALLAD AND PART SINGING.
Newcomb, Gibbons, Cheever, Kennedy, West, Wambold, Bernard, Birch and Backus in new acts.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!
THANKSGIVING DAY, MESSIAH.
The New York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.
VOCALISTS:—
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY
and
MR. SANTLEY.
ORCHESTRA OF 60 AND CHORUS OF 200.
Conductor..........DR. JAMES PECH
Admission $1. Reserved seats $1 extra. Tickets are now ready and may be obtained at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARLOR MAGIC.
Really novel presents.
Just received from London and Paris the largest stock of Novelties for presents ever seen in the United States, consisting of Conjuring Tricks, Scientific Toys, Optical Effects, Ingenious Puzzles and hundreds of amusing articles acceptable to young and old, from 50c. to $50.
Splendid Boxes of Tricks,
At $5, $10, $18, $27, $35, $60 and $125,
the last four containing all the latest improvements.
Practical as well as printed instructions given with every article until December 9. At holiday time printed directions only can be given, but they are so plain a child can follow them. Every visitor to New York should see these entertaining wonders, as no one can imagine the great amount of amusement they afford, and M. Hartz wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is not the least difficulty in performing these illusions; there is really no practice necessary; the majority can be accomplished immediately on knowing the secret of the beautiful apparatus.
Send a stamp or call for the new price list.
HARTZ Conjuring Repository, 743 Broadway.

PRINCE, PRINCE, PRINCE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING,
A FEW CHOICE SEATS
CAN BE HAD OF J. S., 823 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE FIFTH Winter Exhibition now open every day and Wednesday and Saturday nights. Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue.

HENRY A.
LITTELL,
MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
ELOCUTION.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER
will lecture on
"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS,"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 28. Admission, [illegible]

THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, THE NEW YORK Assembly Rooms, 20-24 Second avenue, corner First street. Large Concert and Ball Rooms.
W. DIENER, Proprietor.

"HAST THOU E'ER SEEN THE LAND?" FROM Mignon, as sung, with great applause, by Mlle. Nilsson, 40c.; also Sullivan's gem, "The Snow Lies White," 40c.; "Yeoman's Wedding Song," 40c. (sung by Santley), &c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE.—JIG AND CLOG DANCING taught. Pupils fitted for the stage by JOHN J. BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Banjos at all prices. Ladies taught.

THE BALL SEASON.

ELEGANT TOILETTES AND ARTISTIC DRAPINGS AT short notice; particular attention to Brides' Trousseaux; Robes and Manteaux a la Parisienne; terms reasonable. Madame WOLF, No. 8 East Twenty-second street.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBIT, Secretary, 157 Pearl street.

VERY FINE FLOWERS FOR TRIMMING BALL AND evening dresses; also Feathers and Ornaments. H. PINCHON, 21 Brevoort place (40 East Tenth street).

MUSICAL.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing will give lessons at moderate terms; pupils accommodated with practice free. Apply at residence 243 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the Pianoforte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at 112 East Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, white cottage.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 4TH AV. Henry Schroeder, Director. For particulars see prospectus. L. ELTZ, Secretary.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 DOWNing street, offer for sale one new Organ of two rows of keys, twenty-one stops, 4 combinations and two octaves of pedals, sixteen feet; one new of twelve stops, sixteen foot pedal; also a second hand of five stops.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL BRANCHES OF Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
820 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH ST., over MUSIC STORE.
(The branch at 5 Fifth avenue removes up town.)
THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn street, has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE.

ORGAN, PIANO, GUITAR, SINGING, VIOLIN, THEory.—All lessons private. No classes. 92 Clinton place, Eighth street. Established 1856. Circulars mailed. References, present patrons. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

"ROSEDALE GALOP," as played by the orchestra at Wallack's theatre, composed by T. Baker; price 40c. Also "Elfe Galop," by the same composer, 40c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway and 39 Union square.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square, pupils can begin at their own convenience. Send for circular.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—MASONIC Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE lessons at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street. All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET. Soiree every Friday evening.

J. T. URIS' (BROOKLYN) DANCING ACADEMIES, 32[illegible] and 393 Fulton street, opposite City Hall; 437 Clinton avenue, near Greene avenue. Send for a circular.

CONNOLLY'S DILEMMA.

The Prisoner of State at the New York Hotel.

HIS FRIENDS FLOCK ABOUT HIM.

His Movements—The Prospect of Obtaining Bail—Visits His Family with the Deputy Sheriffs.

All Saturday night and all day Sunday the corridors of the New York Hotel were resonant with the restless tread of the vigilant (?) guardians of Connolly,

THE DISGRACED CASHIER OF THE "RING,"

and likewise by the footsteps of many well dressed individuals not in an official capacity, who came either out of curiosity, friendliness, or anxiety to get a glimpse of their formerly prosperous acquaintance, and to see how matters looked now that he was in the clutches of the law. They discussed one with another the deepening darkness that, like the shadow of et an increasing storm, was growing blacker and blacker as the danger and the ruin forelooked were becoming worse and more imminent. The class of

RESPECTABLE TAMMANYITES,

who, while they shrank from excusing the flagrant crimes of the chief pilferers clung to their respect for Connolly, and all the more when he became alienated from the rest of the oligarchy was that whose representatives were most numerous at the hotel where he is now "lodging," and which watches most solicitously every movement that looks toward the ventilation of the charges against him. A few of the visitors, however, were the more prominent upholders and

EX-MEMBERS OF THE DEFUNCT "RING,"

and, as might be surmised, the gloom on their faces, not yet swept away since their late deadly defeat, was deepened and darkened in the contemplation of this new phase of what seemed already a sufficiently woful "onpleasantness."

As early as nine o'clock yesterday morning the scattered groups of loungers began to be augmented by newer comers; and during the afternoon the halls and waiting rooms were full. Everywhere the discussion of passing events was carried on in subdued tones and the manner of the speakers showed little of that light-heartedness which distinguished them in former and happier days.

Mr. Judson Jarvis was comfortably ensconced in a wide velvet-cushioned chair, looking out on Broadway, and watching

CHURCH-GOING FOLK

who were passing by, while the chimes of Grace church steeple were awaking pulses of melody in the air. Regretting to disturb his meditations, our reporter approached him, and in the most delicate manner possible begged to know if there had anything yet turned up that was new.

"Nothing new," said Judson; "in fact there can't be anything new to-day. He can't get bail on Sunday, you know."

"Who's he?"

"Why, Connolly, of course."

"Ah! would Mr. Connolly be willing to see me to-day?"

"He is just now

CONSULTING WITH HIS COUNSEL.

The deputies are up there, of course; they are with him all the time and stick as close as the sailor with the fishy eye in the 'Ancient Mariner.' But he can go out, you know (with them), and he may be gone out now. I have no objection to your sending up your card."

The bit of pasteboard was sent up in company with a waiter. The latter returned and said that

MR. CONNOLLY HAD GONE OUT;

and, supposing that the deputies had gone with him, the reporter did not ask the waiter whom he had seen up stairs, but requested him to return and inquire where Mr. Connolly had gone. He came back and said he did not know, but Mr. Jarvis interposed, and said that Mr. Connolly had "gone to see his family." As a matter of course the deputies had accompanied him.

The reporter forthwith proceeded to the residence of Mr. Connolly, No. 42 Park avenue, rung the bell and asked to see the lord of the mansion, but, much to his chagrin, was informed that he was not at home. He then returned to the hotel, and again approached Mr. Jarvis, and intimated his intention of once more

SENDING UP HIS CARD

to Mr. Connolly.

"I presume he is at leisure now, or has at least got over seeing his family, eh?"

"He is in," said Mr. Jarvis; "but to save you trouble I will tell you that he has given orders not to let any reporter go to his room—no, not even a HERALD reporter."

"Have there been many friends here to see him to-day?"

"Oh, yes, a good many."

"Will he remain here, or go to Ludlow Street Jail?"

"There won't be much jail for him, I guess. He will remain here as long as he pleases, or go somewhere else.

HE PAYS FOR HIS COMFORT."

"Is there any new prospect in regard to his getting bail?"

"O, no; he can do as he pleases—get bail or not; remain in custody or go free."

"You don't mean by that that you can release him without bail?"

"No. I have made myself responsible for his keeping. Of course, wherever he goes the deputies go also."

"But it is almost identical with freedom."

At this point a gentleman approached whose face and figure are well known to politicians.

"How are you, Doctor?

HOW'S TWEED?"

"Oh, he's all right."

"I'm going to arrest you next, you know. It's getting about time that we cleaned you all out," said the facetious Jarvis, laughing.

"Well, it's come to that I suppose?"

Substantial looking gentlemen, some middle aged and others gray headed, entered at every moment and sent up their names to the prisoner of State, and were, with very few exceptions, immediately taken up stairs by the waiter. But nothing startling or extraordinary leaked out as to the result of these visits.

HOW CONNOLLY PASSED THE NIGHT.

Last evening there were a number of visitors who called on the late Comptroller, at the New York Hotel, for the purpose of offering their sympathy. Among those who visited the prisoner were the nephews of Mr. Connolly, James M. Connolly and Charles M. Connolly, the young tobacco merchants, and Henry Hart, the wealthy pawnbroker, who was to have gone on the bail bond for $500,000, but who has not yet offered himself to Mr. Judson Jarvis, the courteous Deputy Sheriff, in whose custody the ill-fated ex-Comptroller remains. Henry Hart's failure to justify, it is said, is owing to the opposition of his brother, the well-known and eccentric Mich Hart. It was said that T. J. McCahill would justify in $100,000, and Sol. Merbach, the wealthy politician, would also offer bail in $100,000; but up to midnight neither of those gentlemen had appeared at the hotel. Mr. Jarvis, however, would not have accepted bail from Mr. McCahill, as that gentleman is a lawyer, and under rule 8 of the Supreme Court he would be inadmissable as bail. Barney Kelly, the rich dock builder, was also a visitor, but Mr. Jarvis could not accept Kelly, as he has already gone $300,000 on Mr. Tweed's bond. Ed. Moore, who looks like Connolly, talks like him and swears that he will never desert him, also called. Among the members of the St. Patrick's Alliance (the body-guard of Connolly) who called were J. J. Traynor and Patrick Dwyer. They made a long and sympathetic call, and wept profusely on leaving. Threats were made by members of this association that they would manufacture ropes out of the bed sheets and lower Mr. Connolly down through the window over Youman's store, on Broadway. Judge Fithian and Robert Hutchings, the Surrogate, both sons-in-law of Mr. Connolly, made a long call and offered their sympathy, but in the words of Mr. Martin Keese, who had the key of the ex-Comptroller's door, there "wasn't much money in that crowd, you know." Mr. C. K. Garrison also called but did not offer any bail. Rufus Andrews, who is said to be the champion sympathizer of New York, called and wept profusely. Mr. Van Schaick, the Wall street celebrity; Tom Dunlap, the politician, who is also a member of the Grand Jury to try both Tweed and Connolly for fraud, and a Mr. Hoffman, the wealthy real estate man, paid their respects to the prisoner. During the afternoon Judge James S. Spencer, John McKeon, Judge Beach, Fisk's lawyer, and Samuel J. Courtney, on behalf of Mr. Connolly, were present and held a legal and advisory conference. Mr. Ben Wood sat up until two o'clock on Sunday morning, in earnest and private conference with Mr. Connolly, for what purpose it is not known. Joseph Howard, Jr., and Mr. McGovern called, and Senator James O'Brien, the well known reformer, paid several visits to his old friend. The last, but not least, of the callers, was the eminent magistrate, the Hon. John H. McCunn, of the Superior Court. Mr. Connolly passed a sleepless night, and very often consulted a Prayer Book which had been furnished him, in the most elegant binding. He remarked that he was very much obliged to Sheriff Brennan for the sumptuous apartments which had been furnished him, but that he would much rather be in his own humble home. One of the strangest things in connection with his arrest is that Mr. Martin Keese, who acted as turnkey to Mr. Connolly, was at one time a clerk under the ex-Comptroller, and was removed by him. Mr. Keese gave vent to his feelings as a jailor last evening by quoting the well-known lines from Byron's "Mazeppa:"—

Time at last make all things even,
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
That could evade if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

"Bring forth the horse," cried Mr. Keese in conclusion, and at this moment, just after midnight, it was announced that Mr. Conolly had gone to bed for the night.

SMALLPOX.

Fearful Ravages of the Disease in Philadelphia—One Hundred and Fifty-three Deaths During the Past Week—Five Thousand Persons Suffering from the Scourge—The Mortality Increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1871.

The ravages of the smallpox in this city have become alarming. The number of its victims is being added to daily, and as cold weather comes on there is every reason to believe that it will be still worse. New York cannot be too careful. The most stringent sanitary regulations are in force here, yet the contagion is in the air, and all that man can do (except to vaccinate) in the way of sanitary precaution seems a waste of time, for the disease has a foothold and the harvest of death will be reaped.

Let it be borne in mind that the scourge is not confined to the poorer classes. Some of the richest families in Philadelphia are afflicted, and have supplied victims to the loathsome disease since it appeared in June last.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

This building is situated outside of the city. It is overcrowded and tents have been erected on the premises for the reception of patients. It is estimated on competent authority that there are no less than five thousand people now suffering from smallpox within the city. There are of course many whose names are not reported, although the law in this respect is very stringent.

THE DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths during the past week has been 153.

NEW CASES.

New cases reported in the last twenty-four hours, 92.

SANITARY EFFORTS.

The Board of Health met in session on the 12th of October last and published the following circular:—

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 12, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held this day, the following directions of the course to be adopted by the public to diminish the spread of smallpox, and also of proper treatment of persons who may be attacked with the disease, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed for public use:—

Vaccination and revaccination and thorough isolation of those sick with smallpox or varioloid, are the principal and most important means to be adopted to diminish the spread of this loathsome disease. The deaths here are among those unprotected by vaccination. It is estimated that in Great Britain 80,000 lives are saved annually by vaccination; yet 5,000 persons die annually there from its neglect.

If the vaccination scars are insufficient in quality or quantity revaccination is necessary. This must be determined by a physician.

Every smallpox patient should be strictly secluded at home or in hospital during the whole progress of the disease, as well as during convalescence from it, and until all power of infecting others is past.

Nurses should always be selected from those who are themselves protected from smallpox, either by having had this disease or by having been thoroughly vaccinated.

RULES FOR NURSING SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the farthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. Keep the room constantly well aired. Remove all carpets and woollen goods and all unnecessary furniture. Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before removal from the room. Boiling is the surest way of disinfecting all contaminated clothing. If infected clothing cannot be washed at once let it be set to soak in water, to which may be added of a saturated solution of permanganate of potassa or of chloride of lime about a tablespoonful to the gallon.

Smallpox is supposed to be most contagious during convalescence, therefore strictly observe that the patient does not mingle with the family until all the scabs are entirely off, and only after a thorough purification by washing and entire change of clothing. After the patient is well or leaves the room, let it be purified by the use of disinfectants, by white washing and by scrubbing the paint and floor with soap, soda and water, and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied. In regard to food and medicine, always rely on the advice of a physician, who should be sent for as early as possible.

Any person unable to obtain the best of care and medical attention at home should take advantage of the privilege of going to the Municipal Hospital (in the northwest portion of the city), which is under the care of the Board of Health, and where every attention and nursing can be had gratuitously to the poor, and at the most liberal rates to those who can afford to pay.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The city provides for gratuitous vaccination, having appointed eleven physicians, whose duty it is to vaccinate free all applicants who cannot afford to pay.

MATRIMONIAL MISERIES.

A Merciless Mother-in-Law and Son-in-Law Schutzenheimer.

Ernest Adolphus Schutzenheimer, a good-looking Teuton, came to Essex Market Saturday morning to pour the tale of his woes into the ear of Justice Scott and seek legal redress for his wrongs. Ernest is afflicted with that most

TERRIBLE OF CALAMITIES,

a mother-in-law. He is a mild-mannered youth, of industrious habits and loving disposition. He became enamored of a pretty Bavarian damsel, and in the first gush of his affections espoused her. He knew she had a mother, but, young and inexperienced as he was, with no kind friend to advise and forewarn, he little dreamed what misery the future had in store for him. His wife was faithful and affectionate, but her mother was harsh and severe. Not content with simply

TONGUE-LASHING HIM,

she finally drove him entirely from the house and confiscated his scanty wardrobe. Ernest in plaintive tones detailed the history of his persecution. Said he:—"Shoodge, I don't got no overcoat, no close, no pantaloons, no vife, no nodings. Vil I haf go all vinter dis vay?"

JUDGE—That is a pretty hard case, young man. Can't you get your wife, either?

ERNEST—No, Shoodge, dat ole voman, she keek me out like dog, and my vife she keep lock up all lone by herself, ven I goes dere nights.

The benevolent feelings of his Honor were aroused by this pathetic appeal, and turning to the bland and hirsute Mr. Steers he said, "Well, give this man a summons to get his breeches. He must have something to keep him warm during the winter."

FATHER VASSEUR, THE CHINESE MISSIONARY, AND HIS PLANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Four times in one month your columns have been open to very friendly accounts of my instructions, lectures, exhibitions, &c., given here for the advancement of a missionary work actually prosecuted by me to procure a more extensive spread of Christian knowledge in China. For this I am the more obliged to you, that abstaining from collections (means so reiterated in this time of distress), I saw that the favor of your so widely diffused paper procured me a publicity that my own poor personal exertions would have never attained. Encouraged by such precedents I will ask you this time to be so kind as to announce following lecture in Yorkville (St. Lawrence's church, Wednesday evening, November 29, at half-past seven o'clock), on "Chinese Idolatry." Few persons in this city have an idea of the multiplied engines of Satan to retain in his nets the 300,000,000 of pagans in the Chinese empire. And actually they are invading our countries, and after having shown by the massacre of Christians that we are not allowed to plant freely the cross among them, they come and plant freely their idols in our countries before the cross; and for us, sons of the crosier, such a fact must excite our most serious reflections. Moreover, I have been gracefully invited to deliver a sermon for the propagation of the faith, the 3d December, feast of St. Francis Xavier, in the French church St. Louis, Twenty-fourth street, in the evening. I hear that this year your poor in New York are threatened with a winter harder than customary. Should my offer seem acceptable anywhere—church, fair or hall in the city—I would be delighted to contribute for their relief, or by any of my four lectures, or even by a show (in magic lantern) of Chinese profane and religious scenes, provided I am allowed to accompany this exhibition with such explanations as suit the ideas and the calling of a missionary. Help the poor here, and arouse the public interest for the largest missions in the world, is an interest which deserves my work, without any regard to personal profit for my labors. I am, my dear sir, yours respectfully,

A. VASSEUR, S. J., Missionary in China.

THE LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your paper of this morning contains the following telegram from New Orleans:—

The *Times* announces a compromise between Charles Morgan, proprietor of the Opilousas Railroad, and the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, which will insure the early completion of both roads to Texas.

The object of this communication is simply to contradict this report. No compromise has been made between the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company and myself.

CHAS. MORGAN.

1,151 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of the friends of Sheriff Brennan was held yesterday afternoon at the Sinclair House. Nearly every ward in the city was represented, some twenty of the gentlemen present occupying positions as presidents of various Brennan organizations. Mr. W. H. Burns was in the chair, Mr. Frank Murray officiating as secretary. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. It is proposed to reorganize throughout the entire city, the combined body to be known as "The Matthew T. Brennan Central Association of the City and County of New York." A general committee is to be appointed, and a thorough system of organization is in contemplation. An address to the citizens of New York is in course of preparation and will be issued in a few days. Some routine business having been transacted the meeting adjourned.

CRIME IN CONNECTICUT.

Funeral of a Slaughtered Mother and Her Son in Meriden—Eben Whittaker's Case—How His Life Was Taken.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 26, 1871.

The final act in this terrible drama, which has resulted in the violent death of two persons, took place to-day, the mother and son being buried side by side in the old Catholic burying ground.

Since the day of the murder Meriden has been in a high state of excitement.

Something terrible in the way of sudden agitation is continually occurring in this quiet township of twelve thousand inhabitants. Only four weeks ago Eben Whittaker, while walking home with his month's wages from Wallingford to this city, was the victim of murderous assault and robbery. He was knocked down within a quarter of a mile of the centre of the city by a blow with a bludgeon or slungshot, his pockets rifled and his body left for dead. Bleeding and faint, he got on the main street, when he was taken charge of by the police. A man named Martin, of Wallingford, a saloon keeper, was arrested, charged with the assault and robbery. The case came up for trial on Saturday, but a *nolle prosequi* had previously been agreed to by counsel, there not being the slightest evidence against the prisoner.

Eben Whittaker, the assaulted man, still lies in a dangerous condition, and it is doubtful if he will ever entirely recover or regain the full possession of his mental faculties. He is unable to identify the person who assaulted him, and the police have no clue to the robber and attempted murderer.

THE VETTS TRAGEDY.

This outrage, coming so soon after the occurrence of the other terrible event, casts a general gloom over the city. What is very remarkable is the fact that the Vetts' house and Whittaker's residence are on adjoining lots.

During Saturday and Sunday forenoon streams of people walked from the city to the house where this latest tragedy was committed.

THE FUNERAL.

On the day of burial the remains were followed by the bereaved father, the three sisters, Lizzie Franz, the affiance of young Vetts, and other relatives and friends, and by a large concourse of spectators.

The funeral services were impressively performed by the parish priest.

Everything went off quietly.

CALM.

Meriden has settled down to its ordinary repose; but events follow each other so rapidly that every individual citizen wonders what the next feature of this epidemic of local crime will be.

OUR RAILROAD ABUSES.

What Should be Done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The negligence of the railroad companies at the Forty-second street depot is not only inexcusable, but inhuman. A short time ago I saw a little girl not seven years old run across the tracks at Forty-sixth street, and under a line of freight cars, without a word of remonstrance or warning from the flagman not fifty feet off. Even some of the employés did not seem to know where to stand to avoid danger. In case the tracks cannot be sunk light iron bridges should be built over them, and every one who has to cross the tracks should be compelled to use them. These bridges could be quickly constructed, and would be superior to any gates, since they would be absolutely safe.

N. O. M.

What Are We Going To Do About It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Lend your influence in bringing before the people a subject that is already deep in the hearts of many. Are our lives and the lives of those dear to us to be sacrificed with impunity through the criminal negligence of soulless corporations? Are life and limb of no value that they are left to the tender mercies of our transportation and railroad monopolies? We have sound sanitary laws, but, apparently, no effective laws, except such as screen the offenders, for an evil causing more deaths yearly than any half a dozen diseases. The existence of a society demanding enforcement of laws protecting animals has been proved a necessity. Is the human being of less account? When Westfield murderers and their like dare offer such dastardly pleas to save them from the just consequences of their guilt it is time something was done. Notwithstanding Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue slaughter pen, where eight lives have been taken in eleven days, and the many other accidents which occur on our local steam roads, statistics show that a much greater number of deaths are caused yearly by horse cars. These result, in most cases, from the most culpable neglect on the part of the companies in not placing in the hands of their employés the necessary preventive appliances. It cannot be supposed that even a car driver would willingly crush a human creature; but if his car has worn-out brakes and the shoe or clog binding the wheels is worn so thin and smooth that it allows the wheel to turn when his entire force is applied, is he or the company to blame? There are such vehicles of death running in like condition at the present moment. On inquiry it is found that it is not uncommon for conscientious drivers to relinquish such cars to their more reckless comrades, preferring to go without work rather than take such fearful chances. Why is that greatest of all safeguards, the car pole, abolished? It is plain to all that a car or any vehicle can be stopped much quicker with than without it. Are there not many persons saved yearly by clinging to the poles of stages, that would otherwise have been run down? If the brake chain parts can the car be stopped without it? It is a common occurrence for unfortunates, when knocked down by the horses, to grasp the traces, and in many cases if the traces were supported by a pole they would be kept from the wheels. Would not the little boy, aged thirteen, who was killed by the Broadway and Seventh avenue cars at Fifty-first street on Saturday last have been saved if, when clinging to the traces, there had been a pole to stop the car more quickly, and keep the traces from slackening? The pole, in the hands of careless drivers, is liable to break passing vehicles, for which the company is responsible; consequently it is a thing of the past. Shall this go on forever? No, sir. The people of New York are apathetic, but if once aroused the remedy will be forthcoming. Agitate the matter, and let every citizen assist.

A VICTIM.

TROTTING TO-DAY.

Should the weather be pleasant the trotting world will have quite an interesting time to-day, considering the lateness of the season, as events are announced to occur on both the Fleetwood Park and Prospect Park Fair Grounds. At the first of these popular tracks there are on the cards a match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the bay gelding James O'Brien (formerly J. J. Bradley) and the bay gelding Ed. White; also a purse and stake of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between the bay gelding Charley Green, to wagon; the chestnut gelding Dreadnaught, to wagon; the bay mare Topsey, in harness, and the brown mare Ida May, in harness. Both of these contests will be of interest.

At the Prospect Park Fair Grounds it is announced that the great team race for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, between Honest Allen and running mate and Kingston and running mate, will positively take place. As the track will no doubt be in good condition an exciting struggle may be anticipated. It will be remembered that these teams have already come together twice recently, and each scored a victory; hence the interest is greatly enhanced in the result of to-day's meeting.

HORSE NOTES.

The following correspondence between Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Dr. James S. Cattanach, Veterinary Surgeon, in relation to the practice of clipping and singing horses in cold weather will be found of much interest:—

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1871.

DR. JAMES S. CATTANACH, Veterinary Surgeon, New York:—

DEAR SIR—Will you please favor this society with your opinion, as a veterinary surgeon, whether or not you agree with Youatt and Mayhew in regard to the cruel practice of clipping and singing horses in cold weather. It is becoming a very general practice, and, so far as my observation goes, is very disastrous to the animals subjected to it. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY BERGH.

BROADWAY, CORNER FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1871.

HENRY BERGH:—

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of 22d instant asking my opinion in regard to clipping and singing horses in cold weather. In reply, I beg to state that I consider clipping highly beneficial to horses that are called on to perform fast work, such as road horses, &c.

From my observations they immediately commence to improve in condition, feed better; the lean horse will get fat; they will not perspire so much when worked hard; can perform more work and with greater ease than before being clipped.

Clipping has such a happy result that I consider it a tonic superior to any that can be found in the pharmacopœia; it strengthens the absorbents of the skin; allows the animal to perspire with greater freedom; is not so liable to take cold after a hard drive; he returns to his stable with a beautiful glow over his whole frame; is easily rubbed dry, and will not break out in a sweat when blanketed and placed in his stall.

The horse with a long coat of hair that is driven at a rapid gait on the road will return to his stable in a profuse state of perspiration; the groom endeavors to rub him dry; he may keep rubbing him with all his might for an hour and will not succeed; he blankets him up, places him in his stall and returns in the morning to find that the animal is in a worse state of perspiration than he was the night previous; hence the loss of many valuable horses.

The trotting horse that is clipped, is, as a general rule, well taken care of; his owner provides him with warm blankets, and when he stops on the road he is wrapped up in them and the greatest of care is taken to prevent him from taking cold. I do not advocate the clipping of horses that have only to perform slow work, nor the "hack" that may have to stand for hours at a time on the public squares, his owner waiting for a job; but for the gentleman's road horse I consider it an act of humanity to relieve him of his heavy coat. Clipping horses has been practised for a number of years, and has now become popular; it has had a fair trial, and if gentlemen did not find it beneficial they would not run the risk of adopting it on horses that cost them many thousands of dollars.

I have the greatest respect for your invaluable society, and shall at all times spare no pains to assist you in your good work. Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. CATTANACH, Veterinary Surgeon.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Continuation of the Examination—All the Witnesses Placed on the Stand Testify Positively to the Identity of the Plaintiff—He is the Man.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1871.

The hearing of the testimony in this case was resumed to-day, after adjournment from last week, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The first witness examined by Sergeant Ballantine was Captain Jacob Saukey, of the Royal Navy, who testified to a variety of incidents in the life of Mr. Tichborne while in the army and with which he was familiar. This witness declared that the plaintiff was the Tichborne which he knew in former years.

The next witness put upon upon the stand was James Holmes, a private in the Sixth Dragoon Guards. He recognized the plaintiff at once, and not the least doubt existed in his mind but that he was Mr. Tichborne whom he knew years ago.

Henry McAleny, the band master of the same regiment, was also positive as to the plaintiff being the man. This witness related many instances and circumstances which the plaintiff called to his mind and which he had forgotton, and which strengthened him in his decision as to the identity of the plaintiff.

David Leslie, a medical practitioner, recognized the plaintiff as the young officer whom he had met and dined in company with very long years ago.

Edward Barry, now a grocer, but at one time a soldier in the Carbineers, the regiment to which Mr. Tichborne was attached, testified that the plaintiff is the same man he knew in the regiment.

Robert Cohen, the bandmaster of the London Irish Rifles, said that he was a frequent visitor at the Portobello barracks, Dublin, and there saw Cornet Tichborne. He believes the plaintiff to be the same man.

James Blake Linder, the farrier of the Carbineers, in 1846, had no doubt that the plaintiff was the man. He could not be mistaken and he couldn't see how anybody who once knew him could.

James Marx, a sergeant major in the Fourth Dragoon Guards; Martin Burke, a commissionaire, but up to 1851 a sergeant in the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Timothy Marx, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers, but formerly a member of the Carbineers, and Henry Mills Powell, a music teacher in Alresford, about fourteen years ago, all testified in favor of the plaintiff, declaring he was the Mr. Tichborne whom they knew in years long since past away.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court rose and adjourned until next day.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Another Child Murder.

At eight o'clock last night officer Dunn of the Fifteenth precinct, found the body of a foundling under the stoop of the house No. 10 West Tenth street, having the appearance of being born but a short time. The body was removed to the Central police office in Mulberry street.

Stole a Conductor's Badge.

On Saturday evening George A. Bartlett, conductor of car No. 80, of the Second avenue line, had his cap and badge stolen from him, as it is supposed by a man named Mathew Brady. There was a fight between Brady and himself, and in the scrimmage the badge and cap were lost. Brady was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

Theft of a Diamond Pin.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. William Bigalow, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was robbed of his diamond shirt pin, valued at $150, while riding in a Sixth avenue car. Hugh Derriger, a notorious car thief, was arrested, he being near Mr. Bigalow at the time, and in his possession was found the stolen pin. Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, held him to answer.

Killed by Rail—A Deaf Mute Run Over.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan received information that Henry Bednoez, sixteen years of age, recently an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 162d street and Twelfth avenue, had been run over by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson Railroad Company and killed. The matter will be investigated in a day or two. Deceased was walking on the track, and, being deaf, could not hear the approach of the train.

Supposed To Be Smallpox.

Frederick Schenbein, a German, died suddenly at 115 Essex street, and Dr. Bregold, the attending physician, declined giving a certificate, inasmuch as shortly previous to his death deceased had a singular eruption over his body and turned black in the face. The doctor therefore notified Coroner Hermann, and Dr. John Beach on, viewing the body, believed it to be a case of smallpox, so referred the matter to the Board of Health.

Probable Murder in the Twentieth Ward.

Last night as James Hagan, aged sixteen, residing at 443 West Thirty-second street, was passing the corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue he was attacked by Edward Porter, who stabbed him several times in the head and face with a knife, inflicting, it is feared, fatal wounds. He was removed to the Twentieth precinct station house and attended to by a physician, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The Jackson Homicide—Hinman Bailed.

Samuel Hinman, the man charged with causing the death of Charles G. Jackson by striking him on the head with an iron stove cover lifter during a quarrel at 30 East Fourteenth street, the particulars of which have been fully published in the HERALD, yesterday surrendered himself to Coroner Young, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Mr. Isaac P. Forzheimer, of 209 Delancey street, gave the requisite security, and Mr. Hinman was discharged.

Death from a Stab Wound.

Roger Betts, a young man, who lived in the tenement house No. 10 Roosevelt street, died on Saturday night in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a stab wound of the left side, alleged to have been inflicted by a knife in the hands of Jeremiah Evans, during a free fight at the above number on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. The parties engaged in the quarrel are said to have been grossly intoxicated. Evans was arrested and is still in the Tombs. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

The body of an unknown woman, some fifty years of age, and apparently of Irish birth, was found in the water, foot of 116th street, North River, on Saturday morning and subsequently removed to the Morgue for identification. At a late hour Deputy Coroner John Beach made an examination of the body and found both eyes badly discolored, as if the work of design; arms and legs apparently much bruised. The body had been but a short time in the water, and it is possible the bruises and discolorations may have been caused after death. Dr. Beach will make a post mortem examination and determine whether death was the result from drinking or from other causes. Deceased was poorly clad in ordinary clothing. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation.

A Canal Boat and Scow Sunk.

At half-past six o'clock last night canal boat No. 267 and a scow loaded with brick, lying at Scofield's dock, at the foot of Fifty-third street, East River, parted their hawsers, caused by the swell from the steamer Bristol on its way from the city. They drifted up the river to Hell Gate, where they both struck against the rocks and sunk. The Captain of the canal boat, Thomas Marshall, wife and cook were taken from the boat by David Hurley and James Brown, of Allen's Point. There was also a family on board the scow, who were rescued by Henry Baxter, of Eighty-sixth street, East River.

BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from 116th street, North River, an unknown woman; age forty; height, five feet five inches; brown hair, mixed with gray; had on light shawl, black and white striped dress, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

There was also brought, yesterday, from pier No. 2, East River, the body of an unknown woman, aged about thirty-five years; about five feet two inches high; dressed in a black silk dress, black overshirt, black and white plaid underskirt; black hair; broad face; no stockings, leather button shoes.

WEEKLY HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1871.

Sugar.—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 89,900 boxes and 600 hhds. Exports of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 7,100 boxes and 325 hhds., of which 5,300 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. The foreign news is regarded favorable and stock is withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; market excited. Several planters at Matanzas have commenced grinding. It is anticipated there will be an excess in the sugar crop over last year of 25 to 30 per cent. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10 a 10½ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11¾ a 13¾ reals. Bacon steady. Flour $14 50 a $14 87½. Hams—American salted, $19 a $21 per quintal; American sugar cured, $23 a $24 50. Lard weak; kegs, $16 a $16 25; tins, $17 50 a $18 75; receipts heavy. Potatoes, $4 75. Onions nominal, at $2 50 a $3 for American. Coal oil quiet. Lumber—White pine quiet at $32 a $33; pitch pine dull at $32 a $34; shooks quiet at 9½ reals per box, 22 reals a 22½ reals per hogshead. Empty hogsheads nominal at $3 a $3 25. Tar nominal. Rosin $5 per bbl. Hoops nominal; long shaved, $45 a $50; short shaved, $36 a $40. Freights firmer but not quotably higher; per box, sugar to Northern and Southern ports in United States, 75c. per hogshead; sugar, from northern ports in Cuba to the United States, $3; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d. a 35s. Exchange on United States firm; 60 days' currency, par; do., short sight, 1¼ a 2 premium; 60 days' gold, 10 premium; do., short sight, 11½ a 12¼ premium; on London, 20 premium; on Paris, 5 a 5¼ premium.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26, 1871.

The flagship California sails for Honolulu, Tahiti and a cruise in Polynesia on Tuesday or Wednesday. The Pensacola sails for Honolulu in a few days. The Kearsarge was hauled out upon the ways at Mare Island, yesterday, for repairs.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 27.

1870—Battle of Boves; the French Army of the North defeated by the Prussians under General Manteuffel.
1865—Trial of the Fenian prisoners began in Dublin, Ireland.
1812—Battle of Beresina, Russia; the French defeated by the Russians.
1703—The "Great Storm" continued in England.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Allemania will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 00 | Moon rises....eve 5 08
Sun sets........ 4 35 | High water.morn 8 15

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Nov 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Nov 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Britannia	Dec 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Dec 2	Havre	58 Broadway.
Oceanic	Dec 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	Dec 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Donau	Dec 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Dec 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Dec 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	Dec 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Atlantic	Dec 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Rhein	Dec 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool Nov 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse and 298 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Nov 24, lat 42 03, lon 64, passed a Guion steamship, bound east.

Steamship Britannia (Br), Higgins, Glasgow Nov 11 and Moville 12th, with mdse and 165 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had variable winds and moderate weather throughout; Nov 22, lat 44 30, lon 57, passed steamship Europa, bound east; 24th, lat 44 50, lon 65, a Guion steamship, do; 26th, off Montauk, a North German Lloyds steamship, do.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans Nov 19, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New Orleans Nov 8, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov 23, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Nov 23, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Charles C Leary, Baker, Singapore 98 days, with mdse to Recknagel & Co—vessel to master. Left Singapore in company with bark Ernest (Fr), for Boston; passed through Gasper Straits Aug 25; saw a large ship ashore on the west side of Pulo Leat Island, with all her spars standing, apparently some time in that situation; passed Anjier Aug 27; Sept 27, lat 34 20 S, lon 24 40 E, spoke bark Elfin (Br), from Monk Holm for Boston; Oct 2, lat 34 54, lon 20 38, ship Eurydice (Br), from Calcutta for New York; 3d, ship Botley Wood (Br), from Madras for London; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 3 in company with ships Eurydice and Botley Wood; was off the Cape 10 days, with strong breezes from the westward; crossed the Equator Oct 25 in lon 32 W; thence light breezes to lat 25 N, lon 60; since then had strong NW winds most of the time; Nov 22, lat 36, lon 72 18, had a heavy gale from SE, which lasted 12 hours, then suddenly veered to NW, blowing with terrific violence.

Bark Courier (N G), Arohmens, Liverpool, 80 days, with pitch, to Funch, Edye & Co., took the southern passage and had light winds and calms to Bermuda, from thence heavy westerly gales, sprung main topmast. Oct 13, lat 23 48, lon 29 6, spoke a Spanish war steamer, Reflector, from Montevideo for the Cape de Verd, 36 days out.

Bark Phœnix (Swed), Stromberg, Gloucester, Eng, 57 days, with old railroad iron, to order. Came the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Alliance (Nor), Larsen, Cronstadt, 84 days, with rags, &c, to Wendt, Tetens & Brockman. Took the southern passage and had very light trades; been 10 days north of Bermuda, with heavy westerly winds.

Bark Harriet, Hoyer, Bremen Sept 27, with mdse, to Chas Luling & Co. Had heavy westerly gales since leaving port; has been 27 days west of the Banks, with NW gales; was blown south of the Gulf; Sept 29, in the Channel, spoke bark Louis (NG), for Philadelphia; Oct 20, lat 41, lon 27, exchanged signals with bark Sir Blunn (Aus), from Cork for New York; Oct 24, lat 40 29, lon 33 16, spoke brig Victoria (Nor), from Liverpool for New York, 28 days out; Nov 6, lat 36 09, lon 53 18, ship Duchesse d'Orleans, from Hamburg for Philadelphia.

Bark Medusa (Br), Densmore, Antwerp, and Flushing 45 days, with mdse, to Scheppler & Bartold. Made a northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks; from thence 10 days, with strong northerly winds.

Bark Corea, Phinney, Boston 5 days, in ballast, to Vernon H Brown & Co.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga Oct 6, and passed Gibraltar same day, with fruit to John E Devlin & Co—vessel to James Henry. Towed through the Straits in company with brig Stockton, from Malaga for New York: came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to lon 54; since strong SW and NW gales.

Brig Lilie (NG), Roper, Rio Grande 77 days, with hides, &c, to order—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Had variable weather; been 12 days north of Hatteras.

Brig J Howland, Freeman, Demarara 29 days, with sugar, to master. Had moderate weather up to lat 23; from thence a continuation of northerly gales; was 7 days north of Hatteras. Nov 11, lat 27 43, lon 68 55, spoke brig Crescent, hence for Port au Prince.

Brig Guiding Star, Rogers, Pensacola 20 days, with lumber to W A Parks & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Been 6 days north of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Schr Sam Weller (Br), Varwell, Malaga 42 days, with fruit to order—vessel to G F Bulley. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence strong NW gales.

Schr Edward Burnett, Dixon, Para, 19 days, with rubber and nuts to B J Wenberg. Been 5 days north of Hatteras with SE and NE winds.

Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara 23 days, with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 6 days, with heavy NW gales; carried away flying jibboom and lost jib. Nov 24, lat 37 30, lon 72, saw schr May Queen, bound south.

Schr Electric, Murray, Corpus Christi 17 days, with hides, &c, to Fossett, Benedict & Co. Had heavy weather; 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Vesta, Pinkham, Apalachicola, 18 days, with yellow pine to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Had fine weather.

Schr A E Campbell, Dennison, Pensacola 19 days, with yellow pine, to W H Parks & Co—vessel to J D Fish. Been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Schr Geo B Somes, Pray, Charleston 7 days, via Deleware Breakwater 2 days, with lumber to Bentley, Miller & Thomas; vessel to Jed Frye & Co; had strong N and NE winds.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to Z Mills.

Sch L A Rose, Brown, Hamilton, NC, 10 days, with lumber to master. Is bound to Providence. Had heavy weather.

Schr Wake, Gandy, Virginia.
Schr Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr Crisis, Owens, Virginia.
Schr Walter Palmer, Cole, Virginia.
Schr Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr Victory, Rose, Virginia.
Schr B R Hull, Drisco, Virginia.
Schr M E Curtis, Crab, Virginia.
Schr J H Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr D Hastings, Tilden, Virginia.
Schr Emma & Julie, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr G P Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr J Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr Only Daughter, Headley, Virginia.
Schr R M Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr J S Ivins, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.
Schr Maria Jane, Boker, Virginia.
Schr Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr Susan Scranton, Harvey, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr B H Vaughan, Risley, Alexandria for Norwich.
Schr A P Cranmer, Somers, Georgetown, DC.
Schr P A Sanders, Smith, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Clara, Cox, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, DC, for Wareham.
Schr Gov Burton, Ludlum, Baltimore.
Schr H L Slaght, Willetts, Philadelphia.
Schr Westmerland, Price, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Moses Patten, Rich, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr M E Russell, Taffrey, Philadelphia for Somerset.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, Philadelphia for Cohasset.
Schr D Sinnickson, Dickerson, Philadelphia for Allyn's Point.
Schr George Pauline, Rackett, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Minnie Kinne, Partons, Philadelphia for Newport.
Scar J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.
Schr C H Kelley, Collins, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Ida De La Torre, Davis, Philadelphia for Somerset.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Robert Ingham (Br), Whitelew, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.

Schr Josephine B Knowles, Merritt, Addison for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Haze, McName, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, New Haven for New York.

Schr E Flower, Dickinson, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Staten Islander, Hammond, New Haven for Port Johnson.

Schr Entire, Kinnear, Fall River for New York.
Schr Julia R Clark, Lombard, Northport for New York.
Schr Panthea, Hill, New London for New York.
Schr John Randolph, Robbins, Wareham for New York.
Scer Diadem, Chase, Providence for New York.
Schr Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Isaac H Borden, Fall River for New York.
Schr Stephen Taber, Clark, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr H V Benedict, Bentley, Northport for Albany.
Schr Alert, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River or New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Geo W Chaffee, Willets, Portland for Flushing and Jersey City.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr S Nickerson, Kelly, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Jos E Potts, Davis, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Union, Sawyer, Jersey City for Boston.
Schr J M Wentworth, Gordon, New York for Calais.
Schr Josephine, Fickett, New York for Boston.
Schr Sarah Laverne, Avery, Elizabethport for Brantford.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr Escort, Kelly, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Hoboken for Taunton.
Schr J D Stevenson, Jennings, Fire Island for Fairhaven.
Schr Mary Ella, Hawkins, Egg Harbor for Fairhaven.
Schr Elizabeth, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Mariner, Sheran, New York for Greenwich.
Schr O C Acken, Meade, New York for Stamford.
Schr Dart, Williams, New York for Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, New York for Stamford.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Schr Jacob Lorillard, Beasley, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr Frederick Hall, Cole, Brooklyn for Portland.

Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS, Hines, at Philadelphia from Hamburg, made a northern passage; was 27 days to the Banks and 23 days from the Banks; had very heavy gales from the west the entire passage; lost and split some sails; lat 46, lon 52, passed a lot of wrecked stuff.

Miscellaneous.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

SCHR LAURA M MANGUM, of Gloucester, 73.59 tons, built at Essex in 1856, has been sold to Messrs D C & H Babson, and will soon sail for California, under command of Captain George W Walen.

LAUNCHED—A schooner of 472 tons was launched 24th inst from the yard of A Gove, at East Boston. She was built for Capt Chas Kelley, and will be engaged in the coasting trade.

Notice to Mariners.

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada on Egg Island, off the north shore of the Gulf of St Lawrence, in the province of Quebec. Lat 49 38 N, lon 67 10 W.

The light is a revolving white light, showing a flash every minute and a half. It is elevated 70 feet above the level of the sea, is visible from all points of approach seaward, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of 15 miles.

The tower is an octagonal building, 35 feet in height, surmounting the keeper's dwelling, and stands 600 feet from the south end of the island.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, and consists of four powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 24th of October, 1871.

STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada on Cape Norman, the most northerly point of Newfoundland, in the Straits of Belle Isle. Lat 51 38 N, lon 55 53 40 W.

The light is a revolving white light, showing a flash every two minutes. It is elevated 138 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather will be seen a distance of nearly 20 miles. It is visible from all points of approach seaward.

The tower is an hexagonal building, 40 feet high, painted white, and stands 100 feet from the keeper's dwelling. All the buildings are painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, and consists of six powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 1st of October, 1871.

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada at Point Rich, Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat 50 41 50 N, lon 57 25 28 W.

The light is a flash white light, showing a flash every 15 seconds. It is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather can be seen from a distance of about 18 miles. It is visible from all points of approach seaward.

The tower is hexagonal, 40 feet high, painted white, and stands 100 feet from the keeper's dwelling, which is also painted white.

It is illuminated by catoptric apparatus, and has twelve powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 26th of August last.

Spoken.

Ship Cyclone, King, from New York for Anjier, Oct 1, lat 6 17 N, lon 24 30 W.

Ship Industry, Russell, from New York for Valparaiso and Ancon, Oct 3, lat 6 12 N, lon 24 56, all well.

Ship Clifford (Br), Reid, from Shields for San Francisco, Aug 2, lat 14 N, lon 26.

Ship Kate Davenport, Duncan, from Shields for Bombay, Oct 24, lat 17 26 N, lon 26 12 W.

Ship Barend William (?) (Br), from Liverpool for Savannah, Nov 5, lat 24 56, lon 55 16 (the above may be the ship Barings, Capt Williams).

Ship Ivanhoe, Herriman, from Liverpool for Bombay (not as before), Oct 16, lat 21 14 S, lon 29 19 W.

Bark Elliot Ritchie, Hutchinson, from Baltimore for Amsterdam, Nov 8, no lat, &c.

Bark Harriot, Hoyer, from Bremen for New York, Nov 7, no lat, &c—(by ship Duchesse d'Orleans, at Philadelphia 25th).

Brig Goodwin, Craig, from Malaga for New York, Nov 18, no lat, &c—(by ship Duchesse d'Orleans, at Philadelphia 25th).

Brig Lizzie Roberts, from the West Indies for St John, NB, Nov 23, 25 miles SSE of Barnegat (by pilot boat Washington, No 22).

Foreign Ports.

GREENOCK, Nov 11—Arrived, Alps (s), Webster, New York.

Sailed 10th, Memphis (s), Wick, New Orleans; John Bunyan, Gibbs, Pensacola.

HAVANA, Nov 17—Arrived, steamships Florida, Pendleton, and Liberty, Reed, New Orleans; bark G W Roosevelt, Harriman, New York.

Sailed 17th, bark Augustine Kobbe, Dow, Savannah.

LONDON, Nov 13—Ent out, Hertha, Arentsen, for Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, Nov 17—Sailed, brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, New York.

PORTLAND, Nov 12—Off, bark Antonio Camogli (Ital), Rozetto, from Shields for New York.

PARA, Nov 6—In port brig Nile, for New York soon; schrs Ella Hodsdon, Israel Snow, and Silver Star, for do.

SUNDERLAND, Nov 12—Sailed, Caroline O Small, Small, New Orleans (since reported sunk); Mogni, Freeman, Rangoon.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 25, AM—Arrived, brig A J Ross, Wyman, Surinam; schrs Somerville (Br), Johnstone, Miragoane; Caroline Young, Young; J Bright, Wheaton; J N Huddell, Cranmer, and G Babcock, Smith, Philadelphia; Light of the East, Somers, Elizabethport; Lucy Ames, Seavey, Poughkeepsie; M M Freeman, Howes, Hoboken; Bay State, Sherwood, New York. Signal for 1 ship and 1 bark.

Cleared—Steamships Palmyra (Br), McKay, Liverpool; Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; barks Kadosh, Hedge, Yokohama; Carrier Dove (Br), Saunders, St John, NB; schrs Beta, Brown, Jacksonville; Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia.

No vessel sailed. Wind WNW. The steamer Palmyra will sail at 4 PM.

26th—Arrived, steamships Parthia (Br), Liverpool; Seminole, Savannah; Wm Crane, Norfolk; Glaucus, New York; ship Franklin, Iloilo; bark John Matthews, Smyrna.

BUCKSPORT, Nov 22—Sailed, schr Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs Nellie Doe, Richardson; Josie, Look, and Victor, Look, New York; Benj Strong, Gulliver, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schr Addie G Bryant, Loud, New York.

BATH, Nov 23—Arrived, schr Jesse Hart, Thompson, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Thomas N Stone, Baltimore; Louler Newton, Williams, New York.

BRISTOL, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs Abbie E Willard, Port Johnson; Gen Howard, Johnson, Hoboken; Challenge, Brown, East Hampden, LI.

Sailed—Schr Onrust, Romer, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Jonathan May, Alexandria; Silas Wright, Brown, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Nov 26—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, from New York; bark Gesoria, Havana; brig Manuel, St Jago.

Sailed—Ship Olive S Southard, Theobald, Liverpool; schr D V Streaker, Boston.

DANVERS, Nov 23—Arrived, schr Adrian, Hunt, New York.

DIGHTON, Nov 24—Arrived, schr Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport.

EASTPORT, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Scio, Smith, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Nov 23—Arrived, brigs Fannie Butler, Duncan, South Amboy for Boston; Hamden, Smith, Bangor for New York; schrs E G Knight, Collamore; Hardscrabble, Fales, and Delaware, Snow, New York for Boston; R Leach, Pendleton, do for Squam; R L Tay, Brown, Philadelphia for Salem; July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor for Newark.

PM—Sailed, brig Hamden.

Evening—Wind N, light, clear. In port the above arrivals (except brig Hamden) and others before reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 26—Passed in, barks China, Robert Wendt, from Cardiff; brigs Minnie; Potomac, from Demarara; Virginia Dare, from Rio Janeiro—all for Baltimore.

Passed out—Ship Lincoln, for London; bark Maria, for Liverpool; brig Eleanor, for Falmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 21—Arrived, ships Thos Harward, Baker, London; Marcia C Day, Chase, Cardiff; Columbia, Delano, Boston; Montorosa, Marsters, Kingston, Ja; bark Energia (Ital), Corvetto, Malaga; brig A J Jewett, Reed, Philadelphia; schrs Wm M Bradley, Chase, Boston; Frank Atwood, Ryan, Havana; Veto, Henderson, Philadelphia. Below, coming up, ships Louisa (Br), Glover, from Britonferry; John Parker, Scarbro, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Steamship St Louis (Br), Smith, Liverpool; ships Resoluda (Sp), Coll, Barcelona; D W Chapman, Miller, Havre; bark Hattie G Hall, Pish, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 21—Arrived, ship G Strickland, Strickland, Shields; bark Rosario (Sp), Freya, Malaga.

Sailed—Ship Cameo; schrs L Somers, and Helena.

Arrived and sailed for Pensacola, bark New York, Gibbs, from Aspinwall.

NORFOLK, Nov 24—Arrived, steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Boston; schr Nathaniel Chase, Jay, New York.

Cleared—Brig Romance, Duncan, Barbados.

PENSACOLA, Nov 22—Arrived, schr Jas Warren, Drisko, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 25, AM—Arrived, ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Hamburg; barks Nanny (Swe), Jonsson, Norrkoping; Emma (Br), Forbes, Old Harbor, Ja; brig G F Geery, Conklin, Kingston, Ja; schrs Ellie T, Kemp, Wellfleet; Gen W T Sherman, Vaughan, Plymouth; A M Edwards, Heinson, and William & James, Outten, Richmond; George P Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester; Edith May, Gross, Wellfleet; John Stockham, Price, Boston; Florence Lowell, Fennimore, Lynn.

Cleared—Steamship Norman, Bickerson, Boston; brig Rosante, Echeverria, Belfast; schrs Benjamin Reed, Gregory, Rockland; Wm Wallace, Scull, Providence.

PORTLAND, Nov 25—Arrived, brig J W Spencer, Hopkins, Mobile.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 24—Arrived, schrs A H Edwards, Bartlett; Lottie Klotts, Endicott; M & E Henderson, Spear, and L & A Babcock, Georgetown, DC; J S Weldin, Crowell; Lady Ellen, Somers, and John Farnum, Berry, Philadelphia; American Eagle, Shaw, and Jos Porter, Burroughs, do for Pawtucket; Vapor, Johnson, Trenton; J H Young, Barrett; David A Berry, Waters; E Pharo, Sherman; Andrew Peters, Salisbury; Abigail Haynes, Smith; W Saulsbury, Handy, and Jas M Bayles, Arnold, Philadelphia; Wm Thomas, White, and J J Harris, Nichols, do for Pawtucket; Ira Bliss, Hudson, Newburg; Wm H Bowen, Terry, Poughkeepsie; Forest Home, Woodin, New York; Citizen, Upton, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Amelia F Cobb, Baker, and Etta E Sylvester, Goodspeed, Tangier; Free Wind, Frisbee; Mary Miller, Dayton, and Alabama, Chase, New York; sloops Oregon, Wilson, and Betsey & Ann, Van Valkenburg, do.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Raynor, and Pennsylvania, Warren, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Ann Dole, Bunce; Horizon, Leet, and Vintage, Handy, New York.

ROCKLAND, Nov 22—Arrived, schr Huntress, Brown, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 18—Arrived, ship Corsica, Havener, Newcastle, NSW; bark Gaucho (Br), Hiltz, Yokohama via Sandwich Islands.

Sailed—Ship Oneota (Br), Dowell, Burrard Inlet; bark Marama (Br), Nissen, Tahiti; schr Maggie Johnston, Marston, do.

SAVANNAH, Nov 22—Sailed, ship Mayflower, Call, Key West.

26th—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, New York; bark Morrington, Barrow; brig Ringwood, Charlottetown, PEI.

Cleared—Bark Ocean Home, Darien; brig Cyclone, New York; schr Czar, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,
HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK CURE
for Consumption.
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for Consumption.
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purchases made for cash by the undersigned during his late visit to Europe.
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ELECTION CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Inspectors of Election.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th days of November, 1871, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 7th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:—

FIRST WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and ten 3,010

Of which John L. Maher received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Edward McMulkin received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which John Hickey received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Michael Donoghue received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Bernard Dugan received one hundred and forty one	141
Of which John Connors received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,010

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen 3,015

Of which Michael T. Griffin received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Peter J. Taaffe received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Christopher J. Riley received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Walter Calahan received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which James Holland received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Patrick Connors received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen 3,015

Of which Michael E. Dalton received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which David J. Connell received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which William Smith received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Andrew Eagan received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Jeremiah Conly received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Matthew Toolan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering	3
Total	3,015

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and seventy-nine 3,079

Of which Henry Bick, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John P. Ryan received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Michael J. Cullen received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Waters received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Richard F. Scully received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Michael J. Duffy received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Thomas Jennings received thirty two	32
Of which Henry Hess received thirty-two	32
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,079

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and sixty-nine 3,069

Of which Richard A. Barton received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which James McCauley received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which James Jones received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which John J. Cleary received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which James McLaughlin received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Patrick Meegan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,069

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and sixty-nine 3,069

Of which Charles F. Berener received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John H. Cusack received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Martin Cherry received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which William Delany received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which John Nolan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Denis Collins received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,069

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen 3,015

Of which James P. Burns received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Edward Butler received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Patrick Fleming received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Thomas Jennings received two hundred and fifty four	254
Of which Thomas F. McCabe received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Conly received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
Of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and forty-two 3,042

Of which Nicholas F. Cornely received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John T. Ready received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Henry Heps received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Ferry received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph C. Scully received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Jeremiah Keenan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Terry received twenty-seven	27
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,042

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen 3,015

Of which Bartholomew Coleman received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Michael St. George received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Patrick J. Hennessy received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Reardon received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John L. Tobin received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Shaughnessy received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

SECOND WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Second Ward was five hundred and six 506

Of which Charles E. McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which John Kane received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which James W. Ledwith received one hundred and seventeen	117
Of which James Thompson received one hundred and thirteen	113
Of which Frederick H. Schenck received thirteen	13
And of which John K. Dunlap received thirteen	13
Total	506

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Second Ward was five hundred and six 506

Of which Denis Coleman received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which Henry Arber received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which Michael Carmody received one hundred and seventeen	117
Of which Michael Fay received one hundred and thirteen	113
Of which Franklin J. May received thirteen	13
And of which Miles O'Donnell received thirteen	13
Total	506

THIRD WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty 920

Of which Neil Kelly received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Patrick Gleason received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Louis Roach received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Charles Brown, Jr., received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which George Dunstrop received seventy-five	75
And of which Silas S. Hooper received seventy-five	75
Total	920

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty 920

Of which Walter D. Kelly received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which William A. Mahon received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Charles DeGraff received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas F. Newell received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Francis Fellers received seventy-five	75
And of which John Butterworth received seventy-five	75
Total	920

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty 920

Of which John Hurley received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which William Middleton received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Nicholas Le Comte received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas L. Clark, Jr., received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Clark B. Wheeler received seventy-five	75
And of which Samuel N. Fitch received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty 920

Of which Archibald Hamilton received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Adam Daab received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which John S. Richmond received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which F. S. Bogue received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which James D. McIntyre received seventy-five	75
And of which John Kinney received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty 920

Of which Daniel B. Finn received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Frederick E. Davis received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which David L. Robins received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas Levings received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which William L. Shardlow received seventy-five	75
And of which George H. Conant received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FOURTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which James McCabe received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John McCaffrey received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Mark Lanigan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John O'Connor received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Michael Sherry received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Michael J. Murphy received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Patrick Keane received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Joseph Shaw received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Michael Hays received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John H. O'Connor received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Joseph Dumble received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which A. J. Aaron received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Morris Murphy received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Scanlon received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Raymond Condon received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Benjamin B. Mallory received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Robert M. Welsch received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which John Sweeny received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Stephen P. Sullivan received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick Divver received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Wallace B. Green received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Corrigan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Joseph Flood received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Richard Dwyer received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Patrick Davis received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Murphy received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William Donovan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William F. Kehoe received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which John Roche received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Archibald J. Fullerton received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which William Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which John Vint received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Thomas Muller received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which David J. Earl received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Augustus Wohlfart received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which James Donovan received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which Thomas Moore received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Abraham Auten received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Thomas J. Smith received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Patrick Mack received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Lorens Myers received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Patrick Buckley received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick J. Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Cummings received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Cassidy received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Gustave Byerle received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which James Hynes received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which James Cowen received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick O'Brien received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Coulstin received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Grady received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John McCue received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Robert McGrath received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Edmund Coman received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Heaney received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John C. Fitzgerald received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William F. Forter received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Thomas Flynn received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which William M. Downes received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Wienold received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which Peter Flanigan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Hennessey received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Michael Foley received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which John Phelon received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which James J. Ferris received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Jules Mallay received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John White received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which James Enright received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Matthew Stewart received two hundred and thirty nine	239
Of which Samuel Cook received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four 7,124

Of which Thomas Wilds received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Robert Hecchinor received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Andrew Cusack received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Thomas O'Donnell received six hundred and thirty six	636
Of which Thomas H. Martin received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Joseph Allen received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FIFTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Denis Croly received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Peter Coughlin received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Robert Farmer received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Wolff received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James J. Pettit received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John W. Boggs received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which William H. Bailey received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph W. Howe received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Henry Cuminski received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which William H. Johnston received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Michael Murphy received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James McCrea received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Lafond received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Thomas Morris received four hundred and forty three	443
Of which David Francis, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Degraaf received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which George N. Stark, Jr., received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James O'Neil received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Robert P. Leonard received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which William Maher received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Arthur Ellison received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Michael Murphy received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Peter J. Stuyvesant received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Robinson received two hundred and fifty four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Henry Hagen received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Charles Tucker, Jr., received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which John Conners received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Michael O'Hara received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Dewitt Beardsley received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John Ham received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which James C. Blauvelt received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Michael Boyce received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Aaron J. Savage received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Patrick Mallon received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Julius A. Guba received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Quinn received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Ira A. Whitman received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which George B. Purvis received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which George M. Rice received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph F. Graham received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Richard H. Whitehead received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Herman Meyer received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Isaac Bloch received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Mark Thomas received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Henry V. Crawford received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Dexter B. Bailey received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which William G. Baker received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John H. Hart received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of the Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Henry Miller received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Thomas Weaver received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James Feddes received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which A. Pohlman received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which William H. Baker received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Ernst Hillman received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John W. Heape received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Charles Bond received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which Bernard Flanigan received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Patrick Phelps received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Claus Puckhafer received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John L. Walton received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Glynn received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which James Kehoe received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John M. Willis received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Opdyke received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which George A. Barney received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Alfred C. J. Griffin received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Jeremiah Ray received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Conrad Rettmer received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Nathaniel H. Potter received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Frederick C. Eneck received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John R. Robertson received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Burnham received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty 4,960

Of which George Salter received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which John Fay received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James Kiernan received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which George W. Mason received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James Stack received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Edward Oelsner received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of Joseph L. Contrell received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Louis Portner received two hundred and fifty four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SIXTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six 7,446

Of which Francis Sherridan received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Daniel Battles received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Lorenzo Carey received five hundred and three	503
Of which Rev. Dr. Schurtz received five hundred and three	503
Of which Patrick Eliff received two hundred and twenty-seven	227
Of which John Clancy received two hundred and twenty-seven	227
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six 7,446

Of which Owen Hunt received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Edward Coppers received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Patrick Golden received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which John P. Shea received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which Michael Costello received two hundred and forty-five	245
Of which Denis J. Sullivan received two hundred and forty-five	245
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which John Shea received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Theodore Fisher received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Dr. Edward Thomas received four hundred and eighty-three	483
Of which William Hartye received four hundred and eighty-three	483
Of which Timothy Lynch received two hundred and fifty-seven	257
Of which Frank McGrane received two hundred and fifty-seven	257
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Bryan Gaughan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which James Quinlan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Dennis C. Sullivan received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which William Clendemming received five hundred and thirty three	533
Of which Edward M. Shea received three hundred and twenty-seven	327
Of which George W. Lindley received three hundred and twenty-seven	327
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Thomas Ryan received two thousand nine hundred and forty	2,940
Of which Thomas Dunn received two thousand nine hundred and forty	2,940
Of which George W. Williams received five hundred and forty three	543
Of which Joseph J. Dunn received five hundred and forty-three	543
Of which Bartholomew Fitzgerald received two hundred and forty-seven	247
Of which William Eberley received two hundred and forty-seven	247
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which John Mullane received two thousand nine hundred and seventeen	2,917
Of which Richard Rice received two thousand nine hundred and seventeen	2,917
Of which Daniel Moore received five hundred	500
Of which John D. Lundy received five hundred	500
Of which Owen O'Connell received three hundred and thirteen	313
Of which James Daniels received three hundred and thirteen	313
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Michael McCarty received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Michael B. Downey received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Robert Lowe received five hundred and forty-eight	548
Of which Alfred Walker received five hundred and forty-eight	548
Of which Michael T. Sullivan received three hundred and twelve	312
Of which Frank McCue received three hundred and twelve	312
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Andrew P. McGowan received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one	2,931
Of which Thomas P. Walsh received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one	2,931
Of which Michael B. Downey received five hundred and twenty-two	522
Of which P. C. Van Wyck received five hundred and twenty-two	522
Of which Thomas Morse received two hundred and seventy-seven	277
Of which John Sullivan received two hundred and seventy-seven	277
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Daniel Callaghan received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Daniel Meehan received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Edward M. Shea received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which George M. Rea received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which Charles Walker received two hundred and fifty-five	255
Of which James Callaghan received two hundred and fifty-five	255
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Henry McCluskey received two thousand nine hundred	2,900
Of which Daniel Jaques received two thousand nine hundred	2,900
Of which Charles Haggerty received five hundred and three	503
Of which Edward Barckley received five hundred and three	503
Of which Stephen R. Turner received three hundred and twenty-seven	327
Of which Hiram Hoitze received three hundred and twenty seven	327
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which James Conlon received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven	2,937
Of which Mortymore P. Sullivan received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven	2,937
Of which Charles Steinberg received five hundred and fifty-three	553
Of which Zeke Wilson received five hundred and fifty-three	553
Of which John Farley received two hundred and forty	240
Of which Joseph Costello received two hundred and forty	240
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Patrick Haran received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Henry Otten received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Richard Clawson received six hundred and three	603
Of which Isaac Mulligan received six hundred and three	603
Of which Thomas F. Geary received two hundred and forty seven	247
Of which Frank McGee received two hundred and forty-seven	247
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six 7,466

Of which Thomas Carroll received three thousand four hundred and seventy	3,470
Of which Thomas Quinn received two thousand nine hundred and seven	2,907
Of which George Y. Lanigan received five hundred and sixty-three	563
Of which William Hearty received two hundred and sixty	260
Of which Michael Dwire received two hundred and sixty	260
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six 7,446

Of which Thomas W. Casey received two thousand nine hundred and ten	2,910
Of which Richard Knabe received two thousand nine hundred and ten	2,910
Of which Thomas McIntyre received five hundred and sixty	560
Of which Patrick Smith received five hundred and sixty.	560
Of which Jacob Vreeland received two hundred and fifty	250
Of which Michael Shaughnessy received two hundred and fifty	250
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and two 10,802

Of which Patrick J. Mullally received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Hussion received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Edward Carroll received one thousand three hundred and thirty eight	1,338
Of which Samuel Warren received one thousand and twenty-four	1,024
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,802

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and five 10,805

Of which Austin McHale received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Cornelius Scully received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Young received one thousand three hundred and forty two	1,342
Of which Patrick J. O'Brien received one thousand and twenty-three	1,023
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,805

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight 10,788

Of which John Toal received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Twiney received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which John Casey received one thousand three hundred and thirty	1,330
Of which John Patchell, Jr., received one thousand and eighteen	1,018
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,788

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and twelve 10,812

Of which William J. O'Connor received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which William Culligan received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James H. Boyle received one thousand three hundred and thirty-five	1,335
Of which Isaac Trumper received one thousand and thirty-seven	1,037
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,812

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-three 10,793

Of which James Ryan received four thousand three hundred and six	4,306
Of which Robert Gardiner received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which Charles Bennett received one thousand three hundred and thirty-three	1,333
Of which Francis Byrne received one thousand and seven	1,007
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,793

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty 10,780

Of which Dennis O'Neil received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Lawrence Burke received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George McGrann received one thousand three hundred and sixty-four	1,364
Of which William G. Tway received nine hundred and seventy-six	976
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,780

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy eight 10,778

Of which John Donohue received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Daniel Hanna received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Kimmens received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven	1,347
Of which James T. Brady received nine hundred and ninety-one	991
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-one 10,751

Of which Robert A. Jones received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Patrick H. Stewart received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which William O. Davis received one thousand three hundred and fifty	1,350
Of which Patrick W. Leyden received one thousand and six	1,006
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,751

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight 10,788

Of which Thomas McCarty received four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight	4,268
Of which Francis J. Hawkes received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which Michael Purcell received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one	1,351
Of which Archibald Bennett received one thousand and twenty-two	1,022
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,788

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine 10,789

Of which James Reilley received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which William Hogan received four thousand one hundred and seventy six	4,176
Of which Michael Quinn received one thousand three hundred and sixty four	1,364
Of which Eugene O'Shay received nine hundred and eighty-five	985
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,789

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventeen 10,717

Of which Thomas Shiels received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Whalen received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which Wallace Hunter received one thousand three hundred and ninety-two	1,392
Of which William H. Ward received nine hundred and thirty	930
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,717

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 10,778

Of which Michael Shandley received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Michael Whalen received four thousand one hundred and seventy six	4,176
Of which James Murphy received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which John J. Harrison received nine hundred and twenty nine	929
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-one 10,781

Of which Christopher Barry received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which James Bailey received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Thomas Gould received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which Benjamin Hubbs received nine hundred and thirty-two	932
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,781

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight 10,778

Of which Wilson Small received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which John J. Reilley received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James Connelly received one thousand four hundred and eight	1,408
Of which William Thomson received nine hundred and thirty	930
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-four 10,774

Of which Daniel A. Murphy received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Dennis J. Twigg received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James Donovan received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which Thomas B. Bills received nine hundred and twenty-five	925
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,774

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and thirty 10,730

Of which George J. Brown received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Edward J. Fitzpatrick received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Dillon Dunbar received one thousand three hundred and ninety-six	1,396
Of which William O. Cloyes received eight hundred and ninety-four	894
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,730

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-six 10,726

Of which Augustus W. Oliver received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Daniel O'Brien received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Thomas Donalds received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four	1,354
Of which Samuel Mammell received nine hundred and thirty-two	932
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,726

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight 10,738

Of which Jacob F. Valentine received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Michael Gayte received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Nethercott received one thousand two hundred and thirty-one	1,231
Of which William Hogan received one thousand and sixty-seven	1,067
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,738

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine 10,369

Of which Henry A. Purdy received four thousand and fourteen	4,014
Of which William Kavanagh received three thousand nine hundred and forty-two	3,942
Of which William Guy received one thousand two hundred and nine	1,209
Of which Nicholas Kent received one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight	1,188
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,369

EIGHTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighth-five 8,885

Of which James Caulfield received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Lawrence Finnegan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Abraham S. Barnett received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Creighton received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Lawrence received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Luke Clark received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which George B. Dean, Jr., received forty seven	47
Of which Jacob R. Riley received forty-seven	47
Of which there were Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Charles Clark received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Nelson W. Young received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Robert Goss received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John Finley received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William T. Nash received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James See received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William E. Noble, Jr., received forty-seven	47
Of which George Halleck received forty seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Abraham L. Brewer received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which William Walsh received two thousand eight hundred and eighty two	2,882
Of which Frank C. Martin received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Luke Clark received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John J. Sillcocks received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Hanna received two hundred and eighty nine	289
Of which James H. Souder received forty-seven	47
Of which Alfred Gedney received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty two	32
Total	8,885

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Daniel Kelley received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Wolfe received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George A. Colburn received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles Linderman received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas D. Winants received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Peter Kuntz received two hundred and eighty nine	289
Of which James Webb received forty-seven	47
Of which Thomas H. Coppins received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which John Kelly received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Lewis Schlamm received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George W. Francis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which James H. Lewis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William H. Meyers received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Charles Linderman received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William A. Syms received forty-seven	47
Of which Francis S. Lambert received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Thomas Brazier received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Samuel C. Mott received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Daniel Mooney received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William H. Winans received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas W. Love received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Nicholas C. Manee received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which David S. Wendle received forty-seven	47
Of which Henry D. Lynch received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which James Moran received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Taylor received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas G. Baker received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Gibbons received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas Polhamus received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Pye received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Abraham W. Pullin received forty-seven	47
Of which John Campbell received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the

whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which William McKay received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George H. Smith received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which [illegible] A. Mavereau received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William Vanderhoof received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Samuel Nash received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Andrew Stewart received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Taylor received forty-seven	47
Of which William Gleen received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which James Boyle received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Harris Tegart received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Forshay received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,108
Of which William D. Corneen received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John M. Myers received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Isaac E. Tate received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John J. Cantwell received forty-seven	47
Of which John W. Cooper received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Thomas Bogan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Bernard Clark received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Andrew J. Oughteltree received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Joseph Newby received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles Lynch received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Frederick Breitweiser received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Edward A. Nichols received forty-seven	47
Of which Manning F. Lawson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Henry Hughes received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Edmund M. Plum receiveived two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Nathaniel George received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Meyers received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which David Walker received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John A. Ruffner received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Edwards received forty-seven	47
Of which George Kimball received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and forty-two	8,842
Of which Thomas Nelligan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Purcell received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which James Tyrrell received one thousand four hundred and fifty four	1,454
Of which Adam Roeth received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Ferdinand Buton received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Alexander Keech received forty seven	47
Of which Alonzo Hendrickson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty two	31
Total	8,842

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Robert Harrison received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which William Cleary received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Freeman Earl received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William G. Hay received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which [illegible], Jr., received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which David Hepburn received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Handy received forty-seven	47
Of which John V. Luff received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which John Barclay received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Adrian L. Roberts received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John J. Jones received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Theodore B. Voorhis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John Doonan received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Joseph DeCosta received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Oscar Requa received forty-seven	47
Of which Clarence H. Burtis received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Thomas Canary received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John H. Staatlander received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas W. Baird received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles F. Thompson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Betts received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William J. White received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Michaels received forty-seven	47
Of which William R. Ferris received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Elections of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Jacob Mohrman received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which C. A. L. Golley received two thousand eight hundred and eighty two	2,882
Of which Joseph K. Butler received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William L. Thompson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John H. Jacobus received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John Bishop received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Robert R. Carpenter received forty-seven	47
Of which Hiram Burdett received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Christian Brunz received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Luke C. Grimes received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Patrick Kelly received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Lorenz Bommer received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Robert A. McCredie received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Henry Ruffner received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Alonzo Bliss received forty-seven	47
Of which George W. Bogart received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty two	32
Total	8,885

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Charles A. Quinn received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Carsten Gerken received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Stephen G. Cook received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Doepp received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Gallagher received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Francis Rose, Jr., received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Thomas H. Brannigan received forty-seven	47
Of which Frank Myer received forty seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which James Dunn received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Henry Oberle received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Emile A. Kliebe received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which August Schmidt received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Marvin R. Clark received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Horace B. Matthews received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William C. Carpenter received forty-seven	47
Of which John T. McKeever received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Charles Suess received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which James Johnson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Amasa A. Marks received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William P. Powell received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Joseph Dwier received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Albert Smith received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Golden received forty-seven	47
Of which William H. Housner received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which John Wildey received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Jacob Phillips received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which B. Tracy McKane received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Dammann received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Murphy received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John J. Shaw received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John Ross received forty-seven	47
Of which Robert Peterson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which James Cavanagh received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George J. Anderson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Charles C. Wilson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles H. Kaiser received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Samuel Sargeant received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which August Schmidt received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which George W. Freed received forty-seven	47
Of which George L. Condit received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Warren C. Bennett received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John McCrew received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas W. Winterbottom received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John J. Brown received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Lewis Moore received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Joseph Nichols received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Lewis Hopps received forty-seven	47
Of which Salem T. Russel received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six	14,836
Of which Jacob R. Elley received two thousand nine hundred and six	2,906
Of which George B. Deane, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Abraham D. Cooper received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four	1,964
Of which Thomas H. Coppins, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four	1,964
Of which James Graham received one thousand eight hundred and nineteen	1,819
Of which Charles J. McCormick received one thousand eight hundred and nineteen	1,819
Of which R. H. Bull received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which S. V. H. Barthoff received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective seventeen	17
And of which there were Scattering eighty-one	81
Total	14,836

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and four	14,804
Of which George Hallock received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which William [illegible] Noble, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Matthew Kane, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joseph De Shay received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Samuel Rowland received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William M. Richardson received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Charles M. Oakley received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which James Quee received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,804

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward was fifteen thousand and twenty-one	15,021
Of which Thomas H. Coppins received two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven	2,897
Of which Alfred Gedney received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which James H. Souder received two thousand seven hundred and ninety	2,790
Of which George B. Lawton received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two	1,992
Of which Abraham D. Cole received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which George F. Odell received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Matthias Carstens received seven hundred and seventy-nine	779
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	15,021

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine	14,859
Of which James Webb received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which Thomas G. Coppins received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which William R. Ferris received two thousand and forty-eight	2,048
Of which William Gibson received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which William H. Dongan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Michael McGee received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five	1,795
Of which Lewis H. Mattison received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Daniel H. Stiles received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,859

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two	14,802
Of which William A. Symes received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which Francis S. Lambert received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which William Titus received one thousand nine hundred and ninety	1,990
Of which John F. Jolly received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which John Griffin received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight	1,798
Of which Washington Badeau received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Eben Peck received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Kimball Dunham received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four	14,794
Of which David S. Wendell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Henry D. Lynch received two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine	2,869
Of which William E. Noble received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Lewis E. Harker received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which William F. Van Arsdale received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Robert M. Grant received one thousand seven hundred and ninety six	1,796
Of which Albert G. Bogart received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William S. See received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,771

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four	14,794
Of which John Campbell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Abraham W. Pullis received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which David Hoyer received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Stephen M. Anderson received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five	1,955
Of which Moses Hamilton received one thousand eight hundred	1,800
Of which Henry H. King received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which A. H. Ellis received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William H. Dobbs received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,772

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two	14,802
Of which Edward Taylor received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which William Glenn received two thousand eight hundred and seventy six	2,876
Of which Abraham Soper received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which James H. Townsend, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Edward M. Allaire received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Joseph Harper received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Martin Y. Dunn received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Charles E. Moore received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight	14,978
Of which John J. Cantwell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which John W. Cooper received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which James Michaels, Jr., received two thousand one hundred and sixty three	2,163
Of which Joseph P. Sandel received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Bernard Regan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William Lau[illegible] received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John S. McLean received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Thomas W. Wiley received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,978

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four	14,974
Of which Manning F. Lawson received three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight	3,628
Of which Edward A. Nichols received two thousand eight hundred and seventy eight	2,878
Of which Nicholas Pettin, Jr., received two thousand and one	2,001
Of which Edwin M. Traphagen received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Andrew Holey received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William Burns received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which E. A. Kingsland received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering, seventy-four	74
Total	14,974

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and four	14,804
Of which William Edwards received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which George Kimball received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Theodore Fox received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Samuel S. Palmer received one thousand nine hundred and eighty five	1,985
Of which Alexander Dowd received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John J. Moran received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Ellery Denaison received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William F. Schneider received six hundred and ninety three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,804

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight	14,758
Of which Alonzo Hendrickson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Alexander H. Keech received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which Luther H. Buell received two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven	2,637
Of which John M. McNeil received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Thomas C. Knox received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Charles Bock received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Henry C. Doscher received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,758

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one	14,791
Of which James Handy received two thousand eight hundred and seventy seven	2,877
Of which John V. Luff received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which John H. Turner received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Henry Kirstein received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joshua W. Crosby received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Francis Moll received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which George Rogers received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which J. Wardell Wood received six hundred and eighty-eight	688
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,691

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred	14,800
Of which Clarence A. Burtis received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Oscar Requa received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which David Marsh received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joseph K. Sherwood received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Lorenzo D. Cummings received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Sebastian Fenkler received one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven	1,797
Of which Henry Kloppenburgh received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Richard Lamb received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,800

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fifteen thousand and eleven	15,011
Of which William R. Ferris received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven	2,987
Of which James Michales, Jr., received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two	2,982
Of which John Mason received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Charles Miller received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Lawrence McDermott received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John A. Goode received one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven	1,797
Of which Robert Paxon received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William E. Lawrence received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	15,011

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and three	14,803
Of which Robert R. Carpenter received two thousand eight hundred and eighty one	2,881
Of which Hiram Burdett received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which William J. Cunningham received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Franklin [illegible] Miller received one thousand nine hundred and eighty five	1,985
Of which Morris Duckworth received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John T. Ryan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Helmus M. Weils received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which George B. Dayton received six hundred and ninety three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,803

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	14,797
Of which George W. Bogert received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Alonzo Bliss received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four	2,874
Of which Oscar Tompkins received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Elwood B. Mingay received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five	1,785
Of which Francis B. Tinelli received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Mallon received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Richard P. Berrien received six hundred and ninety three	693
Of which David Galbraith received six hundred and ninety three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,797

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four	14,794
Of which Frank Meyer received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which Thomas H. Brannigan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three	2,873
Of which Richard M. [illegible] received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which William Warren received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Benjamin H. McClain received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Thomas G. De Mott received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Havilah M. Smith received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Jacob S. Brown received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,794

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight	14,798
Of which William C. Carpenter received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which John T. McKeever received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five	2,875
Of which Alfred H. Lorton received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which James Jackson received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which William F. Quinlan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Sheridan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Samuel Hall received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Abraham J. Felter received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,798

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy nine	14,779
Of which James Golden received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which William H. Housner received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Charles J. Rose received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Arthur Hawley received one thousand nine hundred and eighty five	1,985
Of which Edward Cauvet received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Conrad Kleinschmidt received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven	1,777
Of which David M. Earl received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which David J. Kartener received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,779

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two	14,802
Of which Robert Peterson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which John Ross received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which William B. Love received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which George H. Ely received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Peter Donnellan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Roland received one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven	1,797
Of which Francis B. Thurber received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Benjamin Blackledge received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven	14,857
Of which George L. Condit received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which George W. Freed received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which John W. Morgan received two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight	2,678
Of which William H. Christie received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Daniel M. Earl received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	1,882
Of which William F. Schneider received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven	1,767
Of which J. W. Corsa received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,857

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and five	14,405
Of which Salem T. Russell received five thousand four hundred and thirteen	5,413
Of which Lewis Hopps received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which Thomas L. Thornell received two thousand four hundred and eighty-one	2,481
Of which William M. [illegible]iles received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Alfred S. Dusenberry received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering twenty	20
Total	14,405

TENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight	6,728
Of which Frederick Cappeloe received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Owen Maloney received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Edward Nicholls received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which Charles Gausman received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which David Miller received four hundred and seventy	470
Of which Henry Steiner received four hundred and seventy	470
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,728

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and thirty	6,730
Of which John Strand received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Charles Flannigan received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Robert S. Walker received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which Michael Englert received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which Nash Lane received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Christian Ohm received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,730

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven	6,727
Of which Jacob Messer received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Charles S. Strong received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which John Kurt received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one	1,151
Of which John B. Parks received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which John L. Weinheimer received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Amasa Higgins received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,727

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine	6,729
Of which Samuel Cost received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Samuel Bingham received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which William J. Fritz received one thousand one hundred and fifty-three	1,153
Of which William C. Gover received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which John Walsh received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which William Wetteran received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,729

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four	6,724
Of which August Hoffman received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which George Sherman received one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight	1,688
Of which John F. Geraes received one thousand one hundred and seventy	1,170
Of which Alvin Michaels received one thousand one hundred and five	1,105
Of which Frederick Gock received five hundred and sixteen	516
Of which Joseph Bagot received four hundred and seventy	470
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,724

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand eight hundred and one	6,801
Of which William Kellock received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight	2,258
Of which Abram Lewis received one thousand six hundred and forty two	1,642
Of which August Braun received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one	1,151
Of which George T. Patterson received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which Louis Lowenthal received five hundred and seventy	570
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,801

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty	6,680
Of which Frank Lynch received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Henry Madden received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Edward Anderson received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which Alfred J. Murray received one thousand one hundred and five	1,105
Of which William W. Tinkler received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Benjamin F. Shaffer received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty	6,680
Of which Joseph McCabe received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which William W. Shaw received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Henry Harrington received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which David Knipe received one thousand one hundred and five	1,105
Of which William R. Gugel received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which George Donaldson received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-six	6,676
Of which Charles W. Verry received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Edward Grace received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Theodore Felstein received one thousand one hundred and seven	1,107
Of which Frank Seppilius received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which August W. Fink received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Robert Rod[illegible]y received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,676

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-six	6,676
Of which John McDonald received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which George Foster received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which John G. Otto received one thousand one hundred and six	1,106
Of which James B. Murray received one thousand one hundred and four	1,104
Of which Louis Kloeber received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Louis Hoffman received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,676

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven	6,677
Of which John E. Marren received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Michael Neville received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Cornelius [illegible]illon received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Daniel Kuntz received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which Ambrose C. Tanner received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Thomas G. Thornton received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,677

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty	6,680
Of which Matthew Davis received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which John Meegan received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Edward J. Knight received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which William Raab received one thousand one hundred and four	1,104
Of which Henry C. Attwood received five hundred and thirty-four	534
Of which Edward Bogert received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

ELEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which John H. Donohue received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lowe received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles Clark received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Andrew Clary received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Thomas Hays received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate, and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Charles Runge received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles G. Moser received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which James J. Maguire received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Thomas E. Sherwood received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William J. Barrett received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Thomas Oldis received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas Lynch received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Edward Jennings received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Thomas McShane received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William E. Cargill received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Martin McGrath received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Andrew Smith received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Matthew W. Berryman, Sr., received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which David May received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Peter Rafferty received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Isaac Helman received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas J. Doran received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Jacob Hess received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Hart received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Rice received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Dennis Garrison received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles L. D. Spalthoff received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Leavitt received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Graham received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Alexander Hirsch received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Alois Ludwig received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Martin Mager received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Robert V. Mackay received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Atkinson received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Paul Snitzler received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which James Donohue received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Moses Well received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Cox received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Jacob Grist received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William Eyles received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Henry Meyer received three thousand three hundred and forty six	3,346
Of which Meyer [illegible] received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Richard Smith received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Ulmann received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which James Patterson, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Jacob L. Michaels received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Richard L. Raleigh received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John McCausland received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which James [illegible]rity received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Joseph Hazell received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which John H. Roberts received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Michael Moran received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which James K. Conklin received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Hauer received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Young received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Francis Murray received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas Gibbons received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Joseph Herman received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Morris Powers received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which John Guy received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which David Gileon received three thousand three hundred and sixty-four	3,364
Of which Solomon Lowenthal received three thousand three hundred and sixty four	3,364
Of which Abraham Baker received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Cushman received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Creagar received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Joseph P. Morris received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles T. Seveness received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Francis Scannell received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which George W. [illegible] received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Hamilton Wade received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Joseph Nelson received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Solomon Michaels received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Adams received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Victor Steck received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which John C. Van Brunt received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimates and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty four	10,754
Of which Thomas Abbott received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which David [illegible]lman received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Theodore Burr received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Dey Fouls received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Henry Langwasser received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which R. H. Bishop received three thousand three hundred and forty six	3,346
Of which Michael Kenney received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Unversaght received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Michael Kavanah received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which James Hunter received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Samuel S. Acker received three thousand three hundred and forty six	3,346
Of which William McCann received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Hammond received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Wemmel received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Simon V. Pilgrim received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which John E. White received three thousand three hundred and forty six	3,346
Of which George Foley received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which George Smith received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Henry French received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William H. Hatherly received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which James Lee received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Meyer Meyer received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which James Holmes received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Frank Robinson received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William Stevens received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two	11,982
Of which John Pettit received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Schroder received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lee received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Sidney Mennis received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Alfred Booth received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
And of which Joseph Smith received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	11,982

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four	10,754
Of which Jesse Wood received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lee received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John McNevill received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Powell received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Benjamin B. De Grush received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

(To Be Continued.)

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, for tuition in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Success guaranteed to all, old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 30 East Fourteenth street.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE Board in a private family to teach music and French; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; no objection to the country; highest reference given. Address E. G. TRACY, box 1,504 New York Post office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 675 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramp and trembling entirely removed. Private evening classes for gentlemen now open.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH THOROUGHLY taught, with pure pronunciation, and English to foreigners, by Professor J. L. WUNDERMAN. Terms moderate. Orders left at 77 University place, Christern's bookstore.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, all English branches, Languages, $5 each; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; 12 private rooms for day or evening. Ladies department.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,881. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—NINTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
BALL SEASON—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—NINTH PAGE—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
CLOTHING—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
COAL AND WOOD—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—NINTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
ELECTION CANVASS—ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH PAGES.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE, Fifth column.
EUROPE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
FURNITURE—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—EIGHTH PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
LECTURE SEASON—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—EIGHTH PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
PROPOSALS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—EIGHTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—First, second, third, fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

FANNY—SEND LETTER TO SAME PERSON TO NEW York Post office; Friday; I was sure of Monday. Yours, M.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY INFANT, American parentage. Mme. VAN B SKIKK, 42 St. Mark's place, near Second avenue.

IF MISS ANNIE GALLERY IS IN TOWN SHE WILL hear of an old friend by addressing F., station G.

IF THOS. CURTIS WILL CALL AT 521 EAST FOURteenth street he will hear of a long absent friend.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO BOWED TO A GENTLEman in his dog cart on Fifth avenue on Saturday afternoon, about half-past four, will address H., Fifth Avenue Hotel, she will oblige a sincere admirer.

IF THE DEAR LITTLE YOUNG LADY DRESSED IN black, a cape trimmed with dark fur, who walked up Broadway on Saturday afternoon and entered Lord & Taylor's uptown store about five o'clock, will communicate with A. H. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, she will find a friend and sincere admirer.

JOHNNY—SOODY, 2 A. M., IN THE CITY, WROTE TO me.

LADY IN BLACK SILK SACQUE AND VELVET jockey bowed to gent yesterday. Send address to J. A., box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

STOP, SIXTH AVENUE CAR THIEF.—WILL THE LADY who saw the pin stolen from the shirt bosom of a gentleman on Sixth avenue car, near Forty-seventh street, on Saturday afternoon last, send her address to Fifth Avenue Hotel at once and greatly oblige A. SANDERSON?

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MR. CORNELL, INventor of a lead pipe machine. It would be to his advantage to address PHIL, box 188 Herald office.

19TH OF MAY. PLUS IL NAGE, PLUS LE RIVAGE s'en éloigne; il attend bon gré.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST, A LETTER OF CREDIT, GIVEN by the Treasurer of the City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., signed A. Leitelt & Brother.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, AT THE RINK, A small Ermine Boa. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at 221 East Forty-eighth street.

LOST—A BLACK ONYX CROSS, SET WITH DIAMONDS in a silver vine; $20 reward will be given for its return to room 62 Everett House or at the office.

LOST—A CHECK OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN Telegraph Company for $125, on the St. Nicholas Bank; payment stopped. A reward will be given if returned to 229 Fifth avenue.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, DOUBLE CASE, ENGLISH lever, with initials "L. E. H." outside of case, on Wednesday last. Seventy-five dollars reward will be paid on delivery at Sunday Times office, 12 Frankfort street.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE—FROM PARKER'S, ON SUNDAY, 26th inst., a gentleman's dark Melton blue Overcoat, frock made, with black silk velvet collar and facings. The party having the above will please return it to PARKER'S, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 73 BROADway, corner of Rector street.—New York, November 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New York this day.

One hundred and one Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, of the Monticello Railroad Company, No. 1 and Nos. 501 to 600 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds or any bonds of this railroad company, none having as yet been issued by said company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE ESQUIMAUX DOG, answering to the name of Flora. Return to 119 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth Avenue, up stairs.

$10 REWARD FOR A CREAM COLORED ITALIAN Greyhound. Lost from 222 East Fourth street.

$50 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF THE Papers in the pockets of one of the [illegible] taken from the office on second floor of 151 Broadway on Tuesday last; no questions will be asked or action taken for punishment. Call between 12 and 2 at office or at 280 Clinton street, Brooklyn, in the evening.

$100 REWARD.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1871.
One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of the parties who were present, aiding and abetting in the rescuing of Albert Newman from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Gowdy, on the night of November 1, near the corner of Fifteenth street and avenue B, New York city.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, 41 Chambers street.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A RED morocco Account Book, Check and Papers, which were lost between Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth streets or at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday night. The payment of check is stopped and the papers are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid by returning the same personally, or through Post office, to 322 Fifth avenue, and no questions asked.

N. H. DECKER.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street—established 1862—furnish most reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF the East Side Association, in favor of Rapid Transit, will be held in the Hall of the East Side Association, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, on Monday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Wm. A. Whitbeck, Edward Roberts, Esq., and others.

CHARLES CAARY, President.

J. E. BRYEN, Secretary.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, Institute, second floor east side.

On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held, which will be devoted to the VERAZZANO MAP, recently presented to the Society by the College of the Propaganda at Rome, a paper upon which will be read by J. CARSON BREVOORT, ESQ., with remarks by Hon. U. C. MURPHY, the President, and others.

Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Rec. Sec.

ALL SOLDIERS DISEASED, WOUNDED, INJURED or ruptured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to a pension for life. Address or apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawing of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969, 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 661—NOV. 25, 1871.
57, 51, 4, 26, 55, 10, 65, 5, 20, 59, 34, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 662—NOV. 25, 1871.
66, 6, 27, 60, 75, 63, 12, 26, 64, 38, 48, 49.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 551—NOV. 25, 1871.
69, 10, 64, 42, 30, 23, 43, 35, 46, 16, 53, 11.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 552—NOV. 25, 1871.
65, 72, 21, 48, 5, 44, 20, 5, 22, 61, 60, 29.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House Park, 32 Chambers street, November 1, 1871.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS.
Agents wanted.
State Rights for sale.
Call and see it. 765 Broadway, room 3.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—FULL OFFICIAL drawings received for November 25.
JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, REBECCA C. Pardee, this day and date revoke all powers of attorney given by me to Ward C. Pardee. Said powers of attorney are dated respectively May 4, 1869, and June 8, 1870.

REBECCA C. PARDEE.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Terms—One Corn, $1; two Corns, $1 50. Her celebrated Foot Baths for tender feet, 50c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—NOVEMBER 18.—No. 17,617 drew $100,000, gold. Kentucky, class 661, Nos. 66, 6, 2 drew $23,000. Address BALLEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, permanently located at No. 1 Irving place; Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers. Unparalleled success for past year. Thirty references furnished. No pay until permanently cured. Send for prospectus.

SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at R. G. DOTEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, AT 2 P. M.
Match, $1,000;
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
John Murphy names b. g. James O'Brien, formerly J. J. Bradley.
J. Phillips names b. g. Ed White.
Same Day,
Purse and stake, $1,000;
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
J. Murphy names b. g. Charlie Green, to wagon.
A. Patterson names a. g. Dreadnaught, to wagon.
Benjamin Daniels names b. m. Topsy, in harness.
J. Simpson names br. m. Ida May, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
MONDAY, November 27, 2 P. M.
Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
W. H. Borst names Honest Allen and running mate.
T. Carpenter names Kingston and running mate.
Good day and track.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GREAT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF 18 FINE highbred Western Horses, comprising Trotters, Coupe, Coach, Road and Business Horses, the finest lot of young and sound horses ever brought to this market, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at stable 42 Great Jones street.

Team of elegant blood bay Horses 15½ high 6 years old; are half brothers; were sired by the celebrated trotting stallion Magna Charta, the sire of Henry; are closely matched, with fine, long, flowing tails and manes and all black points; they have fine style, graceful carriage and fine action, and drive prompt and evenly together, without pulling or fretting, and require no checks or gags; they show high breeding, and are perfect in form and handsome as pictures, with fine heads and necks; they fear nothing, have no vices or tricks of any sort, and are warranted sound, without blemish and kind in all harness; this team was known West as the Pike's Peak team; they were exhibited at the Agricultural Fair in Kansas the present summer, and took first premium for style, speed and symmetry, they having shown 2:37½ together; they are improving in speed, and promise, with more age and training, to make a first class road team; they can show 2 55 now; they have size and style enough for phaeton or coach.

Handsome bay trotting Horse, Kansas Boy, 15½ high, 7 years old; has a record of 2:36; can show 2 40 to road wagon; warranted sound and kind.

Handsome brown trotting Horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, can trot in 2:45. Warranted sound and kind.

Elegant young chestnut trotting Colt, by Gold Dust, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, can beat 2.50. Warranted sound.

Two fine, large, young, high bred Mares, 15¾ high, fine, stylish and promising; one is very fast.

Three fine Bays, from 16¼ to 16 hands high, all very fine, young and promising, must be seen to be appreciated. All are warranted sound and kind. Full particulars of all at sale, with pedigree.

This sale is absolute and unreserved, without the least restriction or limits, as the stock must be sold, as the owner, Wm. Phillips, is compelled to be home at Leavenworth before the 5th of December, having received large Government contracts on the Plains, and has given heavy bonds for its fulfilment to perfection. Mr. Phillips is well known out West as an extensive breeder and reliable horseman—he having the largest stable in Leavenworth. He selected this stock with great care and expense on orders for the Chicago market, but in consequence of the fire he concluded to bring them here, and being a stranger and no time to stay, has concluded to sell them at auction to the highest bidder.

All are warranted sound and kind, and from 24 to 48 hours will be given for trial.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE SIXTH DAY OF THE IMMENSE SALE OF FIRST CLASS LIVERY STOCK,
AT THE EMPIRE STABLES,
139 Thompson street,
will take place
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at which time will be sold
ALL THE DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUCKS,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE TRUCK HARNESS, &c., &c.,
FOR FURNITURE AND HEAVY WORK,
TOGETHER WITH AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF HORSES, comprising Trotters, Roadsters, Family Horses, Business and Draught Horses, Top Road Wagons, No Top Road Wagons, Close Coaches, two and three seat Park Phaetons, single Express Wagons, large Stage Sleighs, two seat Sleighs, three seat Sleighs, single and double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Robes, Bells, Blankets, Sheets, Collars, and many other articles appertaining to a first class Livery Stable.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE EVERY day during the week until the entire stock is disposed of.

GOOD WILL OF FEED AND FURNITURE Business, 145 Sullivan street.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

NO POSTPONEMENT on account of weather.

ALSO, STABLES NOW OCCUPIED BY Mr. Crew will be to let from the 1st of December, comprising room for from 80 to 90 horses each, with all the necessary carriage and truck room.

A (BROOME STREET BREWSTER) TOP WAGON, $240; 1 do., Van Duzen do., $165; 15 open round Wagons, $65 up; 1 Coach, $250; 1 Coupe Rockaway; 1 4 sar-ber, nearly new; Also 100 Carriages, all kinds and prices; Harness, six and double, from $12 up; 2 Express Wagons.

W. H. GRAY, 20 Wooster street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons, new and second hand, Blankets, Robes, Harness and Whips, all very cheap.

A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE—IN VERY fine order, built by Beardsley, Broadway, corner Thirty-[illegible] street, where it can be seen, or inquire of SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO., 149 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOLETS, Victorias, top and open Wagons, Express and Jaggers' Wagons of all grades, Sleighs, Bells, Robes and Blankets, Harness, in great variety, at the cheap stand, 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-[illegible] street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COUPES, Rockaways, Sleighs, second hand, at bargains. HAM'S pattern Landaulets, Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, 25 per cent less than Broadway. [illegible] north and Broadway. HAM'S, [illegible]

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Wagons and Light Wagons, every season, new and second hand at lowest popular prices. [illegible] ways, Phaetons, light Rockaways, great variety. [illegible] FAMILY CARriages, style, new Coupe Rockaways. [illegible] way. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 658 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE TEAM FOR SALE. Good in all respects; sold for want of use, owing to death of owner. To be seen at the stable 34 Lafayette place for a few days. Inquire of DANIEL UNDERHILL, at the Stable.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S Downtown Horse Mart, corner Cedar and New Church streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, auction sales of Horses, Wagons and Harness, including good carriage and road Horses.

One bay Horse 16 hands, 6 years old; sound and kind.
One gray Mare, 8 years, 15 hands; sound and good worker.
One Road Wagon and set hand-made Harness.
One sorrel Horse, 16 hands; superior style; sound and gentle.
One brown Mare, 16 hands; Harness and Express Wagon.
One bay Mare, 15 hands, 7 years, extra good driver; gentle.
One Builder's Wagon, one Coupe.
One pair black Horses, 15 hands, 6 and 7 years old; sound.
One set double Truck Harness.
Two sets single Harness, one set double do.
One brown Mare, 15 hands; warranted sound and kind and true.
One bay Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; kind and gentle.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full descriptions of all Horses at time of sale.
No postponement for weather.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

Four fine gentlemen's road and carriage Horses, fine city-made Wagons, Harness, Robes, &c.

Consisting of the fast black trotting Horse Ralph, 15½ high, 7 years old; very stylish; prompt driver; long, flowing mane and tail; can trot to-day in 2:40 and is warranted sound and kind.

The handsome and stylish bay coupe Horse Commodore, 16 hands high, 7 years old; is a fine free driver; can trot in about 3 minutes, and is warranted sound and kind.

The dark bay trotting Horse Senator, is 15¼ high, 6 years old; without exception one of the finest drivers that goes the road; can trot his mile in 2:50, and warranted sound and kind.

Blood bay Horse, 15½ high, 8 years old; elegant driver; fears nothing; lady can drive him; warranted sound and kind in every particular, and warranted to trot in 2 40 or no sale.

One Dusenbury & Nelson ¾ spring square body top Wagon; used but four months.

One side spring top Wagon, built by Stivers; used but three months.

One full spring top Wagon, built by Adams & Cone.
One set single Road Harness, made by Dunscomb.
One set single Harness.
One set fine Coupe Harness.
Two sets light double Road Harness.
One pair English Kersey Blankets.
One pair Kersey Sweat Blankets.
Three fine Lap Robes; but little used.

Stock can be examined at place of sale from Monday morning.

JOHN D. HAMLIN, Auctioneer.

A.—SUPERIOR STORAGE for carriages of all kinds, in dry lofts, at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A SOUND AND KIND HORSE, 9 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; top express wagon and harness; separate or together. Can be seen at 216 Fulton street.

BOARDING HORSES.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SUperior accommodations for their Horses; good light; excellent ventilation. At PARKER & HALL'S Livery and Boarding Stable, 3 Perry street, New York.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Carriages at reasonable prices; Pony Phaetons in variety.

A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGE AND ROAD TEAM COMBINED.—AT A bargain, Royal George and Morgan stock; can road 12 miles an hour and speed 3½ gait; drive as one horse; bays; 15½ high 6 years old; a stylish perfect team for a gentleman's family; one a superior saddle horse; warranted. Apply to RAND, Earle's Hotel.

CLIPPING.—THE GREAT AMERICAN HORSE CLIPping machine—Parties wishing their horses clipped can have them done in the best possible manner, without singeing, at short notice, at the following places, viz.:—At the stable of George Burchill & Co., corner Third avenue and Southern Boulevard, Mott Haven, Harlem Bridge, and at Campbell & Riley's livery stables, Yonkers, and at George A. Armstrong's Fordham Hotel stables.

P. RILEY.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—BROWN, 16 HANDS, young, sound and quiet in single and double harness. Apply to groom at private stable 152 East Twenty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

DUSENBURY & VANDUZER SQUARE BOX ROAD Wagon, nearly new, for $150; also a pony-built bay Horse, can trot in 2:40, for $400, worth $1,000. 141 East Sixteenth street.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE—A SET EACH OF single for coupe, dogcart and tandem Harness, by best London makers; all very highly finished; just imported and never used. Apply to groom at private stable, 155 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

FOUNDERED HORSES.—DISCOVERED AT LAST, A medicine which is a sure cure for horses which have not been foundered for more than two or three months. For particulars address Z. Q. SMITH, No. 324 Fourth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A COMPLETE FAMily Turnout, consisting of a span of dappled gray Horses, well matched, about 17 hands high; road satin lined low seated ¾ Clarence, one set gold mounted Harness, one set nickel Harness, heavy Blankets, Driving Blankets, Oilcloth Covers, &c., &c., all in splendid order, having been in use less than a year; will be sold at half the price of cost; can be seen at stable from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Inquire for WM. WILSON, 234 West Twenty-first street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN about leaving for Europe. Team of bay Horses, 16 hands, 8 years old; very stylish; can trot together in 3½; warranted sound. Also Clarence Landaulette, trimmed with brown satin; built one month ago by [illegible] Broo. at a cost of $2,500; the most easy riding and stylish carriage to be found in the city. By same maker set of Double Harness, silver mounted, cost $140. The above will be sold at a sacrifice. To be seen at 45 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SADDLE AND harness Ponies in the city; also a Brewster Top Wagon, $200; Park Phaeton, two seat, $250. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND WAGONS AND Express Business. Inquire at 24 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME COACH Horses, over sixteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and gentle. To be seen at 27 East Fortieth street from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; SOUND and kind; will be sold separately if desired; the owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable, 33 Great Jones street, before 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST CLASS SADDLE HORSES, highly trained, for lady or gentleman, and will go in single or double harness. Apply at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, Riding School.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, THE FINEST Stable Property in Brooklyn; no stock to buy, and possession given immediately. Address M., box 159 Brooklyn Post office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIdles, Blankets, Robes, &c. Harness from $5 to $500 per set.

EDGAR S. NICHOLS, 10 College place, corner Murray street, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW IS the time to buy; Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, &c.; lowest popular prices; variety second hand Carriages and Sleighs cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 658 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, CHEAPER than ever; also Buffalo Robes, Bear and Wolf Robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

HARNESS.—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARness, Coach, Express, Truck and Farm Harness of our own manufacture; also very fine Harness of the celebrated make of Mr. F. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—PART OF THE PRIVATE stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, in excellent condition, with room for three carriages and stalls for four horses; no other stable on the block; will be let only to a first class tenant. For terms address T. A. S. B., Herald office.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
We offer a SECOND HAND LANDAU, on C springs, our own make and in excellent condition, at a reasonable price; also a SECOND HAND COUPE, in thorough repair.

BREWSTER & CO., 84 Fifth avenue.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS—LARGE ASsortment, new and second hand; all styles; low prices; lot Sleighs and Bells left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 658 Broadway.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, AT 206 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH street, one pair of sorrel Horses; 6 years old, 15 hands high; can trot together in 2:45; one jet black pair of Horses, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, very stylish; can trot in 3 minutes; one handsome coupe Horse and several fast road Horses; can trot in 2:45 to 2:50.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Albany, Portland, single pour and six-seat Sleighs, from $25 up; Bells, from $2 up; Blankets, $1 50 up; Fox, Bear, Genet, Wolverine and Wolf Robes, at the Empire City Carriage and Sleigh Repository, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TWO-SEAT DEPOT Wagon, with top and pole. Address, stating lowest price, R. R. L., Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A COUPE, FOR 5 MONTHS, with shafts and pole, in good order, by a responsible party; if cheap would purchase. Apply at 124 Clinton place (Eighth street, near Sixth avenue).

4 CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER is in very bad health and wants to sell them. Inquire in the grocery on the northeast corner of Lewis and Rivington streets.

$50.—GRAY HORSE; BEEN USED TO EXPRESS without fault; Sorrel and Gray, seven years, 15 hands; been used to sprinkling truck; $150 and $175. No. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$5,000.—SEVEN HORSES, THREE DOUBLE AND one Single Truck, one Cart, three Sleighs, all in good order, with Work of seven Stores, earning last year $12,000, for sale. Apply until sold to THOMAS BROWN, 122 Rivington street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CATHOLIC UNION.—THE FIRST GRAND HIGH MASS for the Catholic Union (Circle of New York) will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thanksgiving Day, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Thomas S. Preston will preach on the occasion. An additional choir of vocal and instrumental music has been engaged to render the ceremonies as impressive as possible. Members of the Union must show their card of membership at the door to obtain admission. Persons desirous of joining the Union should do so without delay.

EUROPE.

PARIS.—HOTEL DE L'ARCHIPEL, 57 RUE NEUVE, ST. Augustin, corner of the rue de la Paix. L. RABE, proprietor, is happy to announce to his friends and the travelling public in general that his house has suffered no injury during the last events.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—A PARTY IN EDINBURG, Scotland, wishes to supply Cream and Blue Laid and Printing Paper Shavings, packed in 5 cwt. bales, and delivered free on board at Glasgow. Address, stating prices, Messrs. ROBERTSON & SCOTT, Advertising Agents, Edinburg.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on bond and mortgage, builders' loans, leaseholds, bonds, stocks and miscellaneous securities; all mortgages cashed; advances on collaterals.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal street.
Present rate of interest six per cent.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FUNDS TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS TO suit, only in this city, and funds to buy any amount of mortgages. Address box 419 Post office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.—A PARTY HAVING Jefferson, New Amsterdam or Humboldt Stocks to sell may find purchaser by addressing, with lowest cash prices, CASHIER, Herald office.

GASLIGHT COMPANY—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, being a first lien on the entire Gas Works. Interest coupons payable January and July.

For sale on favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
43 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON New York city property, improved and unimproved; first and second mortgages purchased on casebond.
HINMAN & SON, 22 Pine street.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
166 Nassau street (Sun Building), opposite City Hall, New York.

Interest (six per cent) commencing on the first of every month instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 3, also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, at the original rate, will expire on November 15. After that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, 34 Wall street, room No. 4.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE,
12 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

We pay at our counter the "bidding price" for Gold and sell at the "offering price" as indicated by the Gold Exchange register.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on city real estate. Second mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$325,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage; liberal loans made on Real Estate in this city or Westchester county, improved or unimproved.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Brooklyn Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 735.—$75,000—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c.; highest prices paid.
J. H. BARKER,
755 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

A.—A.—80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON and John streets.—NEWMAN & LEOPOLD continue the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT NO. 1 AMITY STREET, CORNER BROADWAY, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at store No. 1 Amity street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description.
JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, PIANOS, CARPETS, Liquors and Hardware; every description of Merchandise, particularly Furniture; same bought; storage taken.
CHRISTALLER'S,
11 and 17 Abing on square (Eighth avenue).

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold.
HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

66 NASSAU STREET.—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same.
A. HONIGMAN.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, upstairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c. Same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5.
A. C. HERTS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm name of Edwin Booth & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Edwin Booth, who continues the business of Booth's Theatre on his own account, will liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

EDWIN BOOTH.
NEW YORK, October 2, 1871. R. A. ROBERTSON.

THE FIRM EXISTING AND KNOWN AS HENRY P. Wilson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. All outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm, and all debts due said company are to be settled and assumed by Henry P. Wilson, who will continue the business.

H. P. WILSON.
N. L. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—I WANT A SQUARE BUSINESS MAN WITH some capital to take an equal interest with the advertiser in the best paying Concert and Liquor Saloon in this city. Apply for particulars to R. L. WATTS, 325 West Twenty-fourth street, from 9 to 12.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—A LARGE WESTern manufacturing company desires an agency for the exclusive sale of their goods in this city, of which they are the sole manufacturers for the United States. $5,000 to $10,000 capital and best references required. Apply at once at Grand Central Hotel, room 471, after 2 P. M.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GOOD, established paying business; references given if required. Address D. C., box 195 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS BUSIness, in a thriving village, 20 miles from city by two railroads. A fine opportunity for live men. The sale includes a well selected Stock, Fixtures and Lease. No bonus. Reason for selling, other business.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

PATENT OFFICE.—QUICK AND SURE GRANT OF patents procured and quick sales made; Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents. Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Right Association, 12 Warren street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200, IN GOOD ESTABlished paying business; reference given and required. Apply at No. 5 Dey street, room 23.

WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR COUNTRY, A PARTner with $10,000, to manufacture articles paying twice this amount every year. Address LEONVILLE, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO INVEST $500 AND BECOME interested in a shop; can make money and have steady employment. Apply to CHINESE MANUFACTURING CO., 39 Bond street.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business, active or special; active preferred; merchandise market; one of the best chances for investment; to the right party inducements will be offered; references as regards business, &c., first class. Capital required $30,000 to $50,000. Address in perfect confidence A. B. W., box 172 Herald office.

$2,000.—A GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY is offered for the winter; this city; fine position; good salary; satisfactory security for both.
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 35 Liberty street.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OF THIRTY years' standing, which pays three per cent over the cost of manufacturing. Call at 126 Broadway, room No. 4.
WM. A. LUDDEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, November 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 27th day of December, 1871, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at this post for six months or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, contract commencing January 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
[illegible] ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PARTIES HAVING BLOWING MACHINERY FOR sale send circulars to ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, Apollo, Pa.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, Dec. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain [illegible] Ernst, on Saturday, Dec. 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor:—
SCOTIA, Wednesday, Nov. 29 |
ALGERIA, Wednesday, Dec. 6 |
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Dec. 8 | CALABRIA, Sunday, Dec. 13
JAVA, Wednesday, Dec. 20 | BATAVIA, Saturday, Dec. 23
CUBA, Wednesday, Dec. 27 | TARIFA, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SPAIN, Grace .... Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner .... Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
For London direct.
HELVETIA, Griggs .... Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW YORK.
Wednesday, Nov. 8 ..... IOWA ..... Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11 ..... BRITANNIA ..... Saturday, Dec. 2
Saturday, Nov. 18 ..... ANGLIA ..... Saturday, Dec. 9
Saturday, Nov. 25 ..... COLUMBIA ..... Saturday, Dec. 16
and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line have opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at the lowest rates.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price .... Nov. 29, at 7:30 A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman .... Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 253 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
First class iron steamship MANHATTAN, Captain Price, sails Friday, December 1, at 9 A. M. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, December 2
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, December 16
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, December 30
WASHINGTON, Roussan .... Saturday, January 13
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre. First cabin ...... $125 Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ATLANTIC, ARCTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burthen, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, December 2, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, December 16, at 10 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, December 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, December 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, December 14, 3 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, December 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Thursday, December 21, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For Stettin direct, touching at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land passengers and mails.
The first class iron steamship
HUMBOLDT, Captain P. Barandon,
will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from pier 13 North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Captain F. Dreyer.
Cabin passage, gold, $90. Steerage, gold, $33.
Freight for St. Petersburg and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & SAMMELSBERG, Agents,
office 40 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
ALLEMANNIA,
Captain A. Barends, will sail on November 28, 1871, at two P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Steerage, $30, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail December 5, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
November 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain [illegible]; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of November 29.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco December 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau) ...... Nov. 30
MISSOURI, Captain T. K. Morton ...... Dec. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Captain L. G. Fuller (via Nassau) Dec. 14
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLE PATRA, Phillips (Havana only) ...... Saturday, Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ...... Thursday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) ...... Friday, Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ...... Wednesday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, December 2.
Through rates of freight given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

NOTICE.—STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. Steerage passage to Savannah, $13 with board. For passage apply to M. H. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, December 2.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER, 50 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, November 28.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line 317 Broadway, cor. Thomas st.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Nov. 30.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street.
Steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, November 28, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
No passengers taken by ships sailing on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 181 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE AT 6 P. M. daily, from pier 44 North River (Spring street); fare 50c.; cabin; deck, 25c.; whole stateroom, $1; half room, 50c. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT; returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J. AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—HOLIDAYS.
R. H. MACY.
MACY Holidays. MACY
MACY We are now selling MACY
MACY our stocks of Laces, MACY
MACY Embroideries, Hosiery, MACY
MACY Underwear, White Goods, MACY
MACY Flowers, Ribbons and MACY
MACY Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY at very low prices, MACY
MACY to gain room for the MACY
MACY fuller exhibition of MACY
HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have now on sale,
exclusively of our own importation,
the finest line of Dress Fans ever exhibited in New York.
The largest and most complete assortment of French, German and Vienna Bronze and Fancy Goods we have ever had.
MACY The largest and best MACY
MACY assortment of English, MACY
MACY French and German MACY
MACY Dolls and "Dolls' Articles" MACY
MACY ever seen in MACY
MACY any one establishment. MACY
TOYS.
MACY We have now commenced MACY
MACY to open our Toys. MACY
MACY And all toys exhibited MACY
MACY by us this season will MACY
MACY be of our own importation, MACY
MACY expressly for the best city MACY
MACY trade. MACY
FAIRS AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
MACY Parties selecting goods for MACY
MACY Fairs, Sunday Schools, &c., MACY
MACY will find with us the MACY
MACY finest assortment of articles MACY
MACY at very attractive prices. MACY
Our premises consist of eight large stores on the corner of FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, all connected. Two entrances on Fourteenth street and one on Thirteenth street, and two on Sixth avenue.
R. H. MACY.

AT M. T. HIGGINS'
Mammoth Millinery,
126 Sixth avenue,
over 1,500 Trimmed Hats
to select from.
The only place in the city to get first class Millinery at reasonable prices.
The largest stock of Bonnets.
The largest stock of Round Hats.
The largest stock of Ribbons.
The largest stock of Velvets.
The largest stock of Feathers.
The largest stock of Flowers and
The largest stock of Felts.
All the new shapes in French frames at popular prices.
Strangers
would do well
to call and examine
our Stock.
Tell the conductor to let you out at Tenth street.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS intermingled with white.
J. RUSSELL,
23 East Twentieth street.

JOBBING ROOMS.
To Milliners and Storekeepers.
AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,
Grand street, New York,
east side of the city.
Come and see.
The largest stock of Silk and Millinery Goods in this city cheap.
Specialties.
Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, Flowers, Reps, Gros Grain Ribbons, Sashes, Laces, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

FUR DEPARTMENT.
AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S
prices down this week.
Fur Stock quadrupled. Skins new and well seasoned.
No fancy prices.
No old, moth-eaten stock.
Sets at $2, at $5, at $10, at $20 upwards.
We offer a really attractive assortment of Muffs, Collars, Boas, Cloaks, Jackets, Carriage and Sleigh Robes. Fur trimmings, &c., &c.
Cheapest Furs this season.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen, fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON.
Second floor.
Last week's purchase, all new shapes.
Felt Hats, regularly sold at $2 25, offering to-day at $1 each.
Finest Goods.
Other Felt Hats, 38 cents, 45 cents, 56 cents and 75 cents.
Lines of Silk Velvet Hats, $1 75, $2. Finest quality, $2 50.
Without doubt ours is the most complete and largest stock of Hats and Bonnets in this city to select from.
New Undergarment Department.
Swiss Overskirts.
Opera Flannel Gabrielles.
Hoods, Socks, Jackets and Dresses.
Children's Suits, all materials.
Millinery Goods and Trimmed Hats.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
At the Great East Side Establishment,
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Grand street, New York.
Look in all our departments for Cheap Goods.
Ribbons, Silks, Satins and Reps.
Corded and Mantilla Silk Velvets.
Velveteens, from 35c. to $1 50.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Needlework Collars and Sets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Silk Fringes.
Yankee Notions.
Corsets and Skirts.
Fancy Goods, Toys and Dolls.
Ladies' Neckties and Scarfs.
Hosiery, Undershirts and Drawers.
Kid Gloves.
Lines of rich $5 and $8 Sash Ribbons clearing at $1 75, $1 98 and $2 25 per yard.
Come and see.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TOYS, DOLLS.
Our new Toy Department, we regret to say, will not be ready for business until
Monday, December 4.
Look out for cheap Christmas and New Year's presents.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. LEVINS, 929 BROADWAY.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a varied assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Dress Caps and Head Dresses of the newest designs. 929 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 80 FEET in length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x20; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

SCHOONER WANTED—CARRYING FROM 150 TO 25[illegible] tons, in exchange for Brooklyn Lots. Address SCHOONER, Herald office.

wash my feet?" showed his astonishment at the act of the Lord. He was naturally surprised and gave this expression of surprise that the Master should do the work of the servant—that He should wash the feet of the disciples. Our blessed Lord answered and said unto Him, "What I do thou knowest not now." And it was true of the whole work of Jesus. What Jesus was then doing His disciples did not even understand, but He said to Peter "Thou shalt know hereafter." It was only after all was passed that the words, deeds and life of Christ were properly understood. We were unable to comprehend the full import of what He was doing until His work was finished. His Father set Him upon His right hand and gave unto Him the charge of all things. All power was given unto Him in heaven and earth, and He administers and directs all things in the course of nature and Providence. It should be considered that while our mission was limited to a certain circle His was infinite. How much therefore remained that we did not know? He with His infinite knowledge could look into the future and answer all our questions. Christ's knowledge was as broad as the universe. In all His administration of these worldly affairs He has not only the present but the future before Him. What the results of the future would be was impossible for us to know. It was also to be considered that even things which we could see He can fathom more thoroughly than us. We must have a trust in God and that would be a sunshine to our hearts and help us to bear the trials and tribulations which we were likely to meet in this world. This trust in God teaches the loving hearts to say, "I shall await until it is His will to make it known to us." True religion was yielding to the will of God. In all His works we could not but recognize His divine wisdom. The course of our lives was not made up of miracles. What Christ was now doing for us would be made known to us when we had passed into the future state. It would be as absurd to ask to see the grain ripened for the harvest immediately after the seed was sown as to seek to know what Christ was now doing for us. "What I do thou knowest not now;" but, as in the case of Peter, the Lord's answer to us was, "Thou shalt know hereafter." Time would answer all the questions which now arise in our anxious hearts, and this was a source of great satisfaction to us.

THE MORMON CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Elder Miles, recently from Salt Lake City, and Elder Miller addressed a large congregation of Latter-Day Saints in their place of meeting in Williamsburg yesterday. The congregation was composed principally of New Jersey and Long Island Saints, the majority of the Williamsburg adherents of the Church having left for the valley. The Elders named delivered impassioned addresses, during which they implored their people to accept and endure persecution. They also advised all the faithful to settle up their affairs and leave for Utah. "In that sacred valley," said Elder Miles, "you may endure great hardships; but, if you do, God will in time give you prosperity. Unless you are willing to suffer persecution for Him now you cannot expect His love in the future."

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. Newman on the Reputed Revelations of Science Relative to the Fallaciousness of Scriptural History—The Scientists Too Wise in Their Own Conceit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Dr. Newman announced to his people that he would speak to them on Thanksgiving Day on the responsibilities of American citizenship, and that that day would also be devoted to the dedication of the new spire and chime of bells. Dr. Newman then preached from Romans, xii., 16—"Be not wise in your own conceit"—on the relation of religion to science. The bold speculations of modern scholars affect

THREE CLASSES OF PERSONS.

They confirm the infidel in his infidelity, they increase the doubts of those of literary tastes who have but little inclination for religious things, and they disturb the peace of Christians. These speculations result in the supposition that science and religion are antagonistic. It is for the Christian to show that there is the utmost harmony between them. The Christian minister who cannot answer the scientific objections against his religion should either maintain a respectful silence or abandon a ministry that he is either too lazy or too incompetent to defend, since for such ministers the Church of this age has no work. But what is to be said of those who have

ARRAYED SCIENCE AGAINST CHRISTIANITY?

That beautiful science which describes the marvels of the human organism has been brought to bear against the immateriality and immortality of mind. It is said that as the liver secretes bile, so the brain secretes thought, and men of letters have taken from God His creative power and ascribed all life to spontaneous generation. The geologist has been painstaking to study the tablets of the rocks that he may deny the origin of the race as given in the Scriptures. A single word is made to announce

THE THEORY OF LIFE.

The long series of created acts is set aside for the one word "protoplasm." When asked for the definition of this word, its author states that where a definite combination of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen exists there is life. More than this, some of the scholars of to-day declare, in opposition to the Bible, that man was not created in the image of God, but in

THE IMAGE OF A MONKEY.

How long must this disagreement last? Is there no ground of harmony so that man may grasp revelation with one hand and nature with the other? It is the work of scholars to gather facts and deduce principles, and it is the theologians' work to decide whether these are in harmony with the Bible or not. If they are they are to be accepted. If not he is to ascertain whether his interpretation of the Bible is correct or incorrect. If the latter then abandon it and get a better one. The Church does not claim

AN INFALLIBLE BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

God has made His revelation in all the power of human language, and it is to be interpreted as any other book. Just as the scientist is compelled to change his interpretation of nature with new developments and discoveries, so must the interpretation of the Bible change, to meet new facts developed by the scientific world. There was a time when it was believed that this earth would be annihilated, but chemistry has taught the impossibility of such an occurrence, and Peter's description is now understood to mean that the elements will only melt with fervent heat.

Dr. Newman then reviewed successively the various changes that had been necessitated in theological belief from the discoveries in geology in reference to

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Ascribing the responsibility for the long-cherished inconsistencies to the man who first divided the Bible into chapters and verses, he showed how many and various have been the changes of interpretation in reading the book of nature by referring, by way of illustration, to the different theories in relation to light which have been widely adopted and then set aside to make room for additional light on the subject. It was further made evident that scientific men disagree among themselves. Thus Huxley denies and Agassiz asserts the existence of species. Darwin asserts the theory of natural selection and Navarro brings strong objections against it, so strong that Darwin cannot answer them. Dr. Newman was willing to wait till the scientists should be in harmony among themselves before he could accept any of their theories which were not in harmony with Scripture.

THE BIBLE AGITATION ON LONG ISLAND.

What Father Crimmins Has to Say—It Must Not be Read in the School.

Although it was expected that the ministers of Hunter's Point would have something to say yesterday on the question agitating the city, only at St. Mary's church was the subject alluded to. Father Crimmins reviewed the reading of the Bible in the public schools at length. He said that it was contrary to the genius of our institutions. He believed that all men should worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. The constitution professes to protect the most humble citizen in his inalienable rights. A large majority of the citizens of this community believe that the teachings of the St. James version are wrong why force it on our children? Either remove the Bible from the public schools or discontinue the school tax. He related an incident which stamped itself indelibly on his mind at the time. One of his first teachers while attending school in the town of Poughkeepsie, his native place, was forced to resign, because the Bible was introduced in the school, and yet the man was not a Catholic. His faith was peculiar—one of his own—different from the thousand and one doctrines of this earth, yet he was conscientious, and he could not read the Bible. Are all the Catholics to be alienated from the public school? Must education be denied the poor, ignorant Catholic boy because he cannot conscientiously listen to the reading of the Bible?

The Bible was introduced, under color of law, by the Commissioners, who have a right to judge of what text-books are read in schools. The frauds of Tammany are not a shadow in comparison with the extensive prostitution of the public funds to this so-called religious zeal of the country. We don't object to teach the sciences, languages political economy, or even natural theology, but no compromise with this subject by our Catholics. He didn't think we should allow the reading of the Ten Commandments. He characterized the attempt of the civil authorities to force the reading of the Scriptures a piece of Mahommedanism. It was putting the Bible in one hand of the policeman and a club in his other. He counselled obedience to the laws, and to make no resistance to the constituted authorities. There must be peace, and the solution of the question must be a peaceful one. Do not discuss it on the street corners, nor talk harshly of others even in your own houses. "Avoid all appearance of evil." Instruct your children to be respectful to their teachers and not refuse to obey any of the rules of the school.

What the Long Island City Trustees Have to Say.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reading the report of the "Long Bible Island War," as you seem pleased to term it in your issue of this date, we were greatly surprised at the announcement contained therein, that "Father Marco is somewhat severe on the originators of the scheme." As the trustees of the First ward do deem it and will ever prize the honor of being the first to raise their voices as school trustees in opposition to the Commissioners of Education adopting as a rule of the public schools that the Bible, without note or comment, shall be read on the opening of the schools, and having foretold them that if they did not heed their advice then (this being at the meeting of the Commissioners of Education in July last) they would hear the voice of more than the majority of the people in their district condemning such action. Now the Commissioners heedlessly adopted said rule, enforced the reading of this certain rule of faith, and the result was a visible discontentment on the part of the citizens. On the 26th September the trustees protested in the school against the same, as noticed in the HERALD on the Sunday following. At the next meeting of the Commissioners the trustees moved them for an injunction against the reading of the Bible or any rule of faith whatever to the children in attendance in the public schools, which was then and there granted. Peace and harmony reigned once more supreme in the schools until the Commissioners, on the 27th of October defiantly thrust the Bible back again, upon which arose the present determination and outburst of indignation on the part of the citizens. Is this what Father Marco would regard a scheme? Does he mean to upbraid the School Trustees for performing their duty in conformity with their oath of office?

Does Father Marco mean to condemn the trustees for not arising after the Bible reading exercises, on September 26, when he was the only Catholic priest in attendance out of several that were invited to witness the same, and in conjunction with him and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Baptist church, after the reading of the Bible congratulate the children, and instead of which the trustees protested against this Bible reading? Does Father Marco wish to conceal his reply of approval to the question of one of the trustees at that time and place, "that it was not right to read the Bible in public schools, supposing some of the children were Jews?" But perhaps the attendance of our Bible reading commissioner, and others of the same stripe at his birthday parties may have changed him from his sense of duty as a citizen and Catholic priest.

We cannot conclude without denying the "mammoth petition" spoken of in the same article, as all the names signed to said petition as read off before the Commissioners at their meeting on Friday night, which we attended, did not exceed 125 in all.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES, FIRST WARD.

SUNDAY AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

A Large Calendar, Embracing all Grades of Crime.

There were over seventy prisoners arraigned before Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, embracing all degrees of crime, from the highwayman down to the common drunkard who has been before the Court and on the Island times without number. Among them was

AN OLD VISITOR

named George Wheeler, or more familiarly known among the prison officials as "Gentleman George." The officer stated that at an early hour yesterday morning he saw George staggering along the street endeavoring to find his sleeping place. He watched him several times walk around the block, each time bringing up at the same place. When he accosted him George informed him the houses were all upside down and walking around him; that he had stood on the corner for some time and watched them. This unfortunate a few years ago held a first class position in a wholesale store down town, drove his own team, imbibed the best of liquors and smoked the choicest Havanas. Having married the daughter of one of the first families of this city he was admitted in the best society and was hale fellow well met among the sports. That old and damaging title, "good fellow," was the ruination of him, as he contracted a habit for drink and gradually sank down to the low and degraded creature he now is. His brother, who is one of the professors in a leading college in this city, sent him to the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, where he remained a year, without any benefit, however, for as soon as he got out he commenced his old habits, and to-day can be seen hanging around ginmills, always ready to ring in on some person to get a nip. His wife becoming disgusted with him, took her children and returned to her parents, leaving the unfortunate man to plod alone in his misery through the world. Justice Cox having compassion on him allowed him to go home.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Catharine Prowlen, an aged woman, residing at 400 Sixth street, appeared as complainant against a young man named William H. Parker, sixteen years of age, having no home. The complainant charges that while passing along Broadway on Saturday night the prisoner put his hand in her dress pocket and took out her wallet, containing a roll of bills. She detected him in the act and handed him over to Officer McGowan, of the Fifteenth precinct, who locked him up in the Mercer street police station all night. Yesterday morning, upon being arraigned, he denied the charge, but was remanded to the station house until this morning.

ANOTHER OLD VISITOR.

Annie Austin, a resident of Amity street, is fat, fair and forty, and has been a prisoner at the above Court nearly as many times as she has hairs on her head. She has paid fines enough for her bad behavior to purchase a comfortable little home. She is one of the butterflies who can be seen skipping along Broadway nearly all hours of the night, seeking whom they may devour. When under the influence of liquor she (like a good many females) has no control over her tongue and becomes very abusive to the officers. She stated that on Saturday night she went out for a bundle of wood and unfortunately fell into the arms of the officer, who conveyed her to the station house. Justice Cox took a charitable view of her case and discharged her, with the admonition to be more careful in the future. She promised she would and left the court room with a smile on her face.

A HIGHWAYMAN IN TROUBLE.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night as Henry Schlattman, of No. 481 Greenwich street, was passing up the latter street, he was assaulted by William Bennett, who held him and forcibly took a watch from his pocket valued at $65, which he ran away with. Officer West of the Twenty-eighth precinct, hearing the complainant shout for help, came to his assistance, pursued Bennett and captured him with the property in his possession. Upon being arraigned yesterday morning he stated he was eighteen years of age, resided at No. 48 Vandam street, a truckman by occupation and not guilty of the charge. Justice Cox thought differently, and locked him up in default of $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

LOST HIS MONEY.

Charles Williams, No. 150 Penn street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night got paid for his week's work and concluded to visit this city and take a stroll around. After indulging in several hot whiskeys he wandered into the "female boarding house" No. 153 Greene street, and became enamored after one of the boarders, named Annetta Smith, with whom he retired for the night, he having $20 in money in his pocket. When he got up in the morning he found his money gone, and charges that the woman stole it. She was arrested by Detective Dunn, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning locked up in default of $500 to appear for trial.

A COLORED WOMAN TURNED THIEF.

Antonio Guerra, of 25 Lispenard street, charges while in a room at 55 Laurens street, with a colored female, named Isabella Mason, she snatched a $5 bill from his hand and took another from his vest pocket, which she refused to give back. She was arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning locked up for trial.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

Charles Van Orden, a resident of Albany, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, from Albany. About eight o'clock in the evening he visited the house 52 West Houston street, and formed the acquaintance of a female, twenty-one years of age, named Fanny Smith. While in her room he charges she stole his wallet, containing $53 in money. She was arrested by Officer Brush, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned at Court. As the complainant failed to appear against her she was locked up to enable the officer to find him.

FLIGHT OF A JERSEY JAIL BIRD.

A Notorious Highwayman Escapes from the Hudson County Jail.

At a late hour on Saturday evening a most desperate character, known in Hoboken as "Paddy Murphy," in some way yet undetermined broke loose from his cell in the Hudson County Jail and took to his heels totally unnoticed by any of the officials. He had just been sentenced for highway robbery, having attacked two young men some time ago in Weehawken and shot at an officer who undertook to arrest him. As he is widely known as a reckless robber and a would-be murderer, in case of an emergency, his flight from prison has occasioned no inconsiderable alarm among the citizens. He has been repeatedly on trial and served terms of incarceration in the State Prison and Hudson County Jail, and scarcely had he been released on the expiration of each term when he took to the same avocation of plundering grocery shops, liquor saloons, &c., and waylaying travellers. He generally secretes himself by day in caves, by the hillside, or in some convenient stable. Aid Burke, of Hoboken, once traced him to an old hay loft, where he discovered a large amount of plunder, and captured Murphy at the risk of his life. Another time Officer Hanrahan caught him in pocket picking operations at a circus. Great efforts should be made to recapture him.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH HAUNTED.

Applauding Spirits Turn Tables in Approval of Father Beecher's Oratory.

MEDIUMISTIC NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

The Very Latest and Most Interesting Illustrations of Psychic Force.

A TABLE WITH UNRULY LEGS.

Truthful Account of the Phenomena from an Eye Witness.

SPIRITUALISTIC HAND-SHAKING.

Another Example of Nineteenth Century Enlightenment.

We publish below an "interview" which brings prominently before the public one of the most interesting manifestations of "psychic force" which has ever appealed to the credulity of intelligent men and women. It is as well, however, to say at the outset that this conversation has been reported by a firm believer in the possibility of spiritual action upon tables and chairs. But while we do not, therefore, commit ourselves in any way to vouching for the absence of conscious or unconscious collusion on the part of the persons who are honored with seats at the "middle reporters' table" in Father Beecher's church, we do claim for this narrative that meed of careful attention which justly belongs to the faithful and serious statement of an eye-witness who intends to simply speak the truth.

The facts of the case are very plain. Sunday after Sunday last summer a table standing immediately under the little desk from which is weekly announced the Gospel according to Beecher, showed unequivocal symptoms of being thrilled by the fervid oratory of the "Young Men's Apostle." As every one knows who has attended Plymouth church, the preacher and the audience usually settle down to serious business at about the middle of the "pre-sermon" prayer. It is Mr. Beecher's custom at this point of the service to "let himself out" with that grand earnestness which is the chief secret of his success as an orator, and after a few sentences of passionate rhetoric the congregation willingly abandon themselves to the magic spell of that wonderful message of divine love and universal brotherhood, and the nobleness of duty and grandeur of unselfishness, a due heed to which Mr. Beecher rightly declares to form our only hope of converting this hard, practical world into a millennial paradise. At times, indeed, the audience seem enchanted; they sit motionless as the men in that Eastern tale who had been turned into stone by the wand of a wicked magician. It was at this juncture that the disembodied spirits who, viewless to the gross vision of mortals, delight to haunt the precincts of the temple, were wont to betray symptoms of agitation. And they "manifested" their excitement after the customary fashion of modern ghosts by an attack upon a table—that "middle reporter's table," which is one of the most conspicuous objects in the church. The table began to move to and fro, slowly at first, and then faster, with a weird, tremulous, sliding motion that stirred the souls of those who looked on with solemn awe. As "amen" closed the invocation to the Deity for wisdom to know the right and strength to hold fast to it the dumb furniture, which thus betrayed the sympathetic energy of the dead with these grand aspirations of the living, tipped up and down—so violently, indeed, as to throw the pencils of the scribes upon the floor. Through the sermon the manifestations were even more marked. These things, wonderful as they are, occurred not once or twice, but many times. They were only stayed by the dispersal of this set of reporters to other tables.

Yielding to a mistaken fear of Mrs. Grundy a vigorous effort has been made to hush up these interesting and instructive illustrations of an unexplored force of nature. We are assured by eye-witnesses that there was no possible concert among the reporters to move the table, and that its gambols continued in a more demonstrative form than before after every human being near by had drawn back their chairs several feet from it. These movements, also, which at times assumed almost a saltatory earnestness, curiously corresponded with the outflow of the currents of Beecher theology. Whenever the preacher made an effective peroration he thrilled the table as well as his hearers, while in seasons of merely ordinary interest the table had scarcely a perceptible motion. Let but the tidings of these marvellous phenomena be widely circulated and we shall have in the future a certain test of the comparative force and earnestness of the clergy. A pine table will be universally accepted as the gauge of their oratorical merits. To move a piece of furniture an inch twelve times to and fro in one minute may be rated at the value of so many degrees on the thermometer of Gospel usefulness. We shall, indeed, be able to compare the effective evangelical strength of modern apostles with the same ease and exactitude with which we can now determine their height and weight. Verily, the world, like John Brown's soul, still goes marching on.

THE INTERVIEW.

It came to the knowledge recently of the HERALD that the "spirits" had been playing their fantastic tricks before a crowded congregation at Plymouth Church, and animated by no other motive than a desire to get at the real facts of the phenomena, a HERALD reporter was requested to interview one of the privileged members of the ghostly circle on the unrecorded and remarkable behavior of a table in Plymouth Church, that until it was lately surrounded by male and female members of the press, has behaved itself with a propriety that was in character with its location.

"Do you believe in Spiritualism?" asked the unbelieving, matter-of-fact HERALD reporter of the impressionable and susceptible spiritualistic spectator.

"Spiritualism! Do I believe in spiritualism? Well, I've seen some evidence that's pretty hard to get over. That is to say, I've seen some very strange manifestations—call it electricity, magnetism, spiritual communications or whatever you please."

"Come, now, what have you seen?"

"What's the use of wasting my breath on this subject? If I tell you precisely what I have seen in the plainest English at my command you will only elevate your eyebrows superciliously and say that I am the victim of hallucination. No; I'd rather be excused from playing the victim. It is not pleasant to talk of mysteries to persons who think they have measured and weighed the universe, have sounded all depths and pierced all heights, and who have at last come to think, with superb self complacency, that what they do not know does not, therefore, exist."

"Nonsense! A man cannot help unbelief."

"No, a man cannot help unbelief, but he can have, or ought to have, a vague idea that there is something in earth and heaven wider than his little philosophy."

"But to the point. What have you seen?"

"Seen? I have seen enough to make spiritualists of every man and woman in the city of New York if I could make them believe that my story was true and that I was sane."

"And do you believe that spirits communicate with persons on the earth?"

"I believe it most emphatically. Why not? We are all 'spirits.' Just now we happen to be tenants of a physical body. Those whom we call 'spirits' have moved out of the body; but does that necessitate any great removal or change? We know absolutely nothing of psychological laws, and yet we come down with our flat 'impossible' at everything that is beyond the limit of our narrow vision. A man of any philosophy, or even with a decent degree of humility and common sense, would investigate instead of ridiculing. Ridicule is the cheapest weapon in the world, but its wooden blade does little damage, while the keen, two-edged truth cuts its slow but certain way."

"Then you think there is no humbug about spiritualism?"

"On the contrary, I think there is an immense amount of humbug. We don't live in a world where truth comes out like a diamond or a rose, clear cut and perfect. The diamond must be sought for in discouraging masses of rubbish; the rose must come from the dirt. In physical things this truth is recognized, but in spiritual only the eyes anointed by Faith; only the children in heart and the seers in soul can see the seed of truth in the bristling burr of falsehood."

"Well, what have you seen? I promise a degree of humility such as I can command."

"I have had a friendly hand put confidentially in mine when it was impossible that it could be a human hand."

"I can't believe that."

"Of course not. I have—but it is useless to go on. I will only tell you what I have seen at Plymouth church, and you may make what you can of it."

"Plymouth church?"

"Yes; there have been some involuntary seances there for a few weeks past, and the developments have been interesting in the extreme, for the reason that there was not the slightest chance for collusion or deceiving. No sane person could possibly desire to get up an excitement surrounded by a serious circle of sober Congregationalist deacons and directors under Mr. Beecher's nose."

"Go on; this is getting interesting."

"You know there are three reporters' tables standing against Mr. Beecher's platform. The middle table, directly in a line with Mr. Beecher, is an innocent looking affair of pine, stained to imitate black walnut. Some four or five weeks previous to Mr. Beecher's summer vacation I noticed an unusual commotion in the little circle of reporters, and, as I had been seated by the usher in a chair very near their table, I could not avoid seeing all that was going on. Mr. Beecher was in the middle of his long pre-sermon prayer. As he uttered the words, 'Let the whole earth learn the power of love such as brought Christ to earth to die for men,' the table moved slowly and deliberately towards one of the ladies, and pushed so violently against her arm that she was obliged to move back. Then it moved as deliberately to the lady opposite. You should have seen the faces of the reporters. They had evidently seen table moving before, but were not prepared for a seance in front of the immense congregation of Plymouth church. Their eyes said plainly, 'What shall we do if this table keeps moving?' But keep moving it did, back and forth, with a slow, monotonous slide, till the prayer was finished, and then it gave three emphatic tips by way of 'amen.' 'Undoubtedly somebody up stairs endorses Beecher,' said I to myself, my eye still on the table. Then the hymn was given out. It was about adverse winds, and cares and troubles, but each stanza closed with this line—

As my day my strength shall be.

When that line was sung the table tipped so that the pencils lying upon it rolled to the floor, and the reporters, who had evidently forgotten the spirits for a moment in the music, gave a little involuntary start and a look of horror that to a looker-on was irresistibly comic. They controlled themselves perfectly, however, and took their paper upon hymn books in their laps and began to write. Meaning to do their best, they all moved back, so that not the hem of a garment touched the table. They even laid their gloves upon the projecting rim of the platform. Mr. Beecher preached one of his most radical sermons that day. He spoke of the power of brotherhood and of the love that hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things. He spoke of the cruelty of society in its prisons and all its disciplinary machinery, and deplored that self-sacrificing love alone could regenerate the world. The table seemed alive. At the very points where a radical reformer would have wished to applaud the table would push with great force one of the reporters and travel to the opposite one, as if to say, 'That's so; that's the truth.' That the table was not touched by even the reporter's raiment during the sermon I would take my oath before any Court in the country."

"How long did this go on?"

"Until the church closed for the summer and one or two Sundays after the reopening."

"How do you account for it?"

"I suppose the reporters all to be more or less mediumistic."

"What do you mean by mediumistic?"

"So organized that spirits can penetrate their atmosphere. Mr. Beecher has the same organization, only in a greater degree, and he stood where he could form a part of the circle. There were well-known spiritualists in the immediate neighborhood, and the conditions were right for manifestations."

"You never heard any rappings there?"

"Yes; once. During the whole of one sermon there were low, but distinct raps, not in the table, but in the platform. Mr. Beecher must have heard them if he had not been so earnestly engaged in his sermon."

"How do you account for the cessation of the manifestations?"

"The thing was attracting so much attention that the reporters had decided to leave the table and sit separately in the audience if it went on, and I suppose (of course I don't expect you to agree) that their spirit friends didn't wish to annoy them, and so they restrained their wish to communicate. All this seems to you almost, or quite, incredible. For my own part I am unable to understand the difficulty which people have in believing these things. The Bible is full of spiritualism. The Old and New Testaments speak constantly of angels appearing and of devils possessing. It is no new thing, and the sensible plan is to take the gold, if any is found after patient scientific investigation, and throw aside the dross. It is for the philosophers to get out the wheat lest the weak swallow husk and all, and great mischief be done."

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT.

Affidavit of Richard E. King—What Mrs. Mansfield's Servant Had to Say About It.

The following is the full text of the affidavit made by Richard E. King and read in the Yorkville Police Court on Saturday:—

SUPREME COURT—*James Fisk, Jr., vs. Edward S. Stokes, Helen Josephine Mansfield, and Others—City and County of New York*, ss.—Richard E. King being duly sworn, says:—I am twenty-two years of age, and am by occupation a waiter; from about the 15th of October, 1870, to the 20th of March, 1871, I was engaged in my said capacity as waiter in the house of Helen Josephine Mansfield and Edward S. Stokes, at 359 West Twenty-third street, in the city of New York; I took the place of John Marshall, who left the employ of the said persons at about the time I commenced my engagement there, and got the position in answer to an advertisement upon my own application; when I went to live at the house of Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Stokes I was told to keep away from John Marshall and all Mr. Fisk's party and Mr. Fisk, and have nothing whatever to do with them, and that that was a condition of my keeping my place; when I went there to live I found that Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Mansfield were living there together as man and wife; they both made that house their home. Mr. Stokes had his meals there almost invariably with Mrs. Mansfield; they occupied the same room when they retired at night, and in all respects conducted themselves toward one another as is customary for married people to do; and the said Stokes never failed, to my recollection, to come there and stay all night with said Mansfield at least twice a week—to wit, Saturday or Sunday night and Wednesday or Thursday nights; the principal subject of conversation between Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Williams, who, I believe, is a cousin of Mrs. Mansfield, and resided with her from the time I went there to the time I left, was the manner in which they proposed to make money out of Mr. Fisk by means of letters from him to said Mansfield, which she said she had, and statements by said Mansfield of conversations between Mr. Fisk and herself, by selling the same to the newspapers, or compelling him to pay them money to prevent the same being made public, and they said that they could get a large amount of money out of Mr. Fisk in that way; I waited upon them at table at dinner, and after dinner in their rooms, and heard much of their conversation upon the subjects stated in this affidavit, and among other matters said Mansfield said to the said Stokes in my hearing, "I have the letters and I will give them to you and let you use them to your best advantage and make all you can out of Mr. Fisk; so you take care of me and stick to me through life, I will do all I can to assist you in this matter; all I wish is just to get satisfaction of that fellow, now the dogs won't look at me; I have to depend on all that you can make and it worries me to death;" another time she said, "Now, Ed., I have given you these letters; you have got them and they are yours, and now I want you to put them to the best advantage; make all you can and take care of me;" he said he would; that he had talked the matter over and knew there was money in it, and he was going right into it heavy; She laughed and said, "Bully for you." He said, "When he finds out this it will make him open his eyes." Then she said, "Then we will lay back and draw the greenbacks. Now, Ed., if we become victorious I will then buy a new carriage and dispose of my horses and get a new pair and have a jolly time with my balmoral and you. But, Ed., what will some person else, your wife, say?" Stokes said, "I was talking with her yesterday, and she put on so many airs; she showed me her father's picture; I looked at it slightly, and pushed one of his eyes clean out; she raged; she got all to pieces; I told her slightly I did not care." One night about half past eleven o'clock I was called up from sleep in the kitchen by Mrs. Williams, who said she wanted me to sign some papers; I said I did not want to sign any paper unless I knew what it was; she said it would not do me any harm, "and Mrs. Mansfield requests you to sign it;" I said, "I don't know what it is; I don't like to sign it;" I commenced to read it to see what was in it, but she took it from me and would not allow me to read it, and said again, "Mrs. Mansfield requests you to sign it, and it won't do you any harm;" I signed it, but I don't know what it is, except that I saw it had some reference to Mr. Fisk coming there; I never would have signed it in the world without reading it, except from the way Mrs. Williams talked. I was sure I would be discharged if I did not. One night Mr. Stokes said to me at the table in the presence of Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. Williams, "Richard, have you ever been in court on any occasion?" I said, "No, sir." He said, "You have not?" I replied, "No, sir." He then said, "How much money would you take to swear to a lie; would you take $35?" I said, "No, sir." Then he said, "Would you take $3,000; wouldn't you?" I said, "No, sir; I would not take anything; I would not swear to a lie for anything." He left after after he could not get me to the point, and found he could not get me to swear to a lie, and said, "Well, I believe you."

RICHARD E. KING.

Sworn before me, October 30, 1871.

FRED. E. BARNARD, Notary Public, New York County.

THE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Budd vs. Messinger—Attachment discharged. In the matter of the petition of Matilda Delaplaine—Order granted. In the matter of the petition of Stuyvesant vs. Fogarty—Order granted. Baker vs. Security Insurance Company—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Spencer.

Sawyer vs. Darron—Order for allowance granted. Bell vs. Bell—Complaint dismissed. Joachimsen vs. Hyman—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Conklin vs. Conklin—Judgment of separation from bed and board granted. Bell vs. Davis—Motion to re-examine judgment debtor granted. Harris vs. Rothschild—Motion for injunction denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Adjourned till the first Wednesday in December, at 10½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Brady.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. 34, 44, 55, 58, 75, 78, 80½, 83, 82, 95, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 112, 125, 128, 134, 135, 136, 142, 145, 148, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 162, 165, 174.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Opens at 10½ A. M. Nos. 151, 169, 353, 271, 257, 285½, 3, 271, 429, 551, 383, 325, 573, 529½, 541, 545, 547, 549. Part 2—Held by Judge McCunn.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Case on. Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Case on trial. Calendar will not be called this day.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 5421, 5510, 6365, 7063, 3609, 7418, 6392, 4113, 7352, 7412, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7419. Part 3—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 7917, 7944, 7955, 8035, 8053, 7964, 7972, 8052, 8155, 2156.

THE GAS QUESTION.

What Action the Companies are Going to Take to Smother the Public Clamor and What They are Afraid Of—Stubborn to the Last Against Facts that Cannot Be Denied—When Will the Darkness End?

It is rumored that some decided action will be taken during the coming week by the gas companies in order to head off the Legislature, which, it is well known, is determined to take them in hand once it gets into working order. However it is not as yet known what this action may be; but it is pretty certain that they will not dare to resort to any trickeries, as they have done in the past, to make the special committees, if any such are appointed, to swear that black is white and that beyond all peradventure of a doubt the moon is made of green cheese, except when it is full and enables them to reduce the pressure on the gas lamps, much to their profit. It is believed that it is the intention of the various companies to hold a sort of caucus and endeavor to unite upon some

COMMON BASIS OF OPERATIONS

looking to the improvement of the gas and the burners generally used in the city to throw light on dark subjects. In order to accomplish anything in this direction that will in any way satisfy the people it will of course be necessary for the companies to go to a great deal of expense, and, under the circumstances, it is surmised that the action that will be taken by them will depend a great deal more upon what this expense will be than upon what they could easily do for the benefit of their patrons if they were willing to be less penny wise than they are. To a certain degree the public alarm might be appeased should the companies go to work and change all their small pipes and put large ones in their place, and at the same time

INCREASE THE PRESSURE OF THE GAS

from the manufactories, and regulate its delivery to each particular dwelling in such a way as not to leave one man's home in partial darkness and another with such a pressure on the burners as to be too much of a good thing for general comfort of man or beast. A HERALD reporter yesterday met one of the gas officials coming from church (gas officials actually do go to church) and questioned him as to the truth of the rumor of the proposed "talk" the companies are about to have all among themselves.

"Why, I haven't heard of any such thing," said he, with a pious inclination of the head, as though he meant to indicate that to talk gas on Sunday was a sacrilege that no one but a reporter would possibly be guilty of.

"But, my dear sir, something must be done, you know," persisted the reporter, "and I think it is more than likely if you do not know anything about the matter that there are other officials who do."

"Ah! that is likely. Have you seen any of them?"

"I have."

"And what did they say about the meeting—I mean the rumored ——"

"Exactly; they are, as far as I can learn, very sanguine that the Legislature will do them justice, and that it will be necessary for them to be able to show, as they say they can show, that the people are all wrong about this gas matter, and that the companies are all wronged. There's a distinction for you, isn't it?"

This answer was, it must be confessed, a rather indefinite one, and it was so regarded by the pious official who was evidently afraid of committing himself, but who, the reporter felt by his actions, knew more about what the companies might do between the present and the meeting of the Legislature than he wanted to speak about.

"Well, sir," said he finally, "I will candidly say that I know nothing whatever about any combined action of the companies, with a view of making any change in the way gas is furnished or anything else which relates to their business. But I will say this, that the companies are always willing and ready to do everything that lies in their power to meet

THE WISHES OF THEIR PATRONS,

provided those wishes are not unreasonable."

"Is it unreasonable for them to want good gas?"

"Now, when you get on that tack I'm afraid we cannot get along well together in discussing the matter. You will remember that a day or two ago I spoke to you on this very subject, and frankly explained to you what I believed the companies did in the way of making good gas."

"You did, but——"

"But do you suppose I have changed that opinion already? I said then, as I say now, that the gas furnished is as good gas as can be had in the world, and that it is not the fault of the companies if their patrons will every once in a while form themselves into a sort of grumbling committee because they know it is popular to do so."

"It is said the companies are doing their best to improve the gas, and yet you must have noticed that the gas was no better last night, and that the street lamps, especially in

THE OUT-OF-THE-WAY SIDE STREETS,

burn very dimly, or rather there is not enough gas furnished to each lamp to guarantee a good light."

"That is the fault of the burners supplied by the Department of Public Works, and not the companies'. But I know that the lamps are furnished with enough gas to burn three feet an hour if the burners are in good condition."

"But I can prove the contrary."

"How?"

"One of the gas lamps in Thirty-eighth street, near Madison avenue was tested on Saturday evening. A new burner was put on and left on for several hours, and, notwithstanding this, it was discovered that there was not a pressure of two feet of gas."

"Well, that may be owing to an accidental disarrangement of the tube, or something of that sort."

"Do you mean to say that the gas has been as good during the past two weeks as it ever was?"

"I do; and I may say better. It often happens that the service pipes get out of order, or that, pending a repairing of the works at the manufactories, the gas is for a short time inferior to the average quality, or that the pressure is weak; but, as a general thing, the gas is good."

"Yet they tell me that in some houses in the district of the Metropolitan Company the gas scarcely burns at all. Can you account for that?"

"I CANNOT GIVE MY OPINION

of what I have not seen or do not understand. Doubtless the consumers are at fault: if they only took the trouble to find out what the matter is they'd know it. I know that every complaint to the companies receives attention, and that it rarely happens the men do not find out that the tubes or burners are the mischief makers."

"You must certainly know yourself that of late the gas is very smoky looking, and although even where it burns apparently with as great a pressure as ever, it does not

GIVE THE SAME LIGHT

as when it looks clearer and purer."

"That state of affairs may happen occasionally owing to the cause which I have indicated, but it is not the general rule."

"Then all the occupants or owners of the large establishments in the city, not to speak of the occupants of private dwellings, must be afflicted with the same complaint—in fact, have been struck at the same time with the idea that their good gas is bad?"

The official did not seem to relish the question, and simply remarked, "I am sorry people grumble so, but when an investigation is begun I think everybody will find that there is very little ground to inveigh against the companies so strongly."

This ended the conversation, and the official, hailing a car, jumped into it, and left the reporter in a maze of doubt and mystery.

In conclusion it may be said that, instead of there being any improvement in the light furnished by the gas on Saturday night and last night, it was in the side streets a great deal worse. The police, who are the best judges as to how the gas does not light up the sidewalks they have to patrol, are almost unanimous in their opinion that it is not as good as it ought to be. In fact, they say that in the out-of-the-way streets it is little better than no light at all. "Of course," said one of them to a HERALD reporter yesterday, "I can see my way nights of late, but that's about all. I guarantee I

COME ACROSS MORE SHADOWS

than I do bright spots, anyhow; and I do believe if a burglar should be in the middle of that block there and I a hundred feet off I couldn't see him."

Last night was a bright, moonlight night, and of course the light from the gas lamps was not of so much account as when people depend upon it solely at night to make their way safely through the streets; yet it was noticeable that the lights burned very dimly. "I dare say," said a policeman to the reporter, "they like moonlight, do these companies, and I kind o' think they don't put the gas on with much of a rush when they know the moon is on hand to do the work for them."

In nearly all the large hotels which use so much gas the light furnished is miserable. During a conversation had yesterday with one of the gentlemen attached to the rotunda of the Astor House he said to the reporter:—"Our gas is very bad lately, at least we get very little light. It can't be the fault of the burners for the reason we are constantly getting new ones long before the old ones are half burned out. We have to use two jets now, and to get the same amount of light we used to, with say eleven burners, we have to use double the number." This is the state of affairs all about town. Now, what are the gas companies going to do about it?

STABBED IN THE BACK.

During a slight difficulty yesterday between Paul Gollhoffer, a full grown man, and Frederick Floust, a boy of twelve years, in Moses May's slaughter house, Williamsburg, the former stabbed the latter in the back with a formidable knife. The boy Floust was removed to his father's residence in Graham avenue, and received surgical aid. The wound is not necessarily fatal. Gollhoffer was arrested and locked up in the Stagg street station house. He claims that the stabbing was accidental.

THE WRONG FRELIGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention was called to the notice in your journal of the arrest of one Charles Freligh for murder, in connection with others. The simple spelling of the name exactly like mine suggests this method of informing all who may peruse it that the person mentioned is not your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRELIGH, Bowery Theatre.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BENJAMIN—SABIN.—In this city, on Thursday, November 23, by Rev. Walton W. Battershall, of Rochester, JOSEPH R. BENJAMIN, of New York city, and ABBY, daughter of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown, Mass.

MCGIVERN—FAIRBANK.—At the residence of the groom's father, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 22, 1871, by the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D. D., rector of St. Mary's church, J. C. MCGIVERN to Miss MARY E. FAIRBANK, of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

Died.

ADAM.—Passed from this sphere of life, at his residence, in Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, November 23, GEORGE ADAM, aged 72 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Wollitt Street Baptist church, at three o'clock P. M. Trains leave for Paterson at twelve, noon, from Jersey City.

BERRINGER.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning, November 26, FRITZ BERRINGER, a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Goethe Lodge, No. 629, F. and A. M., and of Terpsichore Social Union, and Bund Sorgenfrei are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 Chrystie street, on Tuesday, November 28, at one o'clock.

The members of the Terpsichore Social Union are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, on Tuesday, 28th instant, at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late worthy member, F. Berringer. By order. RICHARD H. ROGERS, President.

HENRY GROH, Secretary.

BRANIFF.—On Sunday, November 26, 1871, DANIEL BRANIFF, native of county Down, Portaferry, Ireland, aged 44.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 306 Washington street, on Tuesday, November 28, at one o'clock.

BRADISH.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 24th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry R. Kunhardt, 11 West Twenty-first street, EMILY, widow of Wheaton Bradish, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's church, on Monday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CAREY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 24, after a short illness, SIMON CAREY, aged 42 years and 9 months.

Friends, acquaintances and the New York, New Jersey and Sandy Hook pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 Thirteenth street, South Brooklyn, on Monday, November 27, at two P. M.

London and Bristol (England) paper please copy.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, November 25, after a short illness of disease of the kidneys, CORY J. CLYDE, youngest daughter of Isabella, widow of George Clyde.

Relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her brothers Robert J. and George H. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, November 29, at one P. M., from her mother's residence, 437 Lexington avenue, corner Forty-fourth street.

COUTAN.—On Sunday morning, November 26, at his residence, 230 Fifth avenue, C. J. COUTAN, a native of France, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at half-past nine o'clock, from the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third street, west of Sixth avenue.

DAUCHY.—On Saturday morning, November 25, FRED RUNDALL, youngest son of H. C. and K. P. Dauchy, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 259 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, November 26, at three o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., for interment, Monday, November 27, at forty minutes past ten A. M., Harlem Railroad.

DEUTSCH.—On Sunday, November 26, JOSEPH DEUTSCH, aged 52 years, 10 months and 23 days.

In life beloved, in death lamented.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, November 28, at half-past nine A. M., from his late residence, 139 West Forty-fourth street. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

New Orleans and Natchez will papers please copy.

DONLY.—On Saturday, November 25, BARNARDUS DONLY, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Gravesend Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, November 28, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, November 25, 1871, NELLIE, infant daughter of Bennett W. and Caroline M. Ellison, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, corner Ninth avenue and Ninety-sixth street, on Monday, November 27, at twelve o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FISHER.—At the residence of his parents, 876 Eighth avenue, on Saturday, November 25, JOHN ARCHIBALD, youngest son of Edward and Annie Fisher, aged 11 years.

Funeral to Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

FITZPATRICK.—On Saturday, November 25, of scarlet fever, at her parent's residence, No. 142 Park avenue, Brooklyn, MAUD ROSLYN FITZPATRICK, infant daughter of the late N. P. and H. Fitzpatrick.

GEARY.—ELLEN GEARY, wife of Michael Geary, born in Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, aged 35 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HART.—On Saturday, November 25, JOHN HART, aged 67 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother Thomas, of his sons, John and James, of his son-in-law, Henry Roberts, and the members of the Seventeenth Police precinct are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 257 Mulberry street, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

HIGBIE.—On Thursday, November 23, NATHAN T. HIGBIE, in his 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 358 Third street, between Fifth and Sixth avs., Brooklyn, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HOGHLAND.—At Bayonne, on Saturday, November 25, MARY STEWARD, relict of William Hoghland, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. James Styles, 356 Fourteenth street, corner of Hudson, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

JOHNSTON.—On Sunday, November 26, at her residence, 198 Union street, Brooklyn, CATHERINE JOHNSTON, widow of Jacob Johnston, of New York city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 198 Union street. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Carroll street, between Hicks and Henry streets, Brooklyn, at ten o'clock, on Wednesday morning, November 28, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KING.—On Sunday, November 26, MARCELLA, beloved wife of Thomas H. King, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Americus (6) Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 131 Henry street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILLER.—On Saturday, November 25, ESTHER, wife of James Miller, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 43 East Eighty-third street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCDONALD.—On Sunday, November 26, JOHN MCDONALD, son of Daniel and Margaret McDonald, native of Rock Marshall, county Louth, Ireland, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers Peter, Patrick, Daniel and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 220 Cherry street, to St. Teresa's church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

NELSON.—In this city, on Sunday, November 26, JULIUS M. NELSON, formerly of Fulton, N. Y.

PILGRIM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 25, 1871, CHARLES PILGRIM, veterinary surgeon, M. R. C. V. S. L., in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also members of Star of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, November 27, at two P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Willoughby street.

STAR OF HOPE, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the rooms, Olmnan's Hall, corner of Graham avenue and McKibban street, on this day, Monday, the 27th instant, at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles Pilgrim. By order J. H. SEAMAN, Acting Master.

G. G. SICKLES, Secretary.

Sister lodges cordially invited.

PORTER.—On Sunday, November 26, after a short illness, GEORGE R. PORTER, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 343 West Twenty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday morning, November 26, Captain ADISON RICHARDSON, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, 111 Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst., at two o'clock.

Eastern papers please copy.

SELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 24, LUCY, eldest daughter of the late Edward Sell, in the 31st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 124 Atlantic street, between Henry and Clinton streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, November 25, FRANCIS, son of the late Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D., of this city in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Albany papers please copy.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI..............................No. 331

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—Galatea—Bacchus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera.—Faust.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Rosedale.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—Clairvoyance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Victims—Solon Shingle.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Phenomenon—Searching the Depths.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Our American Cousin.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Paris; or, the Days of the Commune.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—Opera Bouffe—Le Pont des Soupirs.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—The New Drama of Divorce.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Pantomime of Humpty Dumpty.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—Negro Eccentricities, Vocalisms, &c.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—Berta, the Midget.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Ours.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Variety Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—Negro Acts—Burlesque, Ballet, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalisms, Negro Acts, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—The San Francisco Minstrels.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Bryant's Minstrels.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Negro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in the Ring, Acrobats, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Catlin's Indian Cartoons.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 27, 1871.

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JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY is the main reliance of the plundered people of New York for a clear and earnest arraignment of the city thieves. To them the people look for justice, speedily administered.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF GERMANY has given a parliamentary sanction to the report of the national budget commission, fixing the strength of the army, for three years, at 401,659 men at a cost of $90,373,275. This will enable the German government either to witness at a safe and commanding distance or to participate directly in a great many Old World changes just as its rulers incline.

GENERAL SHERIDAN (not "Little Phil," but some one represented as a leading radical) has been making a speech in Baton Rouge, La., in which General Grant is sadly excoriated. Grant is especially blamed for intimidating political conventions by the presence of the military, when he probably had as much to do about it in the case of the New Orleans Convention as the man on the other side of the moon.

ALEXIS WAS PIOUS AND RESERVED all day yesterday, and as a result news in his regard was meagre. The week before us will give him a chance to air all the Christian virtues, particularly resignation, with which he may yesterday have fortified his soul. Receptions, balls, parades and excursions are the order of the day. The Grand Duke is courageous; he once refused to desert a sinking ship, although ordered to do so; let him now stand by his colors in these hours of trial, like the whole-souled fellow we have found im.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.—A HER-LD special telegram, by cable from London, rings the latest report of the condition of the rince of Wales' health. The intelligence is ot by any means reassuring. His Royal lighness remained severely ill during the y and evening yesterday. The fever maindned its hold, and the patient had not exerienced any perceptible amount of comfortle relief. The bulletin which was issued the physicians on Saturday evening stated at the Prince was "going on well" and that s strength was then good. The unfavorable atement yesterday indicates that the hours the night brought restlessness and hectic d that the physical effort for recovery had come depressed and weaker towards morn-. The fever is of the regular typhoid class. e people of England were exceedingly anxs with regard to its probable result.

The President's Annual Message to Congress—Everything is Lovely and Grant Stock is High.

We publish in the HERALD this morning a comprehensive synopsis of the coming annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress, procured specially by our Washington correspondent. The document itself, we are told, will be unusually interesting, and will have the recommendation of directness and brevity. From the points now in our possession it is plain that our Chief Executive and his heads of departments find everything lovely in the condition of the country, and that with the trifling exception of the Ku Klux troubles down South—which are probably after all political hobgoblins rather than real dangers—we are a wonderfully prosperous and happy people. Only six years after a civil war that for four years threw out of productiveness the most valuable portion of the Union, destroyed a vast amount of property, stopped emigration, and heaped upon our shoulders a debt from the contemplation of which many of our more short-sighted financiers shrank in affright, we find ourselves wiping out that debt at the rate of about one hundred millions annually, and prepared to sweep away with one dash of our Congressional pen nearly the whole of the internal taxation imposed upon us by the war.

The most important and gratifying feature of the Message is its recommendations in regard to this subject of internal taxation. In these the President comes fairly and squarely on to the HERALD platform, and adopts, almost *verbatim*, the suggestions made in our columns nearly a year ago. He recommends the abolition of all internal taxes except those on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco in every form and stamps. On the 18th January of the present year we published an analysis of the collections from each specific source of revenue, which showed that the amount realized from the four articles designated above was just upon sixty per cent of the total receipts from internal taxes. Following out our steady line of policy in deprecating Secretary Boutwell's pet folly of endeavoring to pay off the debt at a high-pressure rate of speed, through the instrumentality of high and harassing taxation, instead of devoting some portion of the expansion of the revenue to the immediate relief of the people, we then said: "It is open to us now to knock off at one blow the whole of the internal revenue system that strikes at everything, except these three items of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors, thereby taking a load from our backs under which we should draw breath with a fiscal freedom corresponding in some decent measure to the political freedom we enjoy." The government appears at last to have awakened to the wisdom of using our large surplus revenue for the lightening of our present burdens, and *trusting to the increased elasticity which would necessarily be imparted to the taxation still retained* for the means of a steady if less rapid decrease of the debt. The abolition of the odious income tax and of other minor taxation under the present internal revenue system would materially increase the consuming and purchasing power of the people, and thus swell the receipts not only from the articles retained, but from Customs as well. A great saving would also be effected in the expense of collection, and the now cumbrous machinery of the Internal Revenue Bureau would be simplified. The President states that the receipts from spirits, malt liquor, tobacco and stamps will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of government, *and still leave a surplus for an annual small reduction of* the principal of the debt, and he thinks this is principally owing to the improvement in the collection of taxes on the articles retained. This is scarcely a broad enough view to take of the subject. The natural expansion of the business of the country, and the extraordinary impetus that would be given thereto by the abolition of taxation in other directions would, we believe, be almost sufficient to keep the revenue up to its present mark, and to enable us to reduce the debt at a rate ample enough to satisfy even Secretary Boutwell.

So far as the political effect of the changes recommended by the President are concerned it is certain that no more popular act than the total abolition of the income tax could be undertaken by any administration. Great credit is claimed for President Grant and his advisers on account of the large reduction of the debt that has been effected during the past three years, but there is a good deal of humbug about this. The debt must be decreased every year in a great nation which grows so wonderfully in material wealth, almost from day to day, through the development of the country, the increase of its population by immigration, and the general spread of its commerce. The grossest financial blunders could scarcely prevent such a result. The people begin to understand this, and they see no reason why they should be burdened unduly to get rid at high-pressure rate, of a debt incurred to preserve the Union and to hand down to our children the inestimable blessing of a strong and free government. While Secretary Boutwell is paying off from eight to ten millions of the principal every month, and still keeps a treasury full to repletion, with a gross balance of one hundred millions and a net balance of from fifty to sixty millions, our citizens cannot recognize the justice of loading them down with oppressive and offensive taxes. Besides, the Secretary's figures, so modestly made as to show to Congress on paper a very moderate reduction of the debt, are now well understood; and he can no longer estimate a payment of twenty or thirty millions a year off the principal when he is really paying one hundred millions. Hence the new departure of the President is highly important in a political point of view, and he can go into the campaign next year with flying colors on the platform of a repeal of the income tax—economy in expenditure and reduction in taxation.

A general recommendation is made of a revision of the tariff, although no articles are specified by the President for a reduction or abolition of duty. It is, however, suggested that those only should be touched which can be included in the revision with the least injury to the country. The President evidently does not give himself up to the free trade advocates, and in view of the great reduction contemplated in the internal revenue it is probably only intended to modify the tariff to the extent of the average expansion, which is fifteen per cent. There is no reason why the same principle applied to one source of revenue should not be applicable to the other. The sentiment of the country is in favor of the lowest possible tariff consistent with a sufficient revenue. The customs duties should be confined to as few articles as possible, so as to simplify the collection, prevent fraud and evasion, and bear as lightly as possible on the masses of the people. A high tariff holds out a premium to fraud, and is the delight of greedy speculators who are dissatisfied with the legitimate profits of trade, and dishonest officials who are prepared to connive at the violation of law. The customs department of the government is in need of a thorough overhauling, and whatever may be the recommendation of the President, it is to be hoped that Congress will not only give a liberal consideration to the tariff revision, but will also make the attempt to apply the remedies that have been successful in removing the worst corruptions of the once infamous Internal Revenue Department, to the purification of our custom houses and the entire reformation of our whole system of collection. Under every administration for years past the New York Custom House has been nothing more than a huge political machine. The inquiry at Washington into a collector's capability is not as to his ability to collect the revenue honestly and to promote the interests of commerce, but as to his shrewdness as a politician and the efficiency with which he will use the power and influence of his position for the benefit of his party. This is a corruption more dangerous to republican institutions than any amount of personal dishonesty in the administration of a public trust, or than any individual peculation on the part of a public officer. Its evils are more widespread and demoralizing, while it is none the less a fraud upon the public treasury. The people pay the employés of the administration; hence, when subordinates are chosen in any department for political considerations and not for competency, it is the people who are imposed upon; and when sinecurists are fastened on to any public office the money expended on them is stolen directly from the people. In this regard the recommendations of the President on the civil service policy will be interesting, and may lead to a general reform in the entire machinery of government.

The Message will contain congratulations on the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission, and will touch upon the Indian policy and the operations in the Corea. The consideration of these topics must, however, be deferred. From the interesting foreshadowing we have received we may conclude that the Message will be an *interesting document*, and its internal revenue recommendations, based on the HERALD'S policy, will assuredly insure its popularity.

The Spirits at Brother Beecher's.

The remarkable manifestations of a spiritualistic character in the church of Brother Beecher, reported elsewhere, mark the greatest progress that even progressive spiritualism has yet attained. It is easy enough to have tables tip their legs in the air, as if they were dancing a wooden cancan at séances gotten up with a special view to such things, but when the tables begin their spiritualistic waltzes under Brother Beecher's very nose and during his most fervent prayers, *then the inquiring mind* will have to study more seriously the perplexing conundrum, "Why is this thus?"

Brother Beecher once said that though he was not a spiritualist he would like to be one, and probably the most prominent theological spirits have come to wrestle with him. The result of the battle will be anxiously awaited If the spirits can save Beecher from the future terrors that wait upon too liberal Christianity they will do a great and wonderful work; and, on the other hand, if Beecher converts the spirits to his broad views we may soon hear of tables rocking in billiard saloons and unseen hands applauding at the opera. If the spirits wish to succeed, however, we would advise them to give up the table idea and venture upon an expounding of their own views, through the lips of Mr. Beecher, as they used to do in their young and callow days through the lips of Cora Hatch.

THE AGITATION IN BELGIUM AND ITS RESULT.—The agitation which has been maintained in Brussels during the past few days has tended to the accomplishment of the object which the originators of the movement had in view. M. Decker's commission as Governor of Limberg was cancelled yesterday. The facts are specially reported in the HERALD by cable telegram. The statements which prevailed in the Belgian capital on the subject were conflicting, as is the case always when partizan feeling is allowed to predominate over reason and good judgment. The Brussels *Gazette* announced M. Decker's resignation—"démission" it said—from office in its morning issue. His friends asserted that he had previously resigned with the view of calming the public excitement. The fact is that he is now out of place, and it may be presumed that his "sorehead" opponents are gratified. The police were kept on active duty yesterday notwithstanding, and were called on to disperse crowds of argumentative citizens at different points of the capital.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN ROME.—The United States Minister, the Hon. George P. Marsh, has established his headquarters in Rome. This action of our Minister is as prompt and timely as it is becoming. It is not our business to take any note of the differences between the Italian government and the Holy See. Our only concern is with fixed facts, and the fact is now fixed that Rome is to be the headquarters of the Italian government. Mr. Marsh has acted wisely in being in Rome in good time.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.—We are informed by a HERALD special telegram from Berlin that the Emperor William of Germany has consented to act as arbitrator between the United States and England for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question. His Majesty will be duly briefed as to the facts of the case, by official memoranda from Washington and London, about the 10th of December. There is little doubt but that he will adjust the difficulty. Peace has its triumphs as well as war.

The Vote of the State and City.

The vote of the State this year for Secretary of State is as follows:—

For Scribner (republican)	327,107
For Willers (democratic)	308,214
Republican majority	18,893

Last year the State vote for Governor was:—

For Hoffman (democratic)	399,532
For Woodford (republican)	366,436
Democratic majority	33,096

It further appears from these figures that the democratic vote this year falls short of that of last year 31,318—a loss due to the demoralization of the party, resulting from the Tammany disclosures—while the republican gain on their last year's vote is 20,671, making a democratic loss on last year's majority for Hoffman of 51,939.

The total vote of the State, nevertheless, has been slightly decreased since last November.

In 1870 it was	765,968
In 1871 it foots up	755,321
Decrease	10,647

The comparative vote in New York city and Kings county (Brooklyn) on the State ticket will show where this falling off belongs:—

	1870	1871
New York city—Democratic	86,668	83,326
New York city—Republican	34,391	54,137
Total	121,059	137,453

Here it will be observed that while we have a loss of only some three thousand on the democratic vote of the city as between this year and last year, we have an increase on the republican vote of nearly twenty thousand. This increase is due to those voters who heretofore have stayed at home, but who this year went to the polls and voted. To these men of this city the republicans are indebted for the election of their State ticket.

Now let us look at the comparative vote of Kings county:—

	1870.	1871.
Kings county—Democratic	36,328	39,456
Kings county—Republican	23,459	30,300
Total	59,787	69,756

Here we have an increase of ten thousand on the total vote of last year, or an increase of some three thousand in the democratic vote and some seven thousand in the republican. New York and Kings counties together show an increase of twenty-seven thousand on the vote of last year, and yet the State falls short ten thousand. This is due to the comparative apathy of the rural districts; for it shows that outside of this corner of the State the popular excitement about the Governor last year was greater than this year's excitement about the Tammany frauds. On the vote cast this year the republicans gain everywhere except in a few of the counties where Fenton has his disappointed followers, such as St. Lawrence and Chautauqua, and in these republican majorities are cut down, and Fentonism is the milk in the cocoanut. Thus, as against Fenton and all those anti-Grant elements, the election of the republican State ticket is a decisive victory for General Grant.

Minister Catacazy and the Scandalmongers.

There are certain persons in the world who are never so much occupied with their own business as not to be able to find time and inclination to interfere in the business of other people. Gossip and scandal are their delight, and they are never better satisfied than when engaged in the retail of spiteful and malicious tattle. Unfortunately, many newspapers are to be found willing to pander to this unhappy taste, and hence the press is constantly degraded by the appearance, in seemingly respectable journals, of all sorts of slanders and personalities in which the public have no concern or interest. Of this character are the stories regarding the Russian Minister Catacazy concocted at Washington, the hotbed of scandal and of all those petty jealousies and strifes that tend to make life less pleasant than nature designed it to be, and circulated through the medium of journals that strive to make up for their deficiency in news by spreading such trash before their readers. Minister Catacazy is the representative of a friendly foreign Power, and his position and office should be respected. If he has any misunderstanding of a personal character with any member of President Grant's administration, or if circumstances render it desirable that a change should be made in the Russian Embassy at Washington, the matter can be settled by the respective governments, and the people have no interest in it. At this time the assaults upon the Russian Minister are in peculiarly bad taste, and it is to be hoped they will cease entirely.

VINCENT COLLYER, in his mission to the Indians in Arizona, seems to have felt it his duty to treat the white people with no consideration whatever. He ordered certain scalawag Indians, who existed mainly by making treaties to be broken, on reservations which included some of the best highways in the Territory, and then, under his presumed authority from the President, directed General Crook to restrain white citizens with arms from travelling across these reservations, or else punish them. General Crook declined to do anything of the sort, and thus matters are as bad as they can possibly be for the Quaker policy in Arizona. While we cannot doubt that Mr. Vincent Collyer has the good of the Indians at heart, we must object to his manner of oppressing white people in order to carry out his purposes. We would not have him treat the Indians as guileless angels, nor the white people as inhuman fiends. He is evidently an Indian philanthropist, much of a character similar to that of Mr. Bergh the animal philanthropist, very zealous in defence of his particular charge, but somewhat unjust to white people generally.

THE STATE PRINTER of Indiana proposes to disgorge some eighteen thousand dollars of his pickings and stealings from the State provided litigation against him therefor shall cease. The proposition has been accepted by the Governor, Attorney General and other high officials. Is not this condoning a felony which is calculated to compromise the character of the State itself?

THE ATLANTA *New Era* makes a slight mistake in stating that Horace Greeley had been offered the Presidency of the Department of Public "Books" in place of Peter B. Sweeny. All the present fuss and botheration have been created by the manner in which the public "books" have been kept. About the public Parks there is no complaint.

The Cream of the Churches.

Skimming off the cream of yesterday's pulpit discourses we find Mr. Beecher excoriating the idolatry of Protestantism and insisting that Biblical interpretation must conform to the facts of science or fall to the ground. Outside doubt is sustained by the conflicts in the Church, and Phariseeism is there rampant. "There are thousands of men," said Mr. Beecher, "in such a state of uncertainty that the power of the Bible is broken for them" by the persistent adherence of theologians to false interpretations. "God," he added, "made the outward world as well as the Bible, and if anything conflicts something must give way—facts wont." He did not, however, believe that anything will ever permanently disturb the hold of the Bible on men's minds.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth combined two grand and important ideas in his morning discourse—the forgiveness of enemies and the bravery of a Christian life. He was candid enough to acknowledge that in the common ranks of life as lofty deeds are daily achieved as those which honor kings and adorn thrones. There is a heroism which the world takes note of because it is seen in high places, and there is a heroism which God takes note of, though the hero or heroine may never be known to fame; and those two styles of heroism were indicated and contrasted by Dr. Hepworth.

Dr. Chapin took up the subject of the responsibility for right hearing, and pointed out the different modes. "There is," said he, "such a thing as Sunday hearing—a mere journalism of hearing." There is also an "anxious, zealous style of hearing," which brings comfort and hope and life. The differences in other senses and faculties were brought in to strengthen this one and to show the responsibility of the soul to God for the right improvement of all its powers and talents.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer, late of Christ church (Episcopal), installed himself yesterday as pastor of a portion of his old flock who believe as he does—that Christ is in the bread rather than that He is the bread—in the Church of the Holy Light. His first utterances portray a fearful condition of spiritual darkness in the world, but he had hope because of the spreading power of his own party, who are still, however, in a minority. "But a minority of one on the side of truth is more than equal to the marshalled hosts in the ranks of error." The Doctor, by implication, charged the evangelicals with all the sorrows to which he is heir and which the Church of his love has also to bear. His exaltation of the mystery of the Eucharist was all that the most ardent Catholic could desire or expect.

The Rev. Dr. Starrs, in the Cathedral, and the Rev. Father Merrick, in St. Francis Xavier's church, treated of the end of the world and the judgment to come as realities near at hand and worthy of our most careful attention. In St. Stephen's Dr. McGlynn portrayed the solemnity of the hour in which the Saviour took His Last Supper with the Disciples and left them as a keepsake, and with them the Church in all ages, a command to show forth His death till He shall come again by partaking of the bread and of the cup in remembrance of Him. Father Damen, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, preached on the procrastination of repentance, and urged promptness in this duty.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, in the Bedford avenue (Brooklyn) Reformed church, discoursing on the offence of the cross, said very emphatically that "the question which divided men in this age is not one of Calvinism or Arminianism, of Protestantism or Romanism, so much as the query, 'Who is Christ? Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?'" The life and character of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman were beautifully portrayed last evening by the Rev. Mr. Longacre, an old friend of his and one who knew him well. Mr. Cookman was a minister of no ordinary ability. A devoted Christian, an earnest preacher, a polished gentleman and a genial friend, his praise is in all the churches of Methodism throughout this land.

From Washington we have Dr. Newman's refutation of "science, falsely so called," and his able defence of the Bible from the assaults of infidels. Other sermons which will be found in our columns we commend, with those above noticed, to the careful consideration of the hundreds of thousands to whom the HERALD will re-preach them to-day.

THE ELMIRA *Advertiser*—republican organ in western New York—in discussing the subject of the next Presidency, arrives at the conclusion that "the overwhelming leaning of the republican party at this moment toward General Grant has its basis in good and sufficient reasons found in his administration of the government; and we know of but one man who can change his attitude, and that man is himself." When General Grant does change himself there are plenty of anti-Grant men who will declare that is no matter of "small change" at any rate. He will probably fight it out on his present line if it takes until next November.

THE SPRINGFIELD (Illinois) *State Register* (democratic) says the difference between the democratic and republican parties is, that one believes in the right, duty and capacity of the people to govern themselves, and the other does not believe in anything of the kind. The way the people have been governed by corrupt officials of all parties for the last ten years leads them to the conclusion that the old axiom, "the world is governed too much," is only too true in their case.

THE HEAVY SNOW STORMS on the Plains have proven terribly destructive of human life. A battalion of infantry was snowed up near Helena, Montana, and most of the men were severely frozen. A number of cattle herders and buffalo hunters in Kansas were frozen to death, and a serious loss of life by snow slides in the Wahsatch cañons, in Utah, are reported.

THE GREELEY REPUBLICANS—Mr. Greeley in the chair—held a meeting on Saturday evening last for the consideration of the peace propositions from the Republican State Central Committee, but as the "Sage of Chappaqua" was not satisfied with the terms offered they were rejected; the meaning of which is that Mr. Greeley intends to "fight it out on this line" for the White House if it takes all winter.

The Presidential Canvass—Grant's Real Danger—Financial Disaster Means the Defeat of the Administration.

The combinations now being made against General Grant seem to have taken courage from despair. In some respects a more selfish combination was never seen in our political history. We recall but two similar instances—the attempt of Burr to gain the Presidency by an intrigue against Jefferson—and the arrangement by which Clay and Adams, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, defeated Jackson and made Adams President. These proceedings were immoral. In the case of Burr, manifestly so—a mere dicer's contrivance. With Adams there was no positive immorality, no deliberate conspiracy, for Clay and Adams were both honorable men, and all that was done was within the strict letter of the constitution and the laws; but it was in violation of the will of the people and gave rise to grave suspicions. It carried its own punishment. It enabled Jackson's followers and Jackson himself to allege all manner of scandals; it almost cost Clay his life in the duel with Randolph; it prevented his elevation to any place higher than the Department of State. The people are never deceived by injustice, and however petulant or wayward in what is called the expression of popular opinion, in the end they are governed by magnanimity. So far, therefore, as these combinations against Grant are the angry inspirations of men who have never held office, or the feverish anticipations of those who desire Presidential honors, they will have little effect upon the people. When Mr. Schurz says, for instance, that Grant in his St. Domingo policy meant to declare war in spite of Congress, and that his action was a usurpation, nobody believes him, and he does not believe himself. We feel that he is angry for another reason, and that he assigns a pretext. For however much men may dislike the St. Domingo business, no one can question Grant's honesty in the matter. Call it a mistake; only a demagogue will call it a crime.

And so down the list of drag-net accusations and denunciations, all this tavern-gossip about cottages and presents and appointing relatives to office. When politicians try to build a party, or even "organize a movement" in this way, they have a quicksand for their foundation, and the first heavy breeze from the northwest will make an end of it. It means, furthermore, that they have really no valid grievances with the administration. Grave and gray and bearded men like Sumner and Greeley do not stand up seriously and recite stories like what we read about the President when they have a principle to defend or some crime against the republic to punish. This phase of the canvass is an encouragement to the supporters of the President, as showing the poverty of the anti-Grant leaders. History is full of other encouragements. Remember what was said of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln by the opposition to their administrations. We have taken those names and canonized them in our political shrines, and in every convention we make our devotions and honor their memory and mourn over them as the true fathers of the republic. In their day they were assailed as savagely and unseasonably as Grant. It is a law of human nature that power must have antagonisms. "They who walk in the sunshine of fame," says Scaliger, "must be followed by the shadows of envy." When the night comes the shadows pass away, even as they have passed from the early Presidents. The country hearkened, and not without the joy of mischief, perhaps, to the assaults upon Washington for his aristocratic and monarchical tendencies, for his stern, imperious nature; to the stories of Jefferson's Jacobinism and atheism, and the vulgar libels which now only live in the verses of Thomas Moore; to the furious denunciations of Jackson as a duellist, a racing man, an attendant at cock fights; to the narrations of Lincoln's impurity of speech, his unworthiness, his hidden sympathies with rebellion. If we are not mistaken this is the very Mr. Sumner who arraigned Lincoln for his infidelity to emancipation—the very Greeley who assailed him for his manifold shortcomings and gave his re-election a tardy and feeble support; and with them are united the very men who went to Cleveland and nominated a third party ticket, with John C. Fremont for the Presidency, and John Cochrane—the same who is now by God's good providence Alderman of the city of New York—as Vice President. The heroes of the Cleveland movement against Lincoln are the men to lead the bread-and-butterless movement against Grant. We presume that no friend of Grant, however, will tremble over the remembrance.

This being the outlook, we have to call attention to what seems to be the real danger to Grant. We pass from the bread-and-butterless movement, as a surface eruption on the republican body politic, and not to be seriously dreaded. History shows one singular thing: no President who had any claim to the respect of the people was ever defeated for re-election unless from circumstances arising from financial embarrassment and mismanagement. So long as the country goes along on bright summer seas, with business active and everybody making money, and the general finances in a healthy condition, the administration receives the credit, and no one cares to make a change. When the contrary is the case and business begins to shrink, and the country to show uneasy symptoms from overtrading or false economy, or following foolish notions of finance, every man in distress and every one in dread turns upon the administration with angry protests and questioning, and insists that no relief can come except from a change in the rulers. No matter what is true or false; whether, as is generally the case, the governing powers are blameless and the fault is with the people themselves, there must be an example, and the more illustrious the example the more satisfactory the punishment. History makes this almost a mathematical demonstration. John Adams was a good man and a good President. But John Adams suffered from the disordered condition of our finances after the Revolution and the misfortunes that fell upon the prosperity of the country through the operation of Hamilton's measures as Secretary of the Treasury. Time vindicated the genius of Hamilton and the wisdom of his financial policy. But before that came we had sore trials. The country became angry; it listened to the Jeffersonian denunciations of the Treasury policy, and Adams was defeated. Then came many years of prosperity and "the era of good feeling," until we fell upon the evil days of the younger Adams. The war with England stimulated false business notions. We made money too rapidly, and, in time, we came to making it foolishly, and the consequence was that Jackson, with his crude, unsound, but popular theories about bullion and banks and internal improvements, came into power. We had the great panic of 1837, which overthrew Van Buren and drove the democratic party out of power and would have kept it out of power but for that poor creature, Tyler. "Wild-cat" banking and "shinplaster" currency did as much to defeat Van Buren as any other influences. Then we come to Polk, who suffered from the financial derangements produced by the tariff of 1846 and the unhealthy condition of our business interests that succeeded the Mexican war. Pierce was beaten by the causes that led to the panic of 1857. Buchanan was beaten by the war, while Johnson was beaten by himself.

Now what should these lessons teach the friends of Grant? Namely, that the only danger to his re-election is a danger that has not yet been seriously considered. Financial disaster—or even business derangement—will be the great obstacle in his way. What do we see? In the first place the country has been managing its business in a slovenly, foolish manner, we have been overtrading, we have paid large taxes; we have suffered from irregular and whimsical tariffs, and we have had an inflated, uncertain currency. The country has had the activity of fever—and of a fever impelled by war. All the conditions of finance are strange and new, just as they were after the Revolution. The Chicago fire has eaten up hundreds of millions and paralyzed our financial centres. And we have not begun to see the end of it. The fall of Tammany has precipitated financial troubles upon New York—troubles for which we are to blame, for which we should suffer; but which will cause discontent. The public mind—wayward, suffering, anxious—will turn to the administration and censure it as it censured the Adamses, Van Buren and Pierce.

Here, then, lies the only danger. Macbeth felt that but for the escape of Banquo's son he would have been as sound as a rock, as "broad and general as the casing air," that he might even have defied the maledictions of the supernatural messengers themselves. As it was he had a barren sceptre and an unlineal crown. Let the friends of Grant look to this, and look to it well. This is their danger. The Treasury, apparently the strength of the administration, may be its weakness, its destruction. If Mr. Boutwell has wisdom and courage he may avoid these disasters and re-elect his chief. Can he do it? If he can, will he do it?

The Cleveland *Leader* (republican) thinks that republicans who are dissatisfied with General Grant's administration may be justified in advocating the nomination of some other man, but the political leaders who intimate that they will bolt the ticket if Grant is nominated are "republicans, who merit the contempt of the party which they threaten to distract and seek to destroy." Sumner, Carl Schurz, Trumbull, Ex-Secretary Cox, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (supposed to speak for Vice President Colfax) and the other leading republican malcontents will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Viaduct Railroad.

It was the opinion of some persons that the disasters which have befallen Tammany would mar the prospects, if they did not indefinitely postpone the construction, of the Viaduct Railroad. The breaking up of the original board of management gave some encouragement to the opinion. We are gratified to know, and the public will be glad to learn, that such fears need no longer be indulged. The necessities of such a railroad are universally admitted, and our public men have become convinced that the enterprise will be as profitable as it is necessary. A new and efficient board of management has been organized, and the names of the gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee that the work will go on. It is to all foreigners, and even to Americans themselves who have visited the great centres of population in Great Britain, a matter of surprise that the most enterprising city of modern times should have so long been without so great an essential to its comfort and prosperity. We are all proud of New York; but with all its wealth, its enterprise, its beauty, it must be admitted that it is not the most comfortable city to live in. The horse railroads are very convenient and very useful, and the European cities are one by one admitting their usefulness by adopting the horse cars; but the horse cars are slow and useless for long distances. One hour is consumed in reaching Sixtieth street, whereas fifteen or twenty minutes should be sufficient to take us some distance beyond Harlem and into Westchester county. A Londoner can start from London Bridge and reach Croydon in fifteen minutes, a distance of some twelve miles. The same advantages are afforded by Waterloo and Fenchurch street stations. The Londoner, in fact, can spend his day in the city and his mornings and evenings in the country, twenty minutes' ride alone separating him from his home and his place of business. It is the same with Glasgow and almost all the other great cities. Let us have our Viaduct Railroad with as little delay as possible, and then we shall be able to speak of New York as one of the fairest and most comfortable as well as most enterprising of cities. The five millions voted by the State Legislature should be handed over at once and the work begun.

THE HERALD AND THE GRAND DUKE'S ARRIVAL.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 24.]

The NEW YORK HERALD crows lustily over the other New York papers because it had in its Sunday morning edition the first and exclusive information of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis. The HERALD had a special yacht watching all incoming vessels for a week beforehand, in anticipation of his arrival, and seems to have well earned whatever credit may be given its successful enterprise.

CHARLESTON QUARANTINES NEW YORK VESSELS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26, 1871.

The Health Officer of Charleston has issued instructions for the examination of all vessels from New York, Philadelphia and Trinidad, those ports having been proclaimed by Governor Scott to be infected by smallpox.

BELGIUM.

Herald Special Report from Brussels.

The Capital Still Excited, but the Agitation Abating.

M. De Decker Out of Office and Tranquillity Hoped For.

THE POLICE KEPT ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Belgian capital:—

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26, 1871.

The popular manifestations in the streets of the city to-day were of an excited but undecisive character.

The agitation which has hitherto prevailed in consequence of the opposition of the municipality to M. De Decker's appointment as Governor of Limburg is abating, for the reason that M. De Decker is again out of office.

The *Sunday Moniteur* published an official notice of his dismissal—"demission," it is termed—this morning.

Whether the dismissal was peremptory on the part of the government or made at M. De Decker's personal request is not exactly known. His opponents say that it was peremptory in accordance with the wishes of his adversaries, while his friends allege that, in order to allay the excitement among the people, M. De Decker resigned the Governorship.

The police were on duty in force and dispersed all crowds of angry persons, so that no serious disturbance has occurred.

GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Emperor William to Arbitrate the San Juan Difficulty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Germany:—

BERLIN, Nov. 26, 1871.

His Majesty the Emperor William has accepted the friendly task of arbitrating the San Juan territorial line difficulty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The Kaiser will be officially informed as to the relative claims of the parties by official memoranda from Washington and London, which will be placed in his hands on the 10th of December.

The Army Bill Approved by the Federal Council.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, 1871.

The Federal Council, or first branch of the Parliament, has approved the bill reported by the Budget Commission, fixing the strength of the army for three years at 401,659 men, at a cost of $90,373,275.

THE BAVARIAN PENAL LAW AGAINST INTERMEDDLING CLERICS

The bill which was lately introduced in the German Parliament by the Bavarian Minister, which provides for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privilege of their office, has been read a second time in the Reichstag.

FRANCE.

The Condemned Communists and Their Approaching Fate.

Affecting Appeal to Thiers in Behalf of Rossel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Nov. 26, 1871.

The decision of the Commission of Pardons in the cases of the condemned Communist prisoners is still kept secret.

There is great anxiety among all classes to learn the fate of General Rossel.

The father of the General has just had an interview with President Thiers, in which he begged that the life of his son might be spared.

The President was greatly affected.

General Rossel has written a letter to M. Thiers, saying "he is ready to die, but implores that he may be spared military degradation."

The General displays great firmness, and works in prison indefatigably. He has just finished the second volume of his work on the reorganization of the army.

ENGLAND.

The Labor Question and the Aristocracy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 1871.

A council of workingmen was held in the city last night.

Mr. Scott Russell addressed the assemblage. He alleged that the Lords were "still anxious to perfect an alliance with the operatives, and that a joint meeting of both councils will soon be held."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Bonding of the Davenport Mine—The Case of Alice Overton—Conflicting Testimony Regarding Her Treatment by Her Parents.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25, 1871.

Nine hundred and sixty feet of the Davenport mine was bonded to-day for $21,000, payable in forty days, with a forfeit of $4,000.

Overton, the United States Land Receiver, publishes two affidavits, from servants who have lived in his family, to prove that his daughter Alice was not driven from home by the cruelty of her parents. One servant says that she never knew of any ill-treatment to Alice. The others say that Alice received all the kindness and affection that a daughter could desire. Woodman and Moorhouse, both highly respected citizens, who are charged with being principals in the alleged abduction, claim that the girl was shamefully abused, and they helped her to escape to prevent her committing suicide.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Courts to-day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Fever Attack Severe During the Day and Evening Yesterday.

Public Anxiety as to the Result.

THE MEDICAL BULLETINS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British capital

LONDON, Nov. 26—P. M.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is reported as having been severely ill during the day and evening.

Great anxiety prevails with regard to the probable result of the fever

The disease is of the regular typhoid class.

The physicians in attendance on the Prince issued a bulletin on Saturday evening which stated that the patient was "going on well" and that his strength was then good.

To-day the fever maintains its hold, and it is said that the Prince has not experienced any comfortable degree of relief.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Destructive Fire in Guatemala—San Salvador at Peace with Costa Rica—Defeat of the Rebels in Honduras—Complications in Peru—The Army of Chile To Be Equipped on the European Plan.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 23, 1871.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, from New York November 15, touched here to-day to land the mails and proceeded for Aspinwall.

By another arrival advices from Aspinwall to the 18th inst. have been received.

GUATEMALA.

The City of Guatemala was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th inst.

Señor Galves, the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, was dead, and had been succeeded in office by Señor Zavala.

The trouble with the Jesuits in Guatemala is the cause of much anxiety among the people.

SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvador advices of the 11th inst. state that the Presidential election will take place early in December. The usual election troubles were anticipated.

A treaty of peace had been signed with Costa Rica and was the cause of much rejoicing

HONDURAS

Dates from the capital of Honduras are to the 14th inst. President Medina had resumed the reins of government and amnesty had been granted to the revolutionists, conditional upon submitting to the authorities.

A battle occurred on the 4th inst. at Langue, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, who fled to the mountains.

A line of steamers had been established between Liverpool and a port of Honduras. The interoceanic railroad is progressing.

PERU.

Advices from Callao are to the 14th inst. Political affairs in Peru are in a very complicated state. The editor of the *Nacional* had been arrested and the press generally placed under severe censorship. The *Nacional* had been prevented from circulating through the mails. A revolt was threatened.

A Presidential proclamation endeavors to annul the recent election. Henry Meiggs has received a contract for the construction of a railroad from Huarez to Chimbote at a cost of $24,000,000.

CHILE.

News from Chile is to the 4th inst. Señor Frias, the Argentine Minister, had been appointed umpire in the dispute between Chile and Peru. A military commission was about to start for Europe to purchase arms for the equipment of the army. The Chilean gold mines were flourishing.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer has moved since Saturday night from Wisconsin to New England, extending its influence rapidly southeastward to Virginia. Warm southwest winds and threatening weather or light rains have attended this disturbance. Warm, moist weather with fogs and light winds have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. The pressure is now rapidly rising in the Northeast, with brisk Northwest winds on Lake Michigan and in the Missouri Valley. Rain continues on the lower lakes, and has been reported from California.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably rise in the Middle and Eastern States on Monday, with clearing weather and cold northwest winds succeeding the cloud and rain; Monday morning's rain continue during the morning on the South Atlantic coast, clearing away in the afternoon; northwest winds, with clearing weather, on the Lower Lakes; clear and cold weather on the Upper Lakes; westerly winds and pleasant weather in the Gulf States; northerly winds from Texas to Iowa.

Warning Signals Ordered.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Buffalo.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

The following is collated from despatches received this evening at the Signal Office.—

Light snow fell this afternoon at Chicago, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kansas, with a fall in the thermometer at the latter place of twenty-three degrees in the last twenty-four hours. A storm of sleet prevailed this evening at Corinne, Utah.

At the summit of Mount Washington at five o'clock to-day the temperature had been twenty-three degrees since five o'clock yesterday evening. The wind was blowing sixty miles an hour. The barometer had fallen .24 of an inch since eight o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Shot Himself Through the Head in a Minister's House.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon Jacob Kopke, aged thirty, residing at 78 Christopher street, shot himself in the head on the second floor of the above house, instantly killing himself. The deceased was a son-in-law of the Rev. August H. M. Held, pastor of the German Lutheran church in Christopher street, and resided in the same house with him. For some time past the unfortunate man has been in great fear of being arrested, and left word with his family, in case he should be, who to send for to go his bail. Upon reference to the Directory it was ascertained Kopke was a superintendent, doing business at No. 202 Broadway. A HERALD representative last night called at the house of the reverend gentleman, and was met at the door by a young man with a blonde mustache and bald head, who stubbornly refused any information that prompted the unfortunate man to take his own life. A rumor was prevalent last night that one of the officials connected with the same company that Kopke was, shot himself, since which time he has been in great fear of being arrested. Coroner Young has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day, when it is hoped the fact as to whether it was a suicide or not will be elicited.

WASHINGTON

The President's Annual Message to Congress.

Synopsis of the Important Points of the Forthcoming Document.

A Great Reduction of Internal Taxation To Be Recommended.

THE TARIFF TO BE REVISED.

The Peaceable Policy Toward the Indians and the Warlike Policy Against the Ku Klux To Be Continued.

Congratulations on Our Foreign Relations and the Success of the Washington Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

The reports of all the executive departments have been laid before the President by the Secretaries. The President has also completed, in its prominent points, his annual Message to Congress, though the document has not yet been

READ BEFORE THE CABINET.

It is understood that this will be done on Tuesday next, when the various subjects treated upon will be fully discussed. Unusual care has been taken to prevent a premature exposition of its contents, and the President has refused even to risk the printing of it in advance of the delivery of the document to Congress.

The Message, judging from its leading features, which we have obtained, however, promises to be one of unusual importance, and will prove one of the most popular that has yet come from the pen of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

THE LEADING SUBJECTS

which will be discussed will be internal taxation, the tariff, finances, the Washington Treaty, the Indians and the Ku Klux disturbances in the South. On the question of

INTERNAL TAXATION

it is understood that the Message will recommend the abolition of all internal taxes, except on spirits, malt liquors, tobacco in every form, and stamps. Considering the satisfactory condition of the finances it has been found by careful estimates that the current expenses of the government, including the interest on the national debt, can be easily met from the revenues from these sources and still leave a surplus for an annual small reduction of the principal. This is chiefly owing to the successful administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of the taxes on the articles retained.

THE TARIFF

will also be fully treated upon, but the Message will embrace no specific recommendations as to the articles upon which there shall be a reduction or which shall be placed on the free list. The matter of details will be left to Congress, though it will be suggested that those things which can be included in a revision of the tariff with the least injury to the interests of the country should be first considered.

THE FINANCES

will be touched upon generally, leaving the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such recommendations and suggestions as may be necessary to carry out the financial policy of the administration.

The work of the year in the improvement of the condition of the peaceable Indians and the domestication of those still at large on the plains will be reviewed. No material change in

THE INDIAN POLICY

will be recommended. The Message will also allude but very briefly to the operations of the Ku Klux societies in the Southern States. It will be left to the Attorney General to report at length the condition of the question and what measures have been taken to suppress this insurrectionary Order.

The labors of the

HIGH JOINT COMMISSION

and the successful conclusion of the Washington Treaty during the past year will be a subject of congratulation to Congress, with the expression of the belief that the completion of the duties of the commissions established by the treaty will harmonize all matters of controversy which have been so long pending between the governments at Washington and London. This will also lead to some observations upon the generally satisfactory relations existing between the United States and the rest of the world. What further measures will be taken respecting the

RECENT CAMPAIGN IN THE COREA

have not yet been definitely determined. A strong policy, however, is indicated, particularly in view of the uneasiness felt in the empire of China towards foreigners. The punishment of the Coreans for the murder of wrecked American seamen is considered complete. The future action of the government will be prompted by the conduct of the King and subjects of that country and the general aspect of affairs in the East.

The necessity of a

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

has already been brought before Congress in previous messages. Another reference to the subject may be made. Any further discussion of

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION

is yet under advisement. The Message, it is understood, will be as brief as the subjects discussed will admit, merely calling the prominent points of the Department reports to the special attention of Congress, leaving the Secretaries to present the details of matters under their immediate direction.

The Message will be given out in the usual way, a certain number to be furnished to the press immediately after the departure of General Porter, the President's Secretary, from the Executive mansion to the Capitol.

The Secretary of the Interior's report will treat, at length, of the Indian question, and make sundry recommendations, in order to carry into effect the peace policy of the President.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Members Arriving at the National Capital Slowly—Both Halls Repaired and Ready for the Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Not more than ten or fifteen members of Congress are in Washington, with four or five delegates, including Mr. McCormick, of Arizona. The [illegible] man, who has been afflicted with partial blindness, seems to be slowly improving and can now walk without a guide.

Both Halls of Congress are in readiness for the meeting on the first Monday in December. Many improvements have been made, including ventilation, during the recess, in all parts of the Capitol.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Vincent Collyer's Proceedings in Arizona—Too Much Humanity to Indians and Too Little to Whites—General Schenck and the Silver Mine—Another Victim of Spanish Outrage in Cuba—Our Gratifying Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

Another Victim of Spanish Outrage in Cuba.

Mr. John Menninger, the Swedish Consul, reported by telegraph as having been driven from Havana by the despotic government of the island of Cuba, arrived at Baltimore to-day in the steamship Liberty. Mr. Menninger is an American citizen who has resided many years in Havana, and he is the senior partner of one of the oldest and most respectable business houses in that city. The charges brought against him seem to be that he acted as the agent of Señor Aldama in some business matters in connection with the large estates of the rich expatriated Cuban. Aldama's immense property has been taken possession of by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, but as it cannot be confiscated even for treason and is only held during the life of the offender, efforts were made last summer to consummate a negotiation between the government in Spain and the house of Moses Taylor & Co., in behalf of Aldama, on a basis which would prove advantageous to both parties. It is probable that Mr. Menninger was in some way interested in these negotiations, or, what is equivalent to the same thing, was suspected by some of the members of the Casino Español de la Habana as making an effort to benefit Aldama. Throughout the voyage from Havana to Baltimore Mr. Menninger, who is a man noted for his extreme reticence, preserved the most absolute silence, and since his arrival he has positively refused to talk to anybody on the subject. Knowing the Spanish character as he must know it after his many years residence in the island, he could not adopt any other course if he expects to save any part of his business interests in Cuba, for the arbitrary act of the Spaniards in forcing him to leave the country. As vice president and in effect resident manager of the Cuba Cable Company, Mr. Menninger came into too profound a knowledge of Spanish lies and into too close contact with Ayantara, the stupid and unscrupulous censor of telegraphic messages, in the palace of the Captain General. As an American he would be obnoxious to the bigoted Spaniards, who hate everything American. As a business man the desire to get hold of some of his property would be an incentive to Spanish cupidity; but the most potent reason of all was perhaps the want of a victim. It is some time since the arrogant government of Cuba, which is vested in the junta known as the Casino, have had a victim, and Mr. Menninger was too prominent to hope to escape all his life. His high position was in itself a sufficient reason for his persecution. Sweden of course, can do nothing for her outraged Consul, and the United States, treating with Spain for the outrages of an Independent Power as Cuba, it can do more than the powerless European State. Accordingly Mr. Menninger is compelled to close his mouth and wait for that slow-to-come era of Cuban-Spanish justice.

General Schenck and the Emma Silver Mine.

It is said by gentlemen recently arrived from Utah that Minister Schenck's connection with the "Emma Mining Company, as one of the directors, is of recent occurrence. That mine was in litigation up to last summer, when a compromise was effected by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who was the attorney for Mr. Lyons, the claimant, by which Lyons became the owner of one-third of the property. The company, since this compromise, has been reorganized, and the mine, which was then valued at $1,500,000, was afterwards estimated by its owners to be worth $5,000,000, and stock to this amount was accordingly issued. The mine is about twenty-eight miles from Salt Lake City, and is considered the most valuable silver mine in Utah. For the last year the greater part of its ore has been shipped to Swansea, Wales, for separation and reduction, owing to the process there being more economical and complete than in this country. Senator Stewart is, or was recently, in London on business connected with the mine.

Our Foreign Relations.

There are but comparatively few causes of complaint between the United States and other nations, and nearly all of them will be settled by the commissions already authorized. The awards heretofore made against Venezuela have not all been discharged by that republic, notwithstanding the efforts of our government in that direction. This subject will again be brought to the attention of Congress. It was said by a prominent executive officer recently that during our entire history there never was a more peaceable and friendly condition of affairs with foreign States than at the present time.

Mr. Collyer's Indian Mission—How It Works in Arizona.

A private letter received in this city from a gentleman of high character for intelligence and reliability, who has been for some time a temporary resident of Arizona, contains the following statement of the recent Indian difficulties in that Territory:—

During Commissioner Vincent Collyer's visit to Arizona General Crook ceased all operations against the Apaches, and gave him a full and fair opportunity to bring in the hostile Indians. Every effort was made to accomplish this end, but with little success. A few Indians who had already been in several times came in again, received several presents of blankets, &c., and then cleared out for "pastures new," at one place taking a portion of the government herd of mules, horses and cattle with them. Cochise and his warriors did not come in at all, but continued to pick up stock, mail riders and such stray travellers as came in his way.

Mr. Collyer then had a grand talk with the Indians already peaceable, and established reservations across some of the principal highways, and prohibited armed parties of citizens from crossing them—calling upon the military, in the name of the President, to enforce his edict. It was apparent to the Arizonians that these orders, if enforced, would virtually suspend all travel in the Territory, as citizens have to go armed to defend themselves, and to travel by the established roads or not travel at all. This action of Mr. Collyer's therefore provokes universal indignation; and taken in connection with the alleged fact that he refused to hear anything from citizens, but came and went with entirely *ex parte* views of the whole question, has rendered his mission here a failure. It is not, however, believed that the President intended such unprecedented use of his name in giving these absurd instructions; and while General Crook did all in his power to aid in getting the Indians to come in, he refused to sanction the turning of the guns of the military upon peaceably disposed citizens, and informed Mr. Collyer that, so far as he was aware, the President did not desire or intend any such proceeding. He believed that the President's Indian policy was correct, and could be carried out without turning Arizona over to the Apaches or making war upon the citizens of the Territory.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Captain Richardson.

About six o'clock yesterday morning Captain Addison Richardson, for many years commander of several of the Union line of Havre packets, died suddenly on board the Sound steamer Bristol during the passage from Fall River to this city. Captain Richardson, apparently, was in good health but a short time before he expired, and it is believed death resulted from apoplexy. Coroner Herrman was notified and held an inquest over the remains. Deceased was sixty-seven years of age and a native of Salem, Mass. Friends took charge of the remains and removed them to his late residence, 111 Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., for interment. Captain Richardson, a man of great force of character and undoubted integrity, was a successful shipmaster out of the port of New York, and in his time commanded the ships Charlemagne, Duchesse d'Orleans, Gallia and other Havre packets unnecessary to mention. Captain Richardson, who has left a widow and two children, was universally respected by his friends and acquaintances, and, up to a short time before his death his state of health was such as to justify the hope that he would live for many years.

State Senator Sanford.

Mr. George H. Sanford, State Senator from the Oneida district, New York, died at his residence, near Oneida village, last Saturday night, the 25th inst. Mr. Sanford was thirty-four years of age. He was much esteemed in the district, where he had already given marked promise of a useful public career.

Ex-Judge L. C. Kellogg.

Mr. Loyal C. Kellogg, ex Judge of the Supreme Court, of Vermont, died at Benson yesterday morning. He was fifty-five years of age. Judge Kellogg was a lawyer of much ability. He distinguished himself during many years of successful practice at the bar as also by his [illegible] on the bench.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Home Gossip.

Tony Pastor has secured Sheridan and Mack.

"Uncle Eph's Dream" is the feature of the Bryant's bill.

They are still "Searching the Depths" at the Bowery.

A host of variety stars celebrate Thanksgiving at the Union Square.

Little Alberta plays "The Midget" at the Park, Brooklyn.

"Ours" is Mrs. Conway's last venture at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Six new stars and a child violiniste at Hooley's, Brooklyn.

"Humpty Dumpty" is in its thirteenth week at the Olympic.

"Rosedale" has entered upon a long and brilliant run at Wallack's.

Bandmann plays "Hamlet" at the Stadt on Thanksgiving evening.

"The Dead of Night Boys" may be seen every evening at the Comique.

"Rosedale" is cleverly burlesqued by the San Francisco Minstrels.

The Siegrist family and Miss Lizzie Keys are the new attractions at the Circus.

Miss Annie Lonsdale appears this week at the St. James in a new comedy, called "Catarina."

The Liederkranz Society gave last evening the celebrated work of Liszt, "Prometheus."

Santley and the other members of the English ballad quintet appear at Steinway Hall on Tuesday.

Wallack's company appears in "Masks and Faces" at the Brooklyn Academy on Thanksgiving evening.

The Harmonic Society, assisted by the Santley troupe, give "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall, on Thursday.

Aimée brings out to-night, the "Bridge of Sighs," an opera by Offenbach never given before in this country.

The eighth Sunday evening concert of the Ninth Regiment band was enlivened by the solos of Levy, Miss Cassie Renz, and Miles. Castellan and De Luyz.

There are but two regular subscription nights for the Opera this week—Tuesday and Friday, this evening and Wednesday being devoted to the Grand Duke Alexis.

John Owens begins the last week of his engagement at Booth's this evening. On Monday next the Hamlet of all Hamlets, Booth, commences his annual engagement.

The many admirers of Mr. Sothern will learn with regret the announcement of the last two weeks of his engagement at Niblo's. The everlasting "Black Crook" follows him.

Mme. Louise De Barros will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall early next month, with the following artists:—Miss Nettie Sterling, Miss Celestina Gottschalk, Messrs. Simpson and Rommertz.

Within the last two weeks the attendance at "Divorce" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has increased so that the houses are now larger than at its first representations. Matinées will be given on Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. This is the thirteenth week of the comedy-drama.

The Pattison Concert Troupe, consisting of Mme. Martinez, soprano; Miss Sarah Barrow, contralto; W. J. Hill, tenor; Mr. Gilbert, baritone, and J. N. Pattison, pianist, give a glee, madrigal and miscellaneous concert at Association Hall on Saturday afternoon. It would be difficult to match this quintet.

The new sensational play, "Paris; or, the Days of the Commune," will be represented for the first time at the Grand Opera House this evening. The cast is very strong, the story romantic in the extreme and the scenes intensely interesting, as they embrace the main incidents of the last Reign of Terror in Paris.

In the case of Polk against Daly, tried the other day in the Marine Court, Judge Curtis, in the course of a very able charge to the jury, paid the following well-deserved tribute to the theatrical profession:—"We are hundreds of miles from Plymouth Rock, and the mist of prejudice and fanatical criticism has been dissipated by the genius of such men as Kean, Forrest and Gustavus Brooke. It is a profession that is oftentimes graced by divine beauty and enriched with profound understanding, and the plays of Shakspeare and Schiller will be read as long as the campaigns of Parma, the Duke of Marlborough or the Commentaries of Cæsar."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

There were sixty deaths from smallpox in Cincinnati last week.

Michael Pierce was murdered at New Haven on Saturday night by Richard Dugan, a sailor, who stabbed him, severing the femoral artery. He died instantly.

The New Haven chemical works caught fire yesterday morning and burned up. Loss, $50,000; partly insured. The building was so situated that the engines could not be used.

Charles A. Loring, a lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the *Republican* for publishing an item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling.

The Geological Bureau of Missouri have elected Professor Raphael Pumpelly, of Harvard University, for State Geologist.

Seasonable rains are falling throughout California. The grapes are nearly all gathered and the vintage is the largest and finest ever produced in the State.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered a lecture at Providence on Saturday evening on the "National Idea" before an audience of two thousand people. He goes to Boston to-day.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad have decided to pay off $500,000 of their floating debt between now and the 1st of January, leaving about three hundred thousand dollars to be paid 1st of April next, clearing the road of its floating debt.

The third match game at billiards was played at New Orleans last evening, between Joseph Dion, of New York, and Henry Miller, of that city. At the conclusion of the game the score stood Dion, 500; Miller, 112. Fifty-six innings were played. The largest run made by Dion was 107, while his opponent's biggest score at one time was 11.

David R. Boocher, late Agent of the Life Association of America at Baltimore, filed a bill of equity in the Circuit Court at St. Louis on Saturday, asking for the appointment of a receiver for that association. He alleges that the Board of Managers are defrauding the institution and appropriating for their individual benefit the profits and assets of the association.

The jewelry establishment of J. W. & H. McDuffee, of Portland, Me., was damaged to the extent of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars by fire yesterday. The stock was insured for $25,000, in the following different companies:—The National, of Boston, $5,000; Phenix, of Hartford, $2,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,500; the National, of Bangor, $2,000. The building was insured for $50,000—$25,000 each in the Hanover and National, of New York.

The statement that a committee of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming has reported that great frauds exist in the management of the territorial finances of Wyoming is untrue. A majority of the committee report that the accounts are correct in every respect. One member reports that certain irregularities exist in the manner of rendering the accounts, and recommends that laws be passed for their correction. No charge of fraud is made by any member of the committee.

Died.

DAKIN.—On Sunday, November 26, 1871, THOMAS DAKIN, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

[For other Deaths see Fifth Page.]

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Tiffany & Co.,
Union Square,
Diamond Merchants.
Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine quality.
A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

A Fine Assortment of Second Hand
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE,
For sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS', Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Ales, Superior American Wines and Jamieson Irish Whiskey, 7 years old.
J. J. STAFF, 135 Chambers street.

A.—Professor Pratt, the Horse Educator of the world, is still meeting with unheard-of success. His academy is crowded every night. The class numbers 1,[illegible], among whom are our most prominent citizens. The following is a list of vicious horses to be educated this week, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street:—
MONDAY—A Kicker, Pacer and Runaway.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world, the only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Gents' Silk Hats, $7; All the New Style Felt Hats, moderate prices.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Moet and Chandon
CHAMPAGNES,
Of the famous vintage of 1865, now on sale with all first class Wine Dealers in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Secret du Boudoir, Poudre de Cleopatre, EAU DE JOUVENCE, PERLE DE NUIT, marvellous beautifiers, delightful articles for the complexion, give the skin the softness and beauty of youth without injury. Sold and applied only at home. DUVAL'S Reception Rooms, [illegible] Broadway. Samples free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1871.

The week, in general trade circles, has been without special novelty or new feature. The more conservative classes of merchants have been satisfied with the tenor of business, but, as usual, others complain of dulness and small returns. Uptown, the retailers are doing fairly, but a little cold snap would doubtless make them even better satisfied.

IN WALL STREET

the dulness has been as confirmed as it well could be, especially in the gold market, which has seldom or never in its history experienced so little animation. The speculative sentiment is so utterly indifferent to the market that the brokers outside of those who have a regular mercantile trade, are not paying office expenses. Seats in the Gold Board may be had at a heavy reduction on their nominal value.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

there was a very quiet movement until the very last day of the week, when the transactions were nearly if not wholly equal to the business of all the previous portion of the week, and promised to develop into extended proportions until everything was set back by the unfavorable character of the bank statement of Saturday. The speculative combinations met little or no opposition in advancing prices, and the week's business was at steadily improving quotations. Indeed the figures of Saturday noon were on an average 3 a 4 per cent above the lowest of Monday, and showed even a considerable improvement when subjected to the depression following the bank statement. There is still wanting, however, a general interest in the course of the market, and the cliques have found it difficult to excite outside speculation. The future of money was never so uncertain. Indeed,

THE MONEY MARKET

has been a continuous puzzle to financial circles. The Chicago disaster would, it was thought, lead to the utmost stringency. But, on the contrary, it has been the occasion of the easiest money market ever experienced here at this season. And why? Because the money that was to go to Chicago to pay insurance losses has accumulated at New York pending the settlements of claims for damages and swollen the amount here to such a volume that the banks, usually so poor in November, had week before last a surplus of over nine millions of legal reserve, and the rate on call went down as low as four per cent. These facts account for the steady recovery of the stock market to the figures which prevailed before the Chicago fire. Wall street jumped to conclusions too suddenly, and made prices on the Stock Exchange which were not due until the insurance companies had begun to pay their losses and ship money to the burned city. Now arises the question whether, with the expiration of the sixty days' privilege of the insurance companies, and with the natural shipments of currency to the South and West for cotton, wheat and pork, we shall not experience this winter even a more aggravated stringency than was anticipated during the panic following the Chicago fire? It should not be forgotten, however, that, as if to serve as a timely interposition at such a crisis, the government will, on December 1, strengthen the banks with a fresh and large supply of gold—the amount of which has been estimated by some at as much as ten millions—resulting from the interchanges of the new five and old six per cents and the cancellation of a portion of the loan of 1862. This latter source of relief should not be too strongly counted on, because in the calculation of other financiers, again, the events of December 1 will yield little or no gold to the street, but be consummated without the disbursement of any Treasury money beyond such as may be needed to take up some of the "called" bonds held in Europe.

The money market grew active on and after Friday, and the rate on stocks hardened to 7 per cent, although borrowers on governments readily supplied themselves at 6 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It will be seen by our Washington despatches that the President's Message this year will have a great bearing on financial and commercial interests in view of the proposed sweeping reduction of the revenue.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks proved quite unfavorable, because, on the one hand, these institutions have increased their loans two millions, although on the other they have lost a million and a half in legal reserve. The specie export and customs duties so equally balanced the outcome of coin from the Treasury that the specie item shows little change. The principal loss is nearly a million and a half in greenbacks, shipped, doubtless, to the South and West. The banks appear to have made no demand on borrowers for the return of loans in order to meet this demand for currency, but increased their loans to fill up the space caused by the shipments. Hence the deposits show only a trifling change. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	November 18.	November 25.
Loans	$286,204,500	$288,403,700
Specie	16,239,300	16,222,800
Circulation	30,133,500	30,039,500
Deposits	219,186,900	219,229,800
Legal tenders	55,151,500	53,694,900

The changes being:—

Increase in loans	$2,199,200
Decrease in specie	16,500
Decrease in circulation	49,100
Increase in deposits	42,900
Decrease in legal tenders	1,456,600

An analysis of the above figures shows a loss of $1,503,100 in reserve and a decrease of $6,200 in liabilities. The surplus reserve is therefore down to $7,687,875—a decrease for the week of $1,501,550.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street prices of government bonds Saturday evening:—United States currency sixes, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 116⅛ a 116⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅞ a 115; do., ten-forties, registered, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	111	110⅞
Tuesday	110⅞	110½
Wednesday	110⅞	110⅝
Thursday	110⅞	110⅝
Friday	111⅛	110⅞
Saturday	110⅞	110⅝

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern State bonds opened weak but became better toward the close, and left off with, in most of the list, a firm tone. The chief feature was the recovery of the new South Carolina July bonds, which advanced to 35. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list, including quotations for leading municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65⅛ a 65; do. new, 65⅛ a 65⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do. registered stock, old, 53 a 53⅛; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 65 a 65⅛; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 23⅛ a 22; Georgia sixes, 75 a 80; do. sevens, 88 a 92; do. sevens, gold, 87; North Carolina, ex coupon, 37 a 37⅛; do. funding, 1866, 25 a 30; do. do., 1868, 21 a 23; do. new, 17 a 20; do. special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 97⅛ a 98; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 64 a 67; do. new, 57 a 63; do. levee sixes, 62 a 67; do. do. eights, 75 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 65; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 65 a 69; do. eights, 100 a 102; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 69 a 70; do., new, January and July, 34⅛ a 35⅛; do. do., April and October, 31 a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 53 a 56; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 84 a 87; do. interest eights, 77 a 80; do. do. second mortgage, eights, 70 a 72; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 80 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 72 a 76; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 80 a 83; do. do., second mortgage, 75 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 60; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 69 a 72; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 53 a 56; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad sevens, 50 a 60; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 57; Savannah city sevens, 84 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 70 a 74; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 70 a 74; do. sevens, 63 a 65.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92⅝	92
New York Central scrip	87¾	87½
Harlem	121¼	121
Erie	31¼	30¾
Reading	114¼	113⅞
Lake Shore	88⅜	87⅞
Lake Shore scrip	82¼	82
Wabash	65	64¾
Northwestern	63	61½
Northwestern preferred	91¼	90⅝
Rock Island	104¼	103¼
St. Paul	56¾	55¾
St. Paul preferred	79¼	78¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	42½
New Jersey Central	113	111½
Union Pacific	27¾	27¼
Western Union Telegraph	68¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	47⅞	46⅞

The following were the prices at the close of business on the sidewalk subsequent to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange:—Western Union, 67¾ a 67⅞; Pacific Mail, 46⅞ a 47; New York Central consolidated, 92 a 92⅛; New York Central scrip, 87⅝ a 87¾; Erie, 30⅝ a 30¾; Reading, 114⅛ a 114¼; Lake Shore, 88⅝ a 88¾; Lake Shore scrip, 81⅞ a 82¼; Pittsburg, 126 a 127; Northwestern, 61⅜ a 61¾; Northwestern preferred, 90⅞ a 91; Rock Island, 103⅝ a 103⅞; St. Paul, 55⅝ a 55⅞; St. Paul preferred, 78⅛ a 78¾; Wabash, 64¼ a 64⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 42⅞ a 43⅛; Union Pacific, 27⅜ a 27½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3 a 3⅛; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19⅛ a 19¾.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There has been considerable activity to-day in the coffee market, and under the improved inquiry prices have advanced from ⅛c. a ¼c. on nearly all descriptions. The sales, here and in Baltimore, (mostly to arrive), aggregate about 20,000 bags, mainly on private terms, but a few lots within the range of the following quotations:—Cargoes ordinary Rio, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; do. fair, 14c. a 14⅛c.; do. good, 14⅜c. a 15c.; do. prime, 15⅛c. a 15⅜c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 11⅛c. a 12c.; Java, 24c. a 26c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was somewhat irregular, opening firmer upon continued favorable reports from Europe, and closing easier in consequence of full receipts at the ports. Prices early in the day were fully ⅛c. per lb. higher, but sales upon the basis of this improvement were scarcely possible toward the close, except, perhaps, in a small way. Forward deliveries were again ⅛c. per lb. higher, closing, however, with the advance partially lost. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	1,183	94	1,227
Consumption	802	261	1,063
Speculation	1	—	1
In transit	154	—	154
Totals	2,090	355	2,445

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—November, 400 at 18⅞c.; December, 500 at 18⅞c., 200 at 18 11-16c., 100 at 18⅝c., 600 at 18 11-16c., 600 at 18⅝c.; January, 500 at 18 13-16c., 1,900 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 13-16c., 100 at 18⅞c.; February, 600 at 19⅛c.; March, 1,350 at 19⅛c.; April, 100 at 19 9-16c., 650 at 19⅜c.; total, 7,600 bales. To-day—November, 400 at 18⅞c., 300 at 18 15-16c., 500 at 18⅞c.; December, 1,200 at 18⅞c., 500 at 18 13-16c., 1,000 at 18⅞c., 200 at 18 13-16c.; 100 at 18⅞c., 400 at 18⅞c., 1,600 at 18 11-16c.; December and January, 200 each at 18⅞c., together; January, 100 at 18 15-16c., 930 at 19c., 630 at 19 1-16c., 1,200 at 19c., 400 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c., 700 at 18⅞c.; February, 400 at 19¼c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 1,100 at 19¼c., 300 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 5-16c.; March, 400 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19⅜c., 300 at 19⅜c.; April, 300 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅞c., 700 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅝c.; May, 100 at 20c.; free on board at Baltimore, 50 at 17⅝c.; total, 15,050 bales; grand total, 22,650 bales.

Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d. a 7-16d.; by sail, 7-32d. a 9-32d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c.; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 423; New Orleans, 5,237; Mobile, 2,034; Savannah, 3,625; Charleston, 2,016; Wilmington, 79; Norfolk, 1,520; Baltimore, 153; New York, 878; Boston, 115. Total, 16,195. This day last week, 11,212. This day last year, 21,404. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	15½	16¾	17
Good ordinary	18	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Low middling	18⅝	18¾	19¼	19⅜
Middling	19½	19¾	19⅞	20¼
Good middling	20	20¼	20¾	21

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour, 19,758 bbls.; wheat, 171,845 bushels; corn, 135,949 bushels; oats, 87,624 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 41,930 bushels. The flour market was dull, but prices were unchanged. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Rye flour was dull, with trifling sales. Southern flour was quiet and unchanged; about 900 bbls. changed hands on the basis of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet, but steady; sales 150 bbls. at $3 75 for Jersey and $4 for Coles county from store. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 25 a 6 25
Extra State	6 40 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra do	6 40 a 6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 50
Round Hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a 7 00
Round Hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 10 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 40
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a 10 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 50
Southern extra	6 60 a 8 25
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	4 00 a 4 10
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a —
Corn meal, puncheons	21 00 a —

—Wheat was dull and lower and nominal. The sales on Change were light, but sound business was doing last evening, comprising altogether about 75,000 bushels, at $1 47 a $1 49 for Chicago, in store and afloat; $1 50 for Milwaukee; $1 52½ a $1 53 for very choice No. 2 and No. 1, closing $1 50 bid for prime No. 2. Winter was strong though quiet, and may be quoted $1 60 a $1 65 for red; and $1 65 a $1 70 for amber.

Corn was steady, with sales of about 90,000 bushels at 77½c. a 78c. for mixed afloat. Other descriptions were dull and nominal. Oats were steady at 53½c. to 56c. for mixed and white, with sales of about 30,000 bushels within the range. Rye was dull and nominal at 92c. a 96c., with small sales of Western at the inside price. Barley was quiet. About 20,000 bushels Canada sold at $2 22½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market to-day presented the usual Saturday's quietness, but rates on all goods were without material change. The chartering business, after the activity of yesterday, was comparatively quiet, but the market still remains very strong. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7,500 bushels grain at 8¾d. a 8⅞d., 120 packages tallow at 30s., 950 bales cotton, ⅜c. a 1 16d.; 1,000 boxes cheese, 40s.; 200 tierces lard, 30s.; 150 boxes bacon, 35s., and by sail, 15,000 bushels grain at 8¼d. a 8⅜d., 1,000 oars at ½d., 200 bales cotton, ¼d. a 5-16d. The charters comprise:—An Italian bark, 2,500 quarters grain, in bags, to Cork for orders, 7s. 6d.; a bark, 2,800 quarters grain, to Cork for orders, 7s. 3d.; an American brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders, 2,500 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms; an American schooner, hence to Malaga, 1,400 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Lisbon, 600 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6d., and 500 boxes do. 30c.; a Russian bark, hence to the Continent, 2,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 3d.; a schooner, about 180 tons, to the Windward and back, general cargo, lump sum; a British bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 2,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 3d., or 7s. 3d., according to port.

MOLASSES.—The business to-day has been small and unimportant, although prices remain without noticeable change. Small sales have been made at the following quotations:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 25c.	22c. a 25c.
Clayed	21c. a 25c.	22c. a 30c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 32c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	33c. a 37c.
Porto Rico	— a —	35c. a 45c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 40c.
New Orleans	75c. a 83c.	60c. a 76c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market has been very quiet to-day, and for spirits turpentine unsettled. Sales were reported of 51 bbls. old at 65½c., quoted from yard at 66½c. Rosin was quiet, but very firm. Sales were reported of 500 bbls. strained at $4 87½, closing strong at that price; also 4,000 bbls. strained, in Wilmington, at $4 25. Tar continued quiet, but steady. 50 bbls. Wilmington proof realized $3 75.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined was dull, but not quotably changed from yesterday, generally held for remainder of month at 23⅛c. a 23⅜c. Crude was quiet but unchanged, quoted at 13c. in bulk, for this month, with 11⅜c. bid for December. Case oil remained dull and entirely nominal at 25½c. a 27c. Naphtha was quiet but steady at 11⅛c. for Western or city. The sales of refined were:—1,000 bbls. standard white, last half of month, at 23⅛c. At the Creek the market continued dull and weak, quoted at $3 80 on upper and $3 90 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was quiet but steady. Sales were reported of 5,000 bbls., for last half of December, at 21c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Beef, 2,245 packages; cut meats, 1,125 do.; lard, 1,550 bbls. and tierces and 16 kegs. The market for mess pork was quiet, but without noticeable change in price. Sales were reported of 250 bbls., at $12 50 a $13 cash, and 750 bbls. for March, at $14 25. In jobbing lots, about 250 bbls. changed hands at $13 for mess and $11 for prime mess. Bacon ruled steady under a fair demand. The sales were 2,150 boxes long and short clear, at 8c. for prompt delivery, 7⅝c. for December and 7¾c. for January and February. Lard was steady and in fair request. The sales were 500 tierces for prompt delivery, at 9⅛c. for inferior and 9⅜c. for prime kettle. For future delivery, 750 tierces sold for December, at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for old and new; 2,500 tierces for January, at 9⅜c.; 1,000 tierces for February, at 9⅜c.; 750 tierces for March, at 9⅝c., and 500 tierces three months from February 1, at 9¾c. Also 700 tierces city, at 8⅞c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for prime. Beef was steady and in better demand; 150 bbls. sold within the range of $8 a $10 for mess, $7 a $12 for extra mess, $11 a $15 for prime mess tierces, and $16 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were steady and in moderate demand. The sales were 100 tierces new Western at $24. Cut meats showed a little more activity, resulting in sales of 250 boxes dry salted shoulders at 6⅜c., and small lots of other descriptions at former prices. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 6⅜c. a 6½c.; clear bellies, 8⅜c. a 8¾c.; bellies, 8c. a 8½c.; backs, 8⅛c. Hams—Long cut, 8c. a 10c.; do., short cut, 9½c. a 10c.; do., sugar cured and smoked, 12c. a 14c. Dressed hogs were dull; quoted at 5⅜c. a 5⅝c. for the range.

RICE continued very firm, but to-day has been less active. We note sales of 40 tierces Carolina at 8¾c. a 9c.; 100 bags Patna, 7c. a 7⅛c., and 150 bags Rangoon, 6⅞c. a 7¼c.

SUGAR.—The market to-day has been very quiet, but still continues steady. We have only to note sales of 200 hhds. of fair to good refining at prices within the range of 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; also 400 boxes on private terms. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 8c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅜c. a 6⅞c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅞c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do. white, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅜c.

STEARINE was in moderate demand and steady; sales were reported of 50 tierces at 10⅛c. for prime.

TALLOW was quiet but unchanged. The sales were about 40,000 lbs. at 9⅛ a 9⅜c. for country, and 9⅜ a 9⅝c. for city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 755 bbls. The market was steady with sales of about 350 bbls. at 94c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was more steady. Prices ranged from 4⅞c. a 4⅞c., with 5,000 hogs on sale.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton active at full prices; middlings, 18⅞c. a 19c.; net receipts, 5,237 bales; gross, 5,417. Exports to the Continent, 3,908; coastwise, 1,531; sales, 6,000; stock, 116,018.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton active; middlings, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 3,625 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,003; sales, 3,100 stock, 70,219.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 16⅛; net receipts, 423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,065; sales, 1,000; stock, 30,578.

MOBILE, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,039 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,001; coastwise, 1,127; sales, 1,000; stock, 93,286.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25, 1871.

Cotton strong; middlings, 18c. a 18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,016; exports coastwise, 123; sales, 500; stock, 29,243.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1871.

Bagging quiet at 15c. a 16c. Old mess pork, $13 50. Live hogs steady at $4 50 for choice. Whiskey, 90c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong at 60c. Rosin firm at $5 50 for No. 1, $4 25 for No. 2, $4 12½ for low No. 2, $6 50 for low pale. Crude turpentine steady at $3 50 for hard, $5 25 for yellow dip, $8 25 for virgin. Tar steady at $2 85.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, but easier; No. 1 spring, $1 23½; No. 2 spring, $1 18; seller December, $1 19 a $1 19¼; last half December, $1 19½ a $1 20¼; January, $1 20. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c.; rejected, 39½c.; seller December, 41c.; January, 40⅞c. a 40¾c.; April, 44c.; last half April, 46. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 61. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 30½c. a 30⅝c.; seller December, 30½c.; January, 32c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 57c.; No. 3 do., 46c. Pork dull and unchanged; sales at $12 37½; seller December, $12 40 a $12 50; January, $12 60 a $12 65; February, $12 75 a $12 87½; March, $12 90 a $13; lard, 8⅜c.; bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 4c.; clear rib, 5¾c.; green hams, 6½c. a 7¾c.; shoulders, 3⅛c.; short rib, 5¼c. a 5⅜c. Live hogs dull and drooping; sales at $3 70 a $3 80. Freights nominally unchanged. Whiskey firm at 88c.; an advance asked at close. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 26,000 bushels wheat, 125,000 do. corn, 18,000 do. oats, 5,000 do rye, 18,000 do. barley, 20,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 165,000 do. corn, 12,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 9,000 do. barley, 2,000 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour unchanged; superfine winter, $5 50 a $5 75; extra do., $5 90 a $6 20; double extra, $6 50 a $6 75. Wheat quiet; No. 3 red, $1 41; No. 2 red winter, $1 51. Corn in good demand; high mixed, on track, 45c. a 45½c. Oats firm and better; No. 2 at 38c.; mixed sacked, 42c. Barley quiet; Iowa spring, 80c. Rye—No. 2 firm at 75c. Whiskey firmer; small lots at 90c. Pork nominal at $12 75 a $13. Dry salted meats easier; shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; clear rib, 6⅛c.; clear sides, 6⅜c.—all 20 days old. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7⅛c.; clear rib, 7⅛c.; clear sides, 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. Lard quiet at 8⅜c. a 8½c., cash and December. Live hogs easier; sales at $3 70 a $4 10, mostly at $3 80 a $4. Cattle unchanged; sales at $4 a $5 for good to choice. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 13,000 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 6,500 hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25, 1871.

Mess pork—Full prices asked, but no demand—$12 50 a $12 75. Lard dull and unchanged; 8⅜c. a 8½c. Bulk meats—Demand light; holders firm; shoulders, 5c.; clear rib sides, 6c.; clear sides, 6⅛c., loose. Green meats opened dull, but closed active; shoulders, 4c. a 4⅛c.; sides, 5c. a 5⅛c. Hams, 7c. a 8⅛c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; new shoulders, 7c.; old clear rib sides and clear sides, 7½c. a 7⅝c. Live hogs in good demand at $4 25 a $4 45; receipts, 7,000 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; extra white Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 45; amber Michigan, $1 42½; No. 1 red, $1 39½ a $1 40; No. 2 red, $1 33 a $1 34; No. 3 red, $1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 50½c.; new, 50½c.; low mixed, 50½c.; new, 50c.; new yellow, 51c.; Michigan, 70c.; new white, 51c.; no grade, 49c.; new, 48c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 37½c. a 38c.; No. 2, 36c.; Michigan, 37½c. Clover seeds, $6 80. Dressed hogs, all weights, $4 75. Freights firm; wheat to Buffalo, 7c. asked, 6½c. offered; to Oswego, 13c. asked, 12c. offered.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Flour steady, with a good demand; sales 2,300 bbls. at $7.50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 1,500 bushels amber Michigan at $1 63 and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.50. Corn unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 65½c., 1,500 bushels at 69c., two cars high mixed at 70c. Barley dull; sales 20,000 bushels up lake Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 05 a $1 06 for prime up Lake. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $21 a $22; shipstuffs, $24 a $25; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal freights—Wheat, 14c.; corn and rye, 13c.; barley 11c. to New York; lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson, $6 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 76c., to New York 65c., to Albany 58c. Receipts by lake—60,000 bushels wheat, 37,000 bushels barley, 467,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—11,600 bushels corn, 18,200 bushels barley, 61,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Receipts—81,000 bushels wheat, 190,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. barley. Shipments—15,000 bushels wheat; rail shipments, 18,000 bushels corn, 60,000 do. oats, 25,000 do. barley. Canal boats wanted for short freight, none here. Flour steady and quiet. Grain inactive; prices are nominally unchanged. Pork and lard quiet. Seeds neglected. Highwines entirely nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1871.

Wheat entirely neglected. Rye dull and nominal. Corn—Nothing doing. Barley firm, with a good demand; about 40,000 bushels in store here; market strong; sales, 9,500 bushels Canada West on the spot, on private terms; 20 cars No. 2 six rowed State to arrive at $1, and 3 cars No 2 Chicago on private terms. Oats more active; market firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Toledo in store at 54½c., 11,000 bushels Western to arrive, on private terms; 1 car State at 58c., at Susquehanna Railroad; 1 car No. 1 at 53½c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market has been quiet during the week, as is usual near the close of the year.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are moving more freely in the standard styles, but the general market is without much buoyancy. There is no change in prices, except in the Continental C, which has been reduced to 12½c.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are unchanged in price, and, though there is talk of weakness, there is also an opinion on the part of others that prices will be even higher with the opening of the of the year. There is a small supply of wide sheetings.

Canton flannels, of the better grades, have been in good demand with jobbers. Lower grades are not so active.

Prints have been confined in movement to the best grades of work, and the inquiry has only been moderate.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Beavers and Moscows are in fair demand.

Doeskins are continuing to move freely.

Repellants are in good demand, especially the gold mixtures, which are mostly sold up at rather better prices than the black and white.

Flannels are moving well with agents and jobbers, and in low and medium grades supplies are very low.

Fancy cassimeres, in light spring weights, are getting firmer in price. The heavy weights are well reduced and there is but little more inquiry.

Foreign dry goods are low in stock, and such goods as satteens and serges are almost out of the market and have advanced from 5c. to 7½c. per cent within the week. Velveteens have been more called for in the twilled backs, but no remarkable activity is shown. Silks and ribbons are more active as the holiday sapproach, and a good business is expected.

JERSEY'S GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Movement to Increase It to $10,000.

The salary of the Governor of New Jersey is only a paltry $5,000—$500 in advance of the stipend given the Mayor of Newark, and the smallest salary given probably any State officer across the river. The constitution provides that the salary shall not be increased during the incumbency of the Governor—that is to say, the Governor in office at the time of increase shall not benefit by it, but his successor. It is well known that the Governor elect, Joel Parker, is not a wealthy man, but, on the contrary, depends on his legal practice for an income, and that this fact was urged by him when he wrote to Colonel Patterson in the nominating convention. It is now gracefully argued by the leading republican organ of the State, and endorsed by all but a few narrow-minded native-born Jerseymen, who will stick to State characteristics in spite of everything, that the Governor's salary be increased to, say $10,000, so that the office may not make a poor man poorer, as in the case of Mr. Parker six years ago. The Governor elect will not be inaugurated until January 16. The Legislature, in the meantime, will have a week's session, in which they could act upon the matter so that Mr. Parker would have the benefit. The measure is urged as a matter of decency, as well as of dignity, and as a means of securing honesty, where that commodity might be lacking.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE ONE OR TWO unfurnished Rooms in the upper part of New York; also stable room for horse and buggy. Address, with price, C. M., box 144 Herald office.

ROOMS WANTED—A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS and Bath, handsomely furnished, not above second floor, and not above Fortieth street, by two ladies. Address A. B. F., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom for light housekeeping; location west of Second avenue and east of Sixth avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Thirty-eighth street. Address S. H., 327 East Twenty-ninth street.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in any respectable upper portion of the city, by a gentleman recently returned from abroad; references given and required. Address G. U. L., Herald office.

WANTED—NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, LARGE furnished Bedroom and Sitting Room, with convenience for housekeeping; state terms, which must be moderate, and particulars. Address PERMANENCY, station D.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, MEDIUM SIZE, WELL furnished House, near Fifth avenue, between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, for a small private family. Address room 240, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of

BROADWAY,

between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than one hundred feet.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses or lots, improved or unimproved lands affected by the above entitled proceedings, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New York, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the city of New York, and to regulate the [illegible]," passed February 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said [illegible] matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein, showing the awards made for damages, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the city of New York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court at a special term thereof, to be held before the Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court House, in the city of New York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of Court.

Dated NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
52d st., near 5th av., 5 story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th st., near 5th av., 4 story, leasehold, 24x62x100.
Park av., near 37th st., full sized superb dwelling.
Madison av., extra full and medium sized desirable houses.
5th av., extra full and medium sized desirable houses.
Also
$100,000 Estate Funds to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved and accessible unimproved City Real Estate. Mortgages cashed.
Apply at the office, 11 Pine street.

A PRETTY THREE STORY HIGH STOOP STONE front for sale—At a bargain; 116th street; convenient to boat; terms very easy. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third street.

A.—BARGAINS.—FOR SALE, LARGE AND SMALL Houses, on every street and avenue up town. Parties desirous of purchasing will do well to call on WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty sixth street.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO HANDSOME STONE FRONT Houses, on Madison avenue and 152d street; would exchange for city Lots or a small place in Westchester county, on the Hudson. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty third street.

A.—I WILL SELL, ON FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Madison avenue, one of the best four story Houses in the city, 63 feet deep, built by days' work, at a great bargain. JAMES FETTRETCH, 939 Sixth avenue.

BUILDERS.—I HAVE FOR SALE 7 LOTS FOR TENEment houses, with cellars dug out; price $35,000; loan $28,000. Cut this out. Address B., box 134 Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in East Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THIRteenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; price $25,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

West Side.

AT JUNCTURE OF BROADWAY WITH EIGHTH AVEnue, Fifty-ninth street and the Grand Boulevard, facing the entrance to Central Park, on the Grand Circle, an extra valuable 28 foot gore Lot for sale at $35,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING FROM 106TH (100-foot street) to 107th street, between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale; location one of the finest on the avenue; recently and most substantially built, handsomely frescoed throughout, and one of the most elegantly furnished houses in pure style in the country. For full particulars inquire at the office of the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, 375 Lexington avenue, between 8 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE STORE and Dwelling on west side of Eighth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 21 feet wide, on north side Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $35,000; easy terms; possession at any time. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH
DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A BARGAIN.—$1,500 IN CASH WILL BUY THIS three story Mansard roof and sub-cellar House 530 Pacific street, Brooklyn, between Grand and Classon avenues, one block from Atlantic avenue and three blocks from the entrance to Prospect Park; contains 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; $4,750; $1,500 only required, the balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to S. D. O'KEEFFE, 563 Pearl street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM OF 100 ACRES—AT A SACrifice, with good buildings and fences, near town, in Oneida county; only $3,500. WM. FITZSIMONS, 248 East Thirtieth street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—IN DESIRABLE LOCAtions, from $2,500 upwards, many of them decided bargains, for sale and exchange by COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

ELEGANT GOTHIC RESIDENCE—GAS, WATER, Bath, Heater; grounds beautifully laid out; surroundings first class; ten minutes from ferry, Staten Island; $8,000; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, A FINE NEW RESIdence; modern improvements; lot 80 by 140 feet. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—FARM, 100 ACRES, NEAR SARATOGA Springs, with good dwelling and outhouses, at the low price of $3,000; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 40 ACRES IMPROVED, rich Land; high, healthy; fine view of Bay; two miles from ferry, Staten Island; $12,000; worth $20,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, ON NEW York and New Haven Railroad, a beautiful Cottage, with gas, hot and cold water and city conveniences, and over an acre of ground, completely furnished in good style; house, grounds and furniture in perfect order. Possession when desired. JOHN M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY AND basement brown stone front House, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Bedford avenue, a short distance from the fountain; will be sold very low; all improvements. Inquire at or address 99 Division avenue, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY STORE IN a good location, with a desirable stock. New York city or near by improved property in part payment. Address E. B. M., box 156 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEment property, a valuable Lot, with substantial Buildings, suitable for any manufacturing business or provision house. Apply to PETRI & MESTERN, No. 5 Allen street.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR BUILDing Lots, two four story modern Houses, on Madison avenue, below Sixty-first street, lightly mortgaged. FRANK CRAWFORD, 960 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE OR small Place in Jersey, a fine Farm of 100 acres; one hour in New Jersey; convenient to city; also Country Seats, Land, &c. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE AT FAIR BARGAINS—A NUMBER of fine private Dwellings for Tenement Houses; also other Property to sell or exchange. M. G. BREWER, corner Second avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH ONE-HALF TO FIVE acres, or land without house, convenient, say one hour from city, low and on easy terms. Address, with full particulars, EARNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—A CHEAP FARM, WITHIN THREE hours' ride from New York; not less than 30 acres, if protected from north and west winds, preferred; farming tools might be taken. Address, with full description and price (about $2,000, 25 per cent cash), E. J. H., box 1,241 New York Post office.

CLOTHING.

AT S. KISH'S, 157 THIRD AVENUE—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Kish.

A HIGHER PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE CAN BE obtained for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., as we are bound to deliver $75,000 worth to the Western States before the holidays. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 518 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street.—Having received from the West large orders for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $8; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 52 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch, 53 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. MARKS pays for cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. The following prices will be paid:—For Silk Dresses, $5 to $60; Coats, $7 to $20; Pants, $2 to $6. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

Here, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places, tremendous prices will be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's Castoff Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Never before have we paid such high prices, as we are bound to fill a large order and we must have goods. Please call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris. Be particular in getting the right number, 71 Sixth avenue, next to Greenwich Savings Bank.

AT 832 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, B. HERZ pays highest cash prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD ST., N. LEON pays the highest prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 45 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place—Ladies and gents will receive the highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the utmost value paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 373 SEVENTH AVENUE LADIES AND GENTLEmen will be surprised at the prices ANHALT pays for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Don't be deceived by false pretenders, and call on number as above, where you will be treated to your satisfaction. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Anhalt.

M. COHN, 424 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, pays the full value for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Bedding, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Cohn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO AND FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, sterling Silver Ware, best and cheapest at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, 209 Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and 323 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Manufacturers.
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS.
Geneva, 11 Quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK (CONTINUATION) OF OLD WINES AND LIQUORS from shelves, in cases, casks and demijohns, comprising Hennessy V. S. O. P., 1844; Otard, Martel and S. O. P. Brandies; Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskeys, including one village puncheon of old Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada and Pineapple Rum; old Black Warrior Madeira, old Regina Port, Amontillado, Virgin, Topaz, Yriarte Sherries. Also a few small lots of very old reserved private stock Wines and Liquors.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, including
Toys, Dolls, Games,
Boxes of Soldiers, Furniture, Ninepins, Animals, Cooking Stoves, Boxes Paints, Horses, Sheep, Churns, Trumpets, Balls, &c.; Wax and China Dolls, moving eyes, sleeping, crying, &c.; also Doll Heads; also fine Dress Dolls, &c.
Tea Sets.
Metal and China Tea Sets, Presentation and Motto Cups and Saucers.
Genuine China Goods.
A late importation of genuine Chinese Punch Bowls, Vases, Cuspidores, Colognes, Cups and Saucers, Glove Boxes, &c.
Boxes.
Work and Glove Boxes, Fitted, Desks, Bonbon Boxes, &c.
Cutlery and Plate.
A large and general assortment of fine Cutlery and Plated Ware.
Books.
800 volumes of standard and miscellaneous Books, Annuals, &c.
Coins.
A complete set of U. S. Pennies from 1793 to 1857; also Rare Coins.
Soaps and Perfumery.
45 cases (2 doz. each Preserved Cherries, Sauces, Fish; also Extracts, Soaps, Hair Brushes, Combs.
Miscellaneous.
Blankets, Comforters, Crumbcloths, Toilet Sets, Cigars, &c.
On exhibition this day.

A. J. MATHEWSON, AUCTIONEER.
J. MATHEWSON & SON,
No. 4 Pine street.
FRIDAY, December 1.
By order of Supreme Court.
Three valuable Lots, with the first class four-story brown stone front Houses thereon, on the west side of Madison avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CHROMOS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, a large and extensive assortment of English, German and American Chromos.
Also fine English line Engravings, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
FIFTY BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the entire Furniture of two large dwellings.
Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianoforte, Mirrors,
at public action to the highest bidder,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, November 27, at 1½ o'clock, at the four story brown stone residence 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of satin brocatel, silk and plain reps; Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Tables, Cabinets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Curtains, Clocks, Bookcases, Desk, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, cut Crystal Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery; Servants' Furniture. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE FURNITURE SALE at private mansion, 124 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the above private mansion, viz.:—Brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, in plain satin and brocatel; Mirrors, Paintings, Brussels Carpets, &c., also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in all 300 lots. Sale positive.

AUGUST MARTENS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture, valued at $30,000. Pianofortes, Bronzes, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits, Silverware, Statuary, Works of Art, at public auction. Rare chance for housekeepers. On this day (Monday), at the elegant mansion of Henry Drake, Esq., 56 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel and satin; marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Secretary, Bookcase, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Lace, Brocatel Curtains, Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Vases, Ornaments, magnificent rosewood, Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Chamber, Dining Furniture; Glassware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will dispose of all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in Everett Club House, 1.6 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, viz., Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Carara marble Statuary, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Armoire a-Glace, spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, &c. Dining Room—Buffet, Extension, Centre and Side Tables; solid silver, glass, china Dinner and Tea Sets, 255 pieces, &c.; in all over 600 lots, to suit purchasers. Sale positive.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS at 10 o'clock, at 45 Delancey street, entire stock of Mirrors, Engravings, Paintings, Glass, in lots. Dealers invited. SWARZKOPH & RAUBITSCHEK, 273 Bowery.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons of Scranton Coal
at public auction on Wednesday, November 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JOHN N. YEDDER, AUCTIONEER.
Ten years with the late
HENRY H. LEEDS.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Cortlandt street, peremptory sale of Iron Safes, Desks, Chairs and Office Furniture.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom, 223 Bowery,
Mortgage Sale.
Will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 265 Spring street, four glass Showcases, one Safe, lot of Drawers, one large French plate Mirror, Flower Vases, two Counters, Chandeliers, &c. &c.
WILLIAM ROONEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY E. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction this day, Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and other Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Hair and other Mattresses, Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lounges, Desks, Crockery, &c. Sale peremptory.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Piano, Billiard Tables, Bronzes, Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c. On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the auction rooms No. 53 East Thirteenth street, a very large assortment of really good Household Furniture, very much of which is in elegant condition and of modern style; also black walnut Bedroom do.; Beds, Mattresses, Bronzes, Mirrors, &c., &c. More full particulars on Tuesday and Wednesday.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day (Monday), November 27, at 12 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, six first class Sewing Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Grover & Baker's, &c.; also Fancy Goods; also Wines, Whiskeys, Brandies, &c.; also 3 Suits of Furniture and 1 Bagatelle Table.

IMPORTANT CONTINUATION SALE—AT 2,096 THIRD avenue, near 115th street.—JOSEPH SOLOMON will sell the balance of Stock, Fixtures, Show Case, &c., of the fancy goods store, commenced on Saturday. Sale at 11 A. M. this day.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, November 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at 122 Greene street.
General Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor and Easy Chairs, marble top Centre Tables, Window Curtains and Shades, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloth, French plate pier Glasses, Pictures, black walnut Bedroom and Cottage Furniture; Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Pillows, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
TUESDAY, November 28,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, a large assortment of Household Furniture.

JOSEPH M'GUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of
John G. Bussnell, Esq., Referee.
The three story and cellar brick House and Lot known as No. 145 old No. 225 Elizabeth street, near Houston street; size lot 25x92.6.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street.

JOS. SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL MONDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M., at 651 Eighth avenue, corner Forty third street, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a retail Crockery and China Store, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, French China, Cut Glass, Lamps, and all kinds of Toys, Cutlery and Plated Ware. House Furnishing Goods in lots to suit the trade. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, splendid Bar, Counter, Cigars, &c. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell, Monday, November 27, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, casks Brandy and Sherry Wine, and other Liquors, Fixtures, Railing, Counters, Beer Pump.
Also eight tube piping [illegible].
Seven Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, in perfect order.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. F. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & HASTINGS, will sell on Monday, November 27, at 1 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, one Bay Horse, Harness and Top Express Wagon. By order of Francis Oysterman, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, sells on Monday, November 27, at 2 o'clock, 55 cases California Cognac Brandy, and casks (20 gallons) California Wines. By order of S. Schible, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871, at 10 A. M., at salesroom No. 9 Beach street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood Parlor Suits in crimson brocatel, black walnut do., Bedsteads, Hatstand, Bureaus, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut Extension Tables, Parlor Suits in hairclothand green plush, Rockers, Turkish Easy Chairs, patent Sofa Bedstead, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c. By order of the mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Blankets, &c. By order of J. Brummer, 446 Seventh avenue.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell on Tuesday, the 28th inst., 500 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order R. Simpson & Co.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 Lots Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order Mrs. B. Costello, Mott street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 BOWERY, WILL SELL this day, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, Counters, Shelving, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Contents of the Shoe Manufacturing Establishment 244 Bleecker street, in the city of New York, consisting in part of one McKay Sewing Machine and Channeller, eight Howe Sewing Machines, one Racing Machine, one Splitting Machine, one Rolling Machine, one Counter Machine, one Eyelet Machine and Puncher, 50 Patterns Sole Heel and Counter Dies; also Lasts, Fixtures, &c., &c.
WM. ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
Will sell, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the liquor store 20 East Broadway, 4 Pull Rosewood Ale Pump, fine Counters, Bagatelle Table, old Stock Ale and a good Stock of Liquors, &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large quantity of Household Furniture, &c.; Parlor Suits; Centre, Extension Tables, French plate Mirrors, Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Lounges; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Desks, Paintings and Engravings, 30 Tapestry, Three-ply and other Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs; also 3 fine black walnut Pillar Extension Tables, 2 Pianos, with a large lot of other Goods, in lots to suit.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON WEDNESday, November 29, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, at 156 West Broadway, near Canal street, a large stock of Stoves, about 200, 130 Coal Scuttles, a large quantity of Tin and Plated Ware, Sheet Iron Safe, Desk, Tools, Store Fixtures, &c., together with the Good Will, by order of O. F. Burton, administrator of the estate of the late George Lorton; the business established since 1839; at private sale to 12 o'clock this day; a fine location. Apply to Auctioneer, 454 Canal street.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND LYLE'S SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of MARTIN HERZ & CO., 633 Broadway.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE.—A TEA STORE FOR sale, near Washington Market; now doing a good business. Apply to J. G. VANRIPER, 440 Canal street.

A LUNCH BAR, IN A GOOD CENTRAL LOCATION, among dry goods houses and a few doors from Broadway; first class location; price $250. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A GOOD SAMPLE ROOM, CENTRAL LOCATION, ESTablished 14 years, doing an excellent business; rent only $65 monthly; owner engaged in other occupation. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY STORE IN Brooklyn for sale—Long established, and doing, as books will show, a large and profitable business. SOREN'S Store Agency, 596 Broadway.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Jersey City for sale.—Long and desirable lease; large business; owner going West. Apply at SOREN'S Store Agency, 596 Broadway.

A BILLIARD ROOM AND CLUB HOUSE, PROFITS about $20 weekly, rent $30 monthly, will be sold for $500; owner going into another business. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE CHEAP; also Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Hotels, Fruit Stores, Wine and Billiard Saloons, Country Hotels, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE—AT a low price; also Millinery and Fancy Goods Stores, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Confectioneries, Bakeries. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE, CHEAP—DOING A good business, in the best business part of city; good reason given for selling. Address EDWIN, box 162 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. No agents noticed.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP FOR sale.—Good work and good reason given for selling; present owner will give buyer work to do. Call at 12 Howard street.

CORNER ON THIRD AVENUE.—LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; good Fixtures and License; price $460. Lease and rent $60 per month; or will let the whole, as it is now closed by sickness. BEEKMAN, Agent, 2,020 Third avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, OR STOCK AND FIXTURES will be sold at a very low figure.—A splendid chance for a physician. For particulars call at 223 Wayne street, Jersey City.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LOCATION, STOCK AND Fixtures first class; a splendid chance. Also Factory to let or for sale, size 3 200 square. Address RIEHL, box 153 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY; will exchange for real estate or merchandise; would prefer a small place in Chicago; equity, $2,700. 755 Eighth avenue, between Forty sixth and Forty seventh streets.

FOR SALE ON VERY-EASY TERMS—A VERY FIRST class Steam Laundry, in the best location and doing a first rate business. Inquire of E. A. LEGRAND, 171 Macdougal street, New York.

FANCY STORE AND DRESSMAKING BUSINESS down town for sale at a sacrifice.—Rent of whole house $400 a year; must be sold immediately. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPH and Ferrotype Gallery, situated in New York. Address G. W. MARKHAM, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR Stores.—Will be sold together or separately. My health is bad and I wish to retire. Apply 253 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RECTIFYING ESTABLISHment, in complete order, with Copper Still and Column, on easy terms; or to exchange for city real estate. Apply at 395 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT, POULtry and Vegetable Market; a fine corner; will be sold cheap (store at a moderate rent), as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply at corner Atlantic and Boerum place, or corner Fleet street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, DOWN town; Sunday closed. Inquire of H. SWEIG, tobacco dealer, 26 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A BARROOM AND FIXTURES, IN A good location, in Jersey City; will be sold low for cash or to a responsible party on time. Apply at the Howard Brewery, 518 to 532 West Thirty third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS store, on a leading avenue, having been there established 8 years; good trade; the superintendent thereof will remain with new party; sales can be shown by books; stock and fixtures can be reduced to $4,000; easy payments. Address, with real name, HIRAM WESTFALL, Herald office.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—GOOD reasons; no risk; is now paying $30,000 profit; $30,000 cash required. Apply to SLADE & STAFFORD, 23 Union square.

LIQUOR STORE 443 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—Well fitted, &c., having a new shuffleboard; will be sold for $350. Apply to JOHN WARREN, 16 New Chambers st.

SAFES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECONDHAND Safes, all makes, to be closed out cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FIVE 70-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS and one Steamboat Boiler, all in good order and will be sold cheap; the steamboat boiler is large enough to supply a 30 inch cylinder. Apply to HIGGINS & OSTRANDER, 101 Watts street.

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Horizontal Engine, 12x30; one Beam Condensing Engine, 30x60, with or without Boilers. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE DOUBLE Parlor Suit, made to order for $900, will be sold for $325; one do. satin brocatel, $150; Drawing Room and Library Suits in brocatel and reps from $50 to $75; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits from $45 up; Carpets, from 50c. up; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $875, for $250; Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., for less than half cost; property of a family leaving city. Call at their residence, 252 West Forty-second street.

ALL THE ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURniture contained in private mansion, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, to be sold regardless of cost:—Parlor Suits, $75; reps, $80; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard; Bedroom Suits, $45, and 300 lots cheap.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—ALL the elegant Household Furniture contained in the private residence 56 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at a sacrifice, Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered in satin, cost $850, for $250; one do., $200; one do., $80; Etageres, marqueterie Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Paintings, artistic Bronzes, rosewood walnut Chamber Furniture; Mattresses, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

A.—FOR SALE, CONTENTS OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Pianoforte, 7¼ octave; Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands; Library and Drawing Room Suits, $25 to $50; to suit purchasers; at half original cost.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK, VALUED AT $40,000.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ANY SACRIFICE
DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS.
AT THE STORE NO. 550 BROADWAY.
Formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once. By order of ASSIGNEE.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
354 and 356 Third avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 220 WEST FIFty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones, latest designs; cheapest in city. Send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
49 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, HURON House, corner of Broadway and Twenty sixth street.—A few elegantly newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board; very reasonable to permanent parties.

1 BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL.
Just opened,
the elegant house, 114 East Nineteenth street, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private tables if desired; references.

1 CLINTON PLACE, CORNER BROADWAY, ST. LAWrence Hotel.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, $10 per week and upwards; without board, $1 and upwards weekly, or $1 per day.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH ROOM, TO LET, with private table only. 35 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

1.—A HALL ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR (SUNNY EXposure), with Board, for gentleman, at 106 West Thirty-fourth street; terms $10 per week; reference required.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second floor, with private table or without Board; also a furnished Room for a gentleman. 137 East Eighteenth street.

3 DOORS FROM PARK AVENUE.—A PRIVATE family will let a handsome second Floor, with first class Board, at moderate prices. Apply at 105 East Thirty-fifth st.

5TH AVENUE, 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite with Board; entire floor; private table; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; an elegant Parlor Suit. References.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK—WITH BOARD, IN LARGE, AIRY Rooms; use of bath, &c.; vacancies for table boarders. 100 West Twentieth street.

$7 TO TO $10.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good table; home comforts. Apply for one week at 253 West Fifteenth street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—To let, with first class Board, Rooms connecting, on first and third floors.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; $14, $20, $25 and $30 for two, with Board; table board, $5

12 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE GERman family will let an elegant Parlor Floor to a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; full Board or Breakfast if desired, private table if preferred; references exchanged.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—To let, with or without private table, an elegant Parlor Floor; also other Rooms. References exchanged.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Third Floor, handsomely furnished, very desirable, to responsible, first class persons only, with Board; private table if desired.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR and large front Room, low, and richly furnished, with or without board; first class location; unexceptionable references required; a rare opportunity.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER NINTH STREET.—A family or a few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

25 SEVENTH AVENUE.—FRONT ROOMS, ON SECond floor, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to let, with Board; also sunny back Parlor, with large closets, water, &c.; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, with first class Board.

29 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let singly or en suite, with or without Board. References.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO DOUBLE Rooms on second floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board. Possession immediately.

34 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, desirable and nicely furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE AND elegant Rooms, with first class Board; also a Room for two gentlemen on fourth floor.

36TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms; private table if desired. House and accommodations strictly first class. Apply at Everett Library, 553 Sixth avenue.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE HANDsome Suit of three Rooms, bath room and ample closet room, full Board; references exchanged.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished front Room, with first class Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference required.

42 GROVE STREET.—TO LET, WITH EXCELLENT Board, a nicely furnished second floor Room; sunny side; large pantries, with hot and cold water; grate and gas; $16 for two.

43D ST., WEST 241.—A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE winter, one block from Broadway; splendid location; desirable Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board; reduced prices; references.

45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Room, with Board, in a private family. References required.

45 PARK AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTYseventh street.—A few elegant Rooms, with Board, can now be secured at this handsome private residence, fitted with music hall, billiard room and bowling alley; private table if desired.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—A Suit of Rooms on second floor, with southern exposure, with first class Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

53 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE OR 100 FOURTH street.—Large and handsomely furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with Board; also a handsome Hall Room, at moderate rates.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

57 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST of Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room, with first class Board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references given and required.

58 PERRY STREET, NEAR FOURTH.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, with first class Board; location and House first class; terms moderate; convenient to Eighth avenue and Bleecker street cars.

60 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, on third floor, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with Board; reference required.

61 SECOND AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, with Board, two pleasant Rooms to gentlemen.

101 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR CORNER Sixth avenue.—A widow lady, living in her own house, has a few furnished Rooms to let to one or two gentlemen; all the comforts of a home; house pleasantly located; all modern improvements; terms moderate. Call one week.

109 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, Parlor and large connecting Bedroom; also large Room on second floor, closets, &c., separate, or to a small family; references exchanged.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Furnished Suits of Rooms to let, with or without first class Board; handsome Rooms for single gentlemen in a small family; Floor to let, unfurnished. All at very low rates.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; a first class house and location.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOME SECond Floor, Parlor and three Bedrooms connecting, with unexceptionable table; surroundings refined and home like; private table if requested; location desirable. References exchanged.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, on second floor; location first class; references.

128 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—On second floor, neatly furnished Rooms, connecting, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without meals.

129 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Room to let, with first class Board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; small family; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

135 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY WILL let one or two Rooms, with or without Board, to quiet respectable parties; house and location convenient and central.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 MADISON AVENUE, SECOND HOUSE FROM Thirty-first street.—Four handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite, on third story; private table; first class accommodations.

141 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished Second Floor, with Board; also a single Room, for gentlemen; parties requiring superior accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Second Floor to let, with Board; together or separately. Terms moderate.

150 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO RENT, TO a gentleman, without board, a neatly furnished front Room, on third floor, in a private family. Reference required.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Lexington avenues.—A neatly furnished front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to two single gentlemen; also hall Bedroom.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with superior Board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two large, handsome Rooms, on second floor, with Board; closets, hot and cold water; also Room for gentleman, references exchanged.

215 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE English family will let two handsomely furnished Rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board.

222 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large second story front Room; good and convenient location; very few boarders.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. Mark's church.—A large, nicely furnished Room for two gentlemen, with good Board; dinner at 6.

BOARDERS WANTED.

257 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Rooms to let to gentlemen, with first class Board. References exchanged.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Hall Room to let to gentlemen, with Board; terms moderate.

316 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, to gentlemen, pleasant Rooms; all modern improvements; breakfast if desired; also dinner on Sunday; or to a family for light housekeeping.

321 SIXTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Two American gentlemen, desirous of having a good conversation in the German language, can be accommodated with a well furnished back Parlor and good Board in the family of a German teacher; price moderate.

325 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished, large, sunny Rooms, singly or en suite, with excellent Board; $7 to $40; family small; first class brown stone private house.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with Board, in suits or singly; house and table first class; at very moderate prices. References.

A LARGE FURNISHED CORNER ROOM AND ROOM adjoining, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Address RESPECT, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; quiet parties only need apply; location central, near Grand Hotel. Address PRIVATE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH OR without private table; also Rooms for gentlemen, with Board, in a first class house, 119 East Twenty-third street. Reference.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, with or without Board, in an elegant brown stone house on Forty-fifth street, in a private family, who own the house; price will be merely nominal as they do not require the rooms. Address O. H. W., Herald office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, Montrose station, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—First class Board for $10, $12 50 and $15 per week, according to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 24 trains daily; commutation low. Address C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE family, above Twenty-eighth street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues; Board, including fire and gas, not to exceed $15 a week; best reference given and required. Address R. FOSTER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, above Thirteenth street; terms, including fire and gas, about $17 per week; references exchanged. Address A. G. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN wants a nice furnished Room, with stove, not above Eighth street, with or without Board; references exchanged. Address SUB, box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN ELDERLY LADY AND young gentleman, with either private Sitting Room or where full privileges of the parlor can be enjoyed. Address V. C., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FULLY FURNISHED square Room, with Board, for $15 per week; location between Thirty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets, Third avenue and Broadway. Address, with particulars, B. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms for single gentlemen, near Wall street and South ferries; also a double Room; references exchanged. Inquire at 144 Remsen street.

HOTELS.

A.—ST. JULIEN HOTEL (LELAND), NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington place, one door from Broadway.—This select family hotel has large, elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite and single, with first class Board, at moderate prices.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY AND TWENty-sixth street, opposite St. James Hotel.—Rooms $1 and upwards, with or without Board; very favorable arrangements can be made for permanent parties.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—Splendid Suits, elegantly and newly furnished; house has been put in thorough order, painted inside and out; new furniture, carpets; table d'hote or European plan; specially adapted for private families.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER BAYard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

OATMAN HOUSE, FORMERLY HELD'S HOTEL, 21 Bowery, corner Bayard street.—Rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per night. D. C. FULKERSON, Manager.

THE TROPICS.—THE WELL-KNOWN CLARENDON House, in Kingston, Jamaica, offers comfortable Apartments to invalids and others at moderate terms. Address Mrs. FODERINGHAM, Kingston, Jamaica, or call at 52 William street, room 11.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, ON THE MOST BUSINESS PART OF Sixth avenue, a new corner Store, two inside ones and one small one; a good stand for dry goods, gentleman's furnishing, drug or grocery business, and a good location for millinery or fancy goods; will be fitted up in the best style if required. JAMES FETTRETCH, 959 Sixth avenue.

A GOOD CHANCE.—TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT on Seventh avenue, near Fifty-first street, only two doors from Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad depot, fitted up with tables, chairs, &c., and everything complete for a restaurant. Also a Store and Basement, corner Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, fitted up as a bakery. Also Part of store on Sixth avenue. WATERLOW & CO., 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A LARGE CORNER BASEMENT TO LET.—FINE light; suitable for any business; one of the best on the avenue; rent nominal. Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET.—Together or separate; good light. Apply at 25 and 37 Wooster street.

FINE STORE IN HARLEM, PLATE GLASS FRONT, with dwelling; now occupied by John Weldon for dry goods, 2,211 Third avenue, near 121st street, to lease: rare opportunity for a man of enterprise and capital. Apply soon to Dr. NEIL, Third avenue, corner of 111th street.

HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A CHURCH, SUNDAY school, club, &c. No. 556 West Twenty-ninth street.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET ON EIGHTH AVENUE.—Fixtures of Shoe Store for sale, doing good custom trade; store suitable for any business; rent moderate. Inquire at 255 Ninth avenue.

OFFICES TO LET—HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS—with water closet, bathroom, &c. Apply on premises, to HARRISON BROS. & CO., 179 Water street.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT 45 LISPENARD STREET, NEAR Broadway; immediate possession; rent $800 per annum. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW STORES AND BASEMENTS 34 and 36 Desbrosses street, two doors from Jersey City ferry. Apply to BIDDLE & BRINTNALL, 34 Desbrosses street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS—A FRONT BASEMENT and one other Room, if required, in brown stone house occupied by owner; splendid location for physician; furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. 154 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—A STORE FOR FANCY GOODS. INQUIRE at 273 Sixth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. JOSEPH DAVID.

TO LEASE—STORE AND UPPER PART OF HOUSE 65 Fulton street, Brooklyn, 1½ block from Fulton ferry, south side; rent low. For particulars inquire of S. D. O'KEEFFE, 382 Pearl street, New York.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLOOR (SUITABLE FOR store or restaurant) of 51 Eighth avenue, corner of Horatio street; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 64 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS, BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
Fifth avenue, medium size. Madison avenue, large size.
Eleventh street, extra large. 24th st., near Lexington av.
Permits for these and other Houses can be had on application at the office, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE.—A FULLY AND WELL FURnished House, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, to let for the winter or longer. To a desirable tenant reasonable rent will be named.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let—Over 100; choice localities and low rents; $1,250 a year upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, in central locality, nicely adapted for boarders, to let, with immediate possession; rent $175 per month. For further particulars apply at once at 66 Morton street, corner of Hudson. No agents need apply.

ACCESSIBLE AND CENTRAL, HANDSOME, FULLY furnished House, private family or party of gentlemen preferred, at moderate rent; possession. Responsible parties call this week on owner, 24 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,
By JAMES R. EDWARDS,
27 West Twenty-third street.

West 19th street, for the winter, per month	$450
West 21st street, for the winter, per month	200
West 23d street, for the winter, per month	250
West 25th street, for the winter, per month	150
West 28th street, for the winter, per month	125
East 24th street, for the winter, per month	350
West 21st street, for May 1, 1872, per month	333
West 21st street, for May 1, 1872, per month	200

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HANDSOMELY furnished four story brown stone House in Seventeenth street, west of and near Fifth avenue; will be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, 35 Broad street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 139 East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, till last week in April; neighborhood first class. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE IN HOBOKEN—A FIRST CLASS three story and basement brick House, completely furnished, 14 rooms, modern improvements and splendid location; rent moderate to a good tenant; also two new three story and basement brick Houses for $750 each. Apply to GREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House, 146 West Twenty-seventh street; all modern improvements. Apply to A. ASHER, 304 West Thirty-third st.

TO RENT (FURNISHED)—A PRETTY FOUR STORY French roof House, 12 rooms; bath, gas, washtubs, heater, range; excellent neighborhood; seven minutes' ride from ferries; rent $75 per month. Engraving and further information to be had of A. M. CAVEN, 361 Broadway.

TWO STORY HOUSE, NEAR FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, Third avenue, $800; three story stone front, $800, $1,000, $1,200; near Lexington avenue, $1,400; four stories for two families, $2,000; also Flats and furnished Houses.
LIONEL FROHLICH, Third avenue corner Fiftieth st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

5th av., near 34th st	Madison av., near 35th st.
University place, 40 rooms	Lexington av., near 27th st.
11th st., near 5th av., 23 rooms	35th st., near Lexington av.
48th st., near 6th av.	45th st., near 5th av.
23d st., near 7th av.	51st st., near 6th av.
57th st., near Broadway.	54th st., near 5th av.

Also
$100,000 Estate Funds to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved and accessible unimproved City Real Estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—ON Fifty-sixth street, at a great bargain, only $100 per month; also one on Fifty-fifth street, $1,400 per year; and one for $400. JAMES FETTRETCH, 959 Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House in West Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, to let, unfurnished or partially furnished, at a moderate rent. Address D., box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen, a very fine large Room, handsomely furnished and all conveniences; house and location first class. 21 West Ninth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED. APPLY to the owner on the premises, 271 West Twenty-third street, from 2 to 4 P. M.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—Bath, hot and cold water, gas. 231 East Thirty-seventh street.

A COSILY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR TO LET.—Apply on second floor, 870 Third avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRE TO LET TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, without board; price low; good neighborhood; water and gas. 252 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

ANY PARTIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING NICELY furnished Rooms in a first class neighborhood can be accommodated with the same at 107 East Thirtieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

A FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, A PARLOR FLOOR, two elegant large Rooms; also Rooms en suite, of four, three and two rooms; also large and single Rooms; stoves, gas and every comfort for housekeeping; or Board will be furnished in rooms; reasonable rates. 59 Bleecker street.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; also Rooms for gentlemen; house in best order and occupied by owner.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT MODERATE prices, to gentlemen only. 51 Amity street.

FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO LET—FOR light housekeeping, in brown stone house, 126 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, 224 East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; all conveniences; reasonable price; gas, water, fire; suitable for single gentlemen or light housekeeping.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH handsome newly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with bath, fire and gas, at 157 West Twenty-third street. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen, without board, at 14 Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED ROOM IN A FINE private house. 212 Twenty-first street, near Third av.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House in Harlem, partly furnished, to a small family. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, 65 Wall street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE LARGE, airy rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $10 per week. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suit or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a newly furnished house. Apply at 352 Lexington avenue.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, back Parlor, second floor, front Parlor, third floor; also fourth floor Bedroom.

8 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Floor to let, newly furnished and in perfect order; also one single Room.

9 BREVOORT PLACE, 52 EAST TENTH STREET, FEW doors west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished single and double Rooms to let, for $3 per week, to gentlemen only.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS, VERY attractive from entirely new furniture, sunny, cheerful, neatly kept; near Broadway and convenient to good restaurants; house private.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to rent to gentleman, without board; references required; breakfast; terms moderate.

39 EAST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house contains all modern improvements.

45 BOND STREET.—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, at $3½, to gentlemen only, without board; references required.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, single or en suite; house has all modern improvements; terms moderate.

123 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—FRONT FURnished Bedroom to let, second floor, without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family; hot and cold water, fire and gas.

135 EAST TWELFTH STREET, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, two furnished Rooms, adjoining, with modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen or for light housekeeping.

223 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—SECOND STORY, elegantly furnished, full southern front; bountiful and choice table; neatness a specialty throughout; to agreeable parties terms unobjectionable. Family five adults.

311 NINTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE, private house.—Furnished Room to one or two gentlemen or respectable married couple, for housekeeping; also a Bedroom to one or two respectable ladies.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, IN the new brown stone front building 423 West Nineteenth street; has seven rooms, separate halls, gas meter, water closets, stationary tubs, bathroom, hot and cold water, large yard, dumb waiter; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE ON WEST Twelfth street, near Eighth avenue: 4 rooms and 1 above; rent $35. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

A.—THE PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE light Rooms, to let to a small family of adults; rent $45, including gas. Apply at 155 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue, one of those handsome suits of 10 Rooms, strictly on the French plan, so much admired by the most eminent French architects, and acknowledged to be the best ever yet erected in this city; also a suit of 8 Rooms on Sixth avenue. JAMES FETTRETCH, 959 Sixth avenue.

COTTAGES AND APARTMENTS SUITABLE FOR GENteel families, range, gas, bath, Striker's place. 24 minutes from Grand Hotel; $16 to $30 a month. Apply on the premises, 635 West Fifty-second street, to TREADWELL.

FLOORS OF FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT ROOMS, GAS Fixtures, Water Closet, &c.; halls and stairs oilclothed. MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF FIRST CLASS BROWN stone house, with servant's room; mirrors and chandeliers; rent $1,600. 317 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT LARGE SECOND FLOOR, seven rooms, bathroom, extra metre, &c.; private house; very desirable location. 342 East Seventeenth street, near Livingston place.

TO LET—YORKVILLE—LOWER PART OF SNUG brick Cottage, Eighty-third street, first door west of Third avenue; only one other family; good neighborhood. Apply to Mrs. BARTLET, on premises.

TO LET—A NICE FRONT ROOM AND TWO LIGHT Bedrooms on second floor to a small family; rent, $16 per month. Apply at 314 Madison street.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT, 25X35, RENT $15 A MONTH; immediate possession. Inquire of MARTIN HERZ & CO., 535 Broadway.

UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE—FIVE ROOMS with bath, gas, hot and cold water; only two persons in the house. Apply at 19 Ridge street.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME BYRON, MEDICAL AND BUSIness Spiritualist. Consult her on all affairs of life. 320 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

A.—H. LAMBERTSON, GIPSY CLAIRVOYANT, CONsult her in everything. No satisfaction no pay. 80 Sixth avenue, lower bell.

THE UNRIVALLED EUROPEAN MEDICAL AND business Clairvoyant tells past, present and future; shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; medicine and consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. AND MADAME GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; twenty-five years practice.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL SPECIAL DISEASES guaranteed, by Dr. BROUGHTON, office 391 Broome street.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

DR. SELDEN, PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES, NO. 241 Bleecker street, near Sixth avenue.—Advice free. Letters promptly answered.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MAdame WEST, Female Physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, NEAR BOWERY (ESTablished forty years), has had great experience in the cure of special diseases.

IN ALL CASES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY OR PRIVATE complaints call on or consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT SHOULD confide in Dr. BOTT, 30 Bond street. Fees moderate.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY—25 years' successful practice. 42 St. Mark's place. House private. Consultation free.

179 BLEECKER STREET.—DOCTOR HARRISON'S old established office for the immediate cure of all special complaints. Letters punctually answered.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Appearing in his two great specialties,
SOLON SHINGLE
and
JOSHUA BUTTERBY.
EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
as SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 4,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will commence his annual engagement,
appearing
as
HAMLET,
in Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of that name.
The Tragedy will be revived with all the Original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.
Places may now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the
engagement of
Mr. SOTHERN.
Mr. SOTHERN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY.
LORD DUNDREARY.
Notwithstanding the great success attending the performances of Mr. SOTHERN, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce Mr. SOTHERN'S FAREWELL NIGHTS, in consequence of prior engagements entered into with a large number of foreign artists.
In order to accommodate the public with extra facilities for obtaining seats it is respectfully intimated that they
MAY BE SECURED 12 DAYS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Monday evening, December 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle, the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTS, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND NEW WONDERS.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. EVERY ACT NEW.
First appearance of the wonderful artist,
Mr. WM. H. MUNROE,
in his great specialty,
THE MYSTIC CHANGES.
Making SIX DISTINCT CHANGES ON THE STAGE.
MYSTIC CHANGES. SIX DISTINCT CHANGES ON THE STAGE. WM. H. MUNROE. | MYSTIC | CHANGES. | WM. H. MUNROE, the only artist WHO CHANGES HIS COSTUMES ON THE STAGE and before an audience.
Reappearance of the pleasing vocalist,
Miss POLLY DALY.
All the old favorites retained, and will appear in an entirely new Olio,
THE COMIQUE BALLET.
Fifty different acts every night.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the new sensation drama
THE DEAD O' NIGHT BOYS.
Mr. JOSH HART..........as..........LOONEY O'GAFT
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and a
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM W. SMITH.
GRAND OPENING
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.
For the opening of this elegant new theatre
engagements have been effected
with the first variety talent of the country,
among whom will be found
EPH HORN,
HARRY LESLIE, HUGHY HAGERTY,
GEORGE AND WILLIE GUY,
LEW MYERS, SAM DEVINE,
HARRY THORNE, R. H. MILLS,
FRED MAYNARD, MAFFIT BROTHERS,
Miss LIZETTE BERNARD,
ANNIE HINDLE, MLLE. NELLA,
ANNIE BIRCH, MLLE. LEA,
LIZZIE STEDMAN, LEW DELMAR,
EMMA CARLE,
and a
FULL BALLET AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
Extraordinary attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Re-engagement of the wonderful
MATTHEWS FAMILY.
Engagement of the American Star Comique,
Mr. GUS WILLIAMS,
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI,
HARRIGAN and HART,
THE RAYNOR BROTHERS,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ROLLIN HOWARD and CHAS. STURGES,
THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND FIFTY OTHER STAR ARTISTS,
IN AN UNRIVALLED PROGRAMME,
CHANGED EVERY EVENING.
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
USUAL MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE..........720 Broadway
THE SENSATION OF PARIS.
Offenbach's new and beautiful opera,
"LE PONT DES SOUPIRS,"
for the first time in America. New and elegant scenery, superb costumes and brilliant cast.
Saturday Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
LITTLE ALBERTA,
in McCloskey's Drama, BERTA, THE MIDGET.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NEXT THURSDAY, NOV. 30,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2½.
MORE NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned
SIEGRIST FAMILY.
First week of the accomplished Equestrienne,
Miss LIZZIE KEYS.
First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
MISS LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, THE JEE BROTHERS, SEAL AND ALMONTE,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN A SERIES OF STARTLING PERFORMANCES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
First appearance of the great dual artists,
SHERIDAN AND MACK.
The charming vocalist, VIOLA CLIFTON.
The famed London comique, HARRY BROWN.
The great Irish singer, DONAHUE.
THE NEW DRAMA, called RATTLING JACK.
TONY PASTOR and all the popular favorites.
Extra Grand Matinee on Thanksgiving day, at 2 o'clock.

DONATION VISIT
at the
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
32 East Thirtieth street.
The Home will be open to visitors on Thanksgiving Day, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Exercises in the chapel afternoon and evening. Dinner given to several hundred children at 1 o'clock.
Donations in money, food and clothing earnestly solicited and thankfully received.
In behalf of the American Female Guardian Society.
Mrs. C. C. NORTH, President.
Mrs. HARRIS WILSON, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. S. A. STONE, Treasurer.

A CARD FROM MISS FANNY MORANT.—THE LADY amateur who appeared so successfully as Lady Gay Spanker, on the 20th ult., at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, is a pupil of Miss Fanny Morant's, and not of any other person, as misrepresented in a certain weekly paper.

BANDMAN.
STADT THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
HAMLET.

THE LAST WEEK.
Catlin's Indian Cartoons.
600 Paintings, with 20,000 figures. Open night and day. Somerville Gallery, Fourteenth street.

336 CANAL STREET.—T. PLANCHAUD, THEATRIcal Wig Maker. An assortment of theatrical Wigs, Half Wigs, Front Piece, Beards, Curls, &c., for sale, to hire and made to order. Ladies' hairdressing done in the most fashionable styles.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., LECTURES AT PLYmouth Baptist church, Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28. Subject—"The Orders of Nobility."

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF SATURDAY Night Free Lectures for the People will be commenced on next Saturday, December 2, at 8 P. M., in the Great Hall, when Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Mining Commissioner, will give an account of the great American Geysers explored by him during the past summer.
Tickets for the course can be had, free of all charge, at Van Nostrand's book store, 23 Murray street; at Brentano's, Union square, and at the office of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BILliard Tables, of all sizes and styles, varying in price from $150 upwards; new, standard $250 Tables complete, $225. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED TO KAVANAGH & Decker at the American Institute Fair, 1871, for their new style "Nonpareil" Billiard Table and patent catgut-edged cushions, the judges in their report unhesitatingly pronouncing them superior to all others entered for competition, the bevel side table being among them.

REOPENING OF THE ASTOR BILLIARD ROOM, under the management of P. H. HENNESSY, formerly of No. 2 Dey street, and JOHN CLEAVELAND, formerly of Lafayette Hall, will take place on Monday, Nov. 27.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, EQUAL TO the best, at half price; patent composition or sale balls, with Balls, Cues, &c.; $145 to $240.
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 550 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

$6 FOR NUT COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, $6 50; Stove, $7 per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered. THOS. BEDFORD, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
DIVORCE
the great drama of the times,
EVERY NIGHT
for the
THIRTEENTH WEEK!!
EVERY NIGHT for the present will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S very powerful drama of American society, entitled "DIVORCE." Characters by Miss FANNY MORANT, FANNY DAVENPORT, CLARA MORRIS, LINDA DIETZ, Mrs. GILBERT, MARY CARY, NELLIE MORTIMER, KATE CLAXTON, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, W. J. LEMOYNE, W. DAVIDGE, JAMES LEWIS, HENRY CRISP, LOUIS JAMES, D. WHITING, G. F. DE VERE, OWEN FAWCETT, CHAPMAN, BURNETT, BEEKMAN and others.
In consequence of the continued demand for seats the box sheet will be open for two weeks in advance, and orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention.
Fifteenth "DIVORCE" Matinee,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Thursday next,
SPECIAL "DIVORCE" MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT
BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST,
in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and Suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director and Conductor
General admission two (2) dollars.
Reserved seats, Five (5) and Six (6) dollars.
Family Circle One dollar.
Reserved seats, Family Circle, two dollars.
Seats for this extra performance at the Academy Box Office only.
N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Sixteenth (16th) Subscription Night—"MIGNON."
FRIDAY, DEC. 1, Seventeenth (17th) Subscription night.

WALLACK'S.
ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.
It is respectfully announced that
STANDING ROOM ONLY
is placarded so soon after the doors are opened every evening that those requiring seats will find it much to their advantage to make
EARLY APPLICATION.
The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box book will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL AND OTHERS
IN THE CAST.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM AND Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THANKSGIVING.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.
THE WALLACK COMPANY
in Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's Comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
Thirteenth Week.
Unabated Success.
George L. Fox's great Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX as CLOWN.
C. K. FOX as PANTALOON.
PANTOMIME BALLET. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | BURLESQUE SPECTACULAR.
GROTESQUE DANCES.
GRAND BALLET,
arranged by M. IMRE KIRALFY,
including the celebrated Premiere Danseuses Assoluta,
Mlle. ADELE PAGLIERI, Mlle. MARIETTA MORIONDO,
Mlle. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
together with a full and efficient Corps of Coryphees.
The celebrated
KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN DANCERS.
The famous MARTENS FAMILY
(from St. Petersburg, Paris and London),
in their Eccentricities Tyroliennes, the great CAT DUET and charming ECHO SONG,
received nightly with rapturous applause.
The original French Grotesques, THE ZIGZAGS.
YOUNG ADONIS, LITTLE VENUS,
in their astonishing Velocipede Act.
Signor CASSELLI, LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS,
on the Invisible Wire. the Girl of the Period.
Transformation and Carnival,
introducing the latest Parisian Novelty, entitled
THE REVELS OF THE PIERROTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THANKSGIVING DAY.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
G. L. FOX'S
EVER POPULAR FAIRY BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Matinee, 2 P. M. | THANKSGIVING DAY. | Matinee, 2 P. M.
Matinee, 2 P. M. | THANKSGIVING DAY. | Matinee, 2 P. M.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Seats can now be secured.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Mrs. and Mr. F. B. CONWAY
The Grand Military Drama of
OURS.
THANKSGIVING DAY, EXTRA MATINEE.
MONDAY, DEC. 4, JOHN BROUGHAM.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Immense success of UNCLE EPH'S DREAM of the Old Kentucky Home. Nelse Seymour, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, W. W. Newcomb, W. Henry Rice, Stanley, D'Alberte, Braham, Dempster, Foster, Barney, Morrisey, Emerson, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.
Thanksgiving Day. | Matinee. | Thanksgiving Day.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SPECIAL NOTICE.
On THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day) matinee at 2; also on SATURDAY, December 2, at 2, for the accommodation of ladies and children.

SANTLEY. SANTLEY. SANTLEY.
Mr. GEORGE DOLBY respectfully announces
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28,
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Madame PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER..........Pianist and Conductor.
Admission $1; Reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra, according to location.
Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music store, 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK.
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruits and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION, 50 CENTS—745.

PRINCE ALEXIS.
Grand gala opera night at the Academy of Music, Monday, November 27. Choice Reserved Balcony Seats at the Prescott House cigar stand, 531 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Front row Box for sale.
Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 5 Union square (155 Fourth avenue).

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; A CHICKERING Pianoforte, seven octave, four round corners, carved legs; great sacrifice, for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD OVERSTRUNG SEVEN octave Pianoforte, carved case and legs, little used; a bargain for cash. F. SCHULER, 267 Broome street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100, HANDsome rosewood Pianoforte, including Stool and Cover; modern improvements; sweet and powerful tone. 23 Third street, near Second avenue.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR SQUARE GRAND 7¾ OCtave rosewood Pianoforte, round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, best city makers, cost $800, for $275; Stool, Cover and Music Stand. Call at private residence 126 West Twenty-third street.

A BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEwood 7 octave Pianoforte, overstrung bass, iron frame, nearly new, fully guaranteed, for $150. Apply at 245 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BRILLIANT TONE ROSEWOOD 7¾ octave Piano, all modern improvements, warranted for five years, cost $850, for $325; Stool and Cover; Parlor Suits, Bronzes, Paintings, Library, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. Call at private residence, 152 West Forty-second street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¾ ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—Grand scale, richly carved; made to order by celebrated makers; used five months; cost $850, for $325; Music Stand, embroidered cloth Cover; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Statuary, at a sacrifice. The entire furniture of private residence 25 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue; property family leaving city.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE 7¾ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city makers; cost $775, for $275; Stool and Cover; at private mansion, 126 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT 7¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, Stool and Cover, for sale, a decided bargain, at PATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, 490 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street; best city makers; four round corners, carved legs, agraffe; nearly new; rich tone; magnificent and superb throughout; made to order, and will be sold at half price for cash.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, having overstrung bass, carved legs and every modern improvement; fully warranted; no bogus grand square.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS FOR SALE—AT DALY'S MUSIC STORE, 779 Eighth avenue, one door above Nineteenth street. Prices, $25 to $250 each. Pianos to rent. Melodeons, $45.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$140 WILL BUY A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD carved legged Piano, including a new Stool and Cover and a large Music Book. 459 West Forty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, cigar store.

$275.—NEW 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, sweet and powerful tone; beautiful style; warranted for three years; second hand Pianos for sale and rent very cheap. E. LUDEKE, 6 Second avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AT 7¾.
ALSO THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY
AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH,
in the entirely new sensational drama, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Drama of PALE JANET,
cast to the entire strength of the company.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THREE PERFORMANCES.
Morning at 11. | Afternoon at 2. | Evening at 7¾.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—BACCHUS BURLESQUE.
Twenty-eighth street, corner Broadway.
UNEQUIVOCALLY BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY SEASON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
CATARINA. CATARINA.
ANNIE LONSDALE in four distinct characters, supported by A. H. DAVENPORT and a full cast.
INTERMEZZIO OF SONG AND DANCE.
BACCHUS. BACCHUS.
THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING.
A SUPERB BILL. ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
CONFIRMED SUCCESS.
HOUSE CRAMMED EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
SEARCHING THE DEPTHS, OR THE NEW YORK DETECTIVE. | NEVER EQUALLED FIRE SCENE. STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND TENDER. EVERY SCENE NEW. | SEARCHING THE DEPTHS, OR THE NEW YORK DETECTIVE.
Commences with a popular Farce.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, EVENING AT ¾ BEFORE 8.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. PARIS.
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27,
will be presented for the first time an entirely new, romantic, pictorial drama, with startling realistic effects, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. de Leon, Esq., entitled

P S
A I
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P S;
OR,
DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

New scenery, painted from photographs taken on the spot by Messrs. J. S. Schell, G. W. Dayton and Minard Lewis. New Music, composed and arranged by Tissington.
LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.
Adele Dupre, (First appearance in) New York, ...Miss Ada Gray
Theresa, ...
Corporal Rene (first appearance at this theatre), Mr. W. H. Whalley
Philip and Paul (First appearance in) Livingston, New York, ...Mr. J. Wheelock
Emile de Rouie (afterwards General and Count), Mr. C. W. Barry
Babot..........Mr. M. W. Fiske
Bautre..........Mr. J. F. Hagan
Singe..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Mlle. Flora (of the Opera Bouffe)..........Miss Emma Cline
Mother D'Enfer, a Petroleuse..........Miss Henrietta Osborne
Countess De Rouie..........Miss Edith Challis
Petit Cochon..........Miss Marion Franks
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.
Seats reserved from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the box office, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket office, Twentieth street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.—THE place to get rid of the blues.
Everybody sent home happy.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Great success of
ROSEDALE; Or, THE FISH BALL.
ROSEDALE; Or, THE FISH BALL.
THE DANCING QUARTET.
DELIGHTFUL BALLAD AND PART SINGING.
Newcomb, Gibbons, Cheever, Kennedy, West, Wambold, Bernard, Birch and Backus in new acts.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!
THANKSGIVING DAY. MESSIAH.
The New York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.
VOCALISTS—
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY
and
MR. SANTLEY.
ORCHESTRA OF 60 AND CHORUS OF 300.
Conductor..........DR. JAMES PECH.
Admission $1. Reserved seats $1 extra. Tickets are now ready and may be obtained at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARLOR MAGIC.
Really novel presents.
Just received from London and Paris the largest stock of Novelties for presents ever seen in the United States, consisting of Conjuring Tricks, Scientific Toys, Optical Effects, Ingenious Puzzles and hundreds of amusing articles acceptable to young and old, from 50c. to $50.
Splendid Boxes of Tricks,
At $5, $10, $18, $27, $35, $50 and $125,
the last four containing all the latest improvements.
Practical as well as printed instructions given with every article until December 9. At holiday time printed directions only can be given, but they are so plain a child can follow them. Every visitor to New York should see these entertaining wonders, as no one can imagine the great amount of amusement they afford, and M. Hartz wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is not the least difficulty in performing these illusions; there is really no practice necessary; the majority can be accomplished immediately on knowing the secret of the beautiful apparatus.
Send a stamp or call for the new price list.
HARTZ Conjuring Repository, 713 Broadway.

PRINCE, PRINCE, PRINCE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING,
A FEW CHOICE SEATS
CAN BE HAD OF J. S., 820 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE FIFTH Winter Exhibition now open every day and Wednesday and Saturday nights. Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue.

HENRY A.
LITTELL,
MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
ELOCUTION.

REV. H. H. GALLAHER
will lecture on
"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS,"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 28. Admission, 50 cents.

THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, THE NEW YORK Assembly Rooms, 20-24 Second avenue, corner First street. Large Concert and Ball Rooms.
W. DIENER, Proprietor.

"HAST THOU EVER SEEN THE LAND?" FROM Mignon, as sung, with great applause, by Mlle. Nilsson, 40c.; also Sullivan's gem, "The Snow Lies White," 40c.; "Yeoman's Wedding Song," 40c. (sung by Santley), &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE.—JIG AND CLOG DANcing taught. Pupils fitted for the stage by JOHN J. HOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Banjos all prices. Ladies taught.

THE BALL SEASON.

ELEGANT TOILETTES AND ARTISTIC DRAPINGS AT short notice; particular attention to Brides' Trousseaux; Robes and Manteaux a la Parisienne; terms reasonable. Madame WOLF, No. 8 East Twenty-second street.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 123 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary, 157 Pearl street.

VERY FINE FLOWERS FOR TRIMMING BALL AND evening dresses; also Feathers and Ornaments.
H. PINCHON, 21 Brevoort place (40 East Tenth street).

MUSICAL.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing will give lessons at moderate terms; pupils accommodated with practice free. Apply at residence 243 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the Pianoforte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest references; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at 112 East Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, white cottage.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 4TH AV.
Henry Schroeder, Director.
For particulars see prospectus. L. BLITZ, Secretary.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 DOWning street, offer for sale one new Organ of two rows of keys, twenty-one stops, 4 combinations and two octaves of pedals, sixteen feet; one new of twelve stops, sixteen foot pedal; also a second hand of five stops.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL BRANCHES OF Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
820 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH ST., over MUSIC STORE.
(The branch at 5 Fifth avenue removes up town.)
THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn street, has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE.

ORGAN, PIANO, GUITAR, SINGING, VIOLIN, THEory.—All lessons private. No classes. 92 Clinton place, Eighth street. Established 1854. Circulars mailed. References, present patrons. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

"ROSEDALE GALOP,"
as played by the orchestra at Wallack's Theatre, composed by T. Baker; price 40c. Also "Edie Galop," by the same composer, 40c. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway and 39 Union square.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square, pupils can begin at their own convenience. Send for circular.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—MASONIC Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE lessons at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 123 West Twenty-third street.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.
Soirees every Friday evening.

J. E. URIS' (BROOKLYN) DANCING ACADEMIES, 338 and 396 Fulton street, opposite City Hall; 467 Clinton avenue, near Greene avenue. Send for a circular.

CONNOLLY'S DILEMMA.

The Prisoner of State at the New York Hotel.

HIS FRIENDS FLOCK ABOUT HIM.

His Movements—The Prospect of Obtaining Bail—Visits His Family with the Deputy Sheriffs.

All Saturday night and all day Sunday the corridors of the New York Hotel were resonant with the restless tread of the vigilant (?) guardians of Connolly,

THE DISGRACED CASHIER OF THE "RING,"

and likewise by the footsteps of many well dressed individuals not in an official capacity, who came either out of curiosity, friendliness, or anxiety to get a glimpse of their formerly prosperous acquaintance, and to see how matters looked now that he was in the clutches of the law. They discussed one with another the deepening darkness that, like the shadow of an increasing storm, was growing blacker and blacker as the danger and the ruin foreboded were becoming worse and more imminent. The class of

RESPECTABLE TAMMANYITES,

who, while they shrank from excusing the flagrant crimes of the chief pilferers clung to their respect for Connolly, and all the more when he became alienated from the rest of the oligarchy was that whose representatives were most numerous at the hotel where he is now "lodging," and which watches most solicitously every movement that looks toward the ventilation of the charges against him. A few of the visitors, however, were the more prominent upholders and

EX-MEMBERS OF THE DEFUNCT "RING,"

and, as might be surmised, the gloom on their faces, not yet swept away since their late deadly defeat, was deepened and darkened in the contemplation of this new phase of what seemed already a sufficiently woful "unpleasantness."

As early as nine o'clock yesterday morning the scattered groups of loungers began to be augmented by newer comers; and during the afternoon the halls and waiting rooms were full. Everywhere the discussion of passing events was carried on in subdued tones and the manner of the speakers showed little of that light-heartedness which distinguished them in former and happier days.

Mr. Judson Jarvis was comfortably ensconced in a wide velvet-cushioned chair, looking out on Broadway, and watching

CHURCH-GOING FOLK

who were passing by, while the chimes of Grace church steeple were waking pulses of melody in the air. Regretting to disturb his meditations, our reporter approached him, and in the most delicate manner possible begged to know if there had anything yet turned up that was new.

"Nothing new," said Judson: "in fact there can't be anything new to-day. He can't get bail on Sunday, you know."

"Who's he?"

"Why, Connolly, of course."

"Ah! would Mr. Connolly be willing to see me to-day?"

"He is just now

CONSULTING WITH HIS COUNSEL.

The deputies are up there, of course; they are with him all the time and stick as close as the sailor with the fishy eye in the 'Ancient Mariner.' But he can go out, you know (with them), and he may be gone out now. I have no objection to your sending up your card."

The bit of pasteboard was sent up in company with a waiter. The latter returned and said that

MR. CONNOLLY HAD GONE OUT;

and, supposing that the deputies had gone with him, the reporter did not ask the waiter whom he had seen up stairs, but requested him to return and inquire where Mr. Connolly had gone. He came back and said he did not know, but Mr. Jarvis interposed, and said that Mr. Connolly had "gone to see his family." As a matter of course the deputies had accompanied him.

The reporter forthwith proceeded to the residence of Mr. Connolly, No. 42 Park avenue, rang the bell and asked to see the lord of the mansion, but, much to his chagrin, was informed that he was not at home. He then returned to the hotel, and again approached Mr. Jarvis, and intimated his intention of once more

SENDING UP HIS CARD

to Mr. Connolly.

"I presume he is at leisure now, or has at least got over seeing his family, eh?"

"He is in," said Mr. Jarvis: "but to save you trouble I will tell you that he has given orders not to let any reporter go to his room—no, not even a HERALD reporter."

"Have there been many friends here to see him to-day?"

"Oh, yes, a good many."

"Will he remain here, or go to Ludlow Street Jail?"

"There won't be much jail for him, I guess. He will remain here as long as he pleases, or go somewhere else.

HE PAYS FOR HIS COMFORT."

"Is there any new prospect in regard to his getting bail?"

"O, no; he can do as he pleases—get bail or not; remain in custody or go free."

"You don't mean by that that you can release him without bail?"

"No. I have made myself responsible for his keeping. Of course, wherever he goes the deputies go also."

"But it is almost identical with freedom."

At this point a gentleman approached whose face and figure are well known to politicians.

"How are you, Doctor?"

"HOW'S TWEED?"

"Oh, he's all right."

"I'm going to arrest you next, you know. It's getting about time that we 'cleaned you all out,'" said the facetious Jarvis, laughing.

"Well, it's come to that I suppose?"

Substantial looking gentlemen, some middle aged and others gray headed, entered at every moment and sent up their names to the prisoner of State, and were, with very few exceptions, immediately taken up stairs by the waiter. But nothing startling or extraordinary leaked out as to the result of these visits.

HOW CONNOLLY PASSED THE NIGHT.

Last evening there were a number of visitors who called on the late Comptroller, at the New York Hotel, for the purpose of offering their sympathy. Among those who visited the prisoner were the nephews of Mr. Connolly, James M. Connolly and Charles M. Connolly, the young tobacco merchants, and Henry Hart, the wealthy pawnbroker, who was to have gone on the bail bond for $500,000, but who has not yet offered himself to Mr. Judson Jarvis, the courteous Deputy Sheriff, in whose custody the ill-fated ex-Comptroller remains. Henry Hart's failure to justify, it is said, is owing to the opposition of his brother, the well-known and eccentric Mich Hart. It was said that T. J. McCahill would justify in $100,000, and Sol. Merbach, the wealthy politician, would also offer bail in $100,000; but up to midnight neither of those gentlemen had appeared at the hotel. Mr. Jarvis, however, would not have accepted bail from Mr. McCahill, as that gentleman is a lawyer, and under rule 8 of the Supreme Court he would be inadmissable as bail. Barney Kelly, the rich dock builder, was also a visitor, but Mr. Jarvis could not accept Kelly, as he has already gone $330,000 on Mr. Tweed's bond. Ed. Moore, who looks like Connolly, talks like him and swears that he will never desert him, so called. Among the members of the St. Patrick's Alliance (the body-guard of Connolly) who called were J. J. Traynor and Patrick Dwyer. They made a long and sympathetic call, and wept profusely on leaving. Threats were made by members of this association that they would manufacture ropes out of the bed sheets and lower Mr. Connolly down through the window over Tonnan's store, on Broadway. Judge Fithian and Robert Hutchings, the Surrogate, both sons-in-law of Mr. Connolly, made a long call and offered their sympathy, but in the words of Mr. Martin Reese, who had the key of the ex-Comptroller's door, there "wasn't much money in that crowd, you know." Mr. C. K. Garrison also called but did not offer any bail. Rufus Andrews, who is said to be the champion sympathizer of New York, called and wept profusely. Mr. Van Schaick, the Wall street celebrity; Tom Dunlap, the politician, who is also a member of the Grand Jury to try both Tweed and Connolly for fraud, and Mr. Hoffman, the wealthy real estate man, paid their respects to the prisoner. During the afternoon Judge James R. Spencer, John McKeon, Judge Beach, Fisk's lawyer, and Samuel J. Courtney, on behalf of Mr. Connolly, were present and held a legal and advisory conference. Mr. Ben Wood sat up until two o'clock on Sunday morning, in earnest and private conference with Mr. Connolly, for what purpose is not known. Joseph Howard, Jr., and Mr. McGovern called, and Senator James O'Brien, the well known reformer, paid several visits to his old friend. The last, but not least, of the callers, was the eminent magistrate, the Hon. John H. McCunn, of the Superior Court. Mr. Connolly passed a sleepless night and very often consulted a Prayer Book which had been furnished him, in the most elegant binding. He remarked that he was very much obliged to Sheriff Brennan for the sumptuous apartments which had been furnished him, but that he would much rather be in his own humble home. One of the strangest things in connection with his arrest is that Mr. Martin Reese, who acted as turnkey to Mr. Connolly, was at one time a clerk under the ex-Comptroller, and was removed by him. Mr. Reese gave vent to his feelings as a jailer last evening by quoting the well-known lines from Byron's "Mazeppa":—

Time at last make all things even,
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
That could evade if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

"Bring forth the horse," cried Mr. Reese in conclusion, and at this moment, just after midnight, it was announced that Mr. Connolly had gone to bed for the night.

SMALLPOX.

Fearful Ravages of the Disease in Philadelphia—One Hundred and Fifty-three Deaths During the Past Week—Five Thousand Persons Suffering from the Scourge—The Mortality Increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1871.

The ravages of the smallpox in this city have become alarming. The number of its victims is being added to daily, and as cold weather comes on there is every reason to believe that it will be still worse. New York cannot be too careful. The most stringent sanitary regulations are in force here, yet the contagion is in the air, and all that man can do (except to vaccinate) in the way of sanitary precaution seems a waste of time, for the disease has a foothold and the harvest of death will be reaped.

Let it be borne in mind that the scourge is not confined to the poorer classes. Some of the richest families in Philadelphia are afflicted, and have supplied victims to the loathsome disease since it appeared in June last.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

This building is situated outside of the city. It is overcrowded and tents have been erected on the premises for the reception of patients. It is estimated on competent authority that there are no less than five thousand people now suffering from smallpox within the city. There are of course many whose names are not reported, although the law in this respect is very stringent.

THE DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths during the past week has been 153.

NEW CASES.

New cases reported in the last twenty-four hours, 92.

SANITARY EFFORTS.

The Board of Health met in session on the 12th of October last and published the following circular:—

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 12, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held this day, the following directions of the course to be adopted by the public to diminish the spread of smallpox, and also of proper treatment of persons who may be attacked with the disease, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed for public use:—

Vaccination and revaccination and thorough isolation of those sick with smallpox or varioloid, are the principal and most important means to be adopted to diminish the spread of this loathsome disease. The deaths here are among those unprotected by vaccination. It is estimated that in Great Britain 80,000 lives are saved annually by vaccination; yet 5,000 persons die annually there from its neglect.

If the vaccination scars are insufficient in quality or quantity revaccination is necessary. This must be determined by a physician.

Every smallpox patient should be strictly secluded at home or in hospital during the whole progress of the disease, as well as during convalescence from it, and until all power of infecting others is past.

Nurses should always be selected from those who are themselves protected from smallpox, either by having had this disease or by having been thoroughly vaccinated.

RULES FOR NURSING SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the farthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. Keep the room constantly well aired. Remove all carpets and woollen goods and all unnecessary furniture. Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before removal from the room. Boiling is the surest way of disinfecting all contaminated clothing. If infected clothing cannot be washed at once let it be set to soak in water, to which may be added of a saturated solution of permanganate of potassa or of chloride of lime about a tablespoonful to the gallon.

Smallpox is supposed to be most contagious during convalescence, therefore strictly observe that the patient does not mingle with the family until all the scabs are entirely off, and only after a thorough purification by washing and entire change of clothing. After the patient is well or leaves the room, let it be purified by the use of disinfectants, by white washing and by scrubbing the paint and floor with soap, soda and water, and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied. In regard to food and medicine, always rely on the advice of a physician, who should be sent for as early as possible.

Any person unable to obtain the best of care and medical attention at home should take advantage of the privilege of going to the Municipal Hospital (in the northwest portion of the city), which is under the care of the Board of Health, and where every attention and nursing can be had gratuitously to the poor, and at the most liberal rates to those who can afford to pay.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The city provides for gratuitous vaccination, having appointed eleven physicians, whose duty it is to vaccinate free all applicants who cannot afford to pay.

MATRIMONIAL MISERIES.

A Merciless Mother-in-Law and Son-in-Law Schutzenheimer.

Ernest Adolphus Schutzenheimer, a good-looking Teuton, came to Essex Market Saturday morning to pour the tale of his woes into the ear of Justice Scott and seek legal redress for his wrongs. Ernest is afflicted with that most

TERRIBLE OF CALAMITIES,

a mother-in-law. He is a mild-mannered youth, of industrious habits and loving disposition. He became enamored of a pretty Bavarian damsel, and in the first gush of his affections espoused her. He knew she had a mother, but, young and inexperienced as he was, with no kind friend to advise and forewarn, he little dreamed what misery the future had in store for him. His wife was faithful and affectionate, but her mother was harsh and severe. *Not content* with simply

TONGUE-LASHING HIM,

she finally drove him entirely from the house and confiscated his scanty wardrobe. Ernest in plaintive tones detailed the history of his persecution. Said he—"Shoodge, I don't get no overcoat, no close, no pantaloons, no vife, no nodings. Vil I haf go all vinter dis vay?"

JUDGE—That is a pretty hard case, young man. Can't you get your wife, either?

ERNEST—No, Shoodge, dat ole voman, she keek me out like dog, and my vife she keep lock up all lone by herself—ven I goes dere nights.

The benevolent feelings of his Honor were aroused by this pathetic appeal, and turning to the bland and hirsute Mr. Steers he said, "Well, give this man a summons to get his breeches. He must have something to keep him warm during the winter."

FATHER VASSEUR, THE CHINESE MISSIONARY, AND HIS PLANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Four times in one month your columns have been open to very friendly accounts of my instructions, lectures, exhibitions, &c., given here for the advancement of a missionary work actually prosecuted by me to procure a more extensive spread of Christian knowledge in China. For this I am the more obliged to you, that abstaining from collections (means so reiterated in this time of distress), I saw that the favor of your so widely diffused paper procured me a publicity that my own poor personal exertions would have never attained. Encouraged by such precedents I will ask you this time to be so kind as to announce following lecture in Yorkville (St. Lawrence's church, Wednesday evening, November 29, at half-past seven o'clock), on "Chinese Idolatry." Few persons in this city have an idea of the multiplied engines of Satan to retain in his nets the 300,000,000 of pagans in the Chinese empire. And actually they are invading our countries, and after having shown by the massacre of Christians that we are not allowed to plant freely the cross among them, they come and plant freely their idols in our countries before the cross; and for us, sons of the crosier, such a fact must excite our most serious reflections. Moreover, I have been gracefully invited to deliver a sermon for the propagation of the faith, the 3d December, feast of St. Francis Xavier, in the French church St. Louis, Twenty-fourth street, in the evening. I hear that this year your poor in New York are threatened with a winter harder than customary. Should my offer seem acceptable anywhere—church, fair or hall in the city—I would be delighted to contribute for their relief, or by any of my four lectures, or even by a show (in magic lantern) of Chinese profane and religious scenes, provided I am allowed to accompany this exhibition with such explanations as suit the ideas and the calling of a missionary. Help the poor here, and arouse the public interest for the largest missions in the world, is an interest which deserves my work, without any regard to personal profit for my labors. I am, my dear sir, yours respectfully,

A. VASSEUR, S. J., Missionary in China.

THE LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your paper of this morning contains the following telegram from New Orleans:—

The *Times* announces a compromise between Charles Morgan, proprietor of the Opelousas Railroad, and the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, which will insure the early completion of both roads to Texas.

The object of this communication is simply to contradict this report. No compromise has been made between the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company and myself.

CHAS. MORGAN.

1,151 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of the friends of Sheriff Brennan was held yesterday afternoon at the Sinclair House. Nearly every ward in the city was represented, some twenty of the gentlemen present occupying positions as presidents of various Brennan organizations. Mr. W. H. Burns was in the chair, Mr. Frank Murray officiating as secretary. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. It is proposed to reorganize throughout the entire city, the combined body to be known as "The Matthew T. Brennan Central Association of the City and County of New York." A general committee is to be appointed, and a thorough system of organization is in contemplation. An address to the citizens of New York is in course of preparation and will be issued in a few days. Some routine business having been transacted the meeting adjourned.

CRIME IN CONNECTICUT.

Funeral of a Slaughtered Mother and Her Son in Meriden—Eben Whittaker's Case—How His Life Was Taken.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 26, 1871.

The final act in this terrible drama, which has resulted in the violent death of two persons, took place to-day, the mother and son being buried side by side in the old Catholic burying ground.

Since the day of the murder Meriden has been in a high state of excitement.

Something terrible in the way of sudden agitation is continually occurring in this quiet township of twelve thousand inhabitants. Only four weeks ago Eben Whittaker, while walking home with his month's wages from Wallingford to this city, was the victim of murderous assault and robbery. He was knocked down within a quarter of a mile of the centre of the city by a blow with a bludgeon or slungshot, his pockets rifled and his body left for dead. Bleeding and faint, he got on the main street, when he was taken charge of by the police. A man named Martin, of Wallingford, a saloon keeper, was arrested, charged with the assault and robbery. The case came up for trial on Saturday, but a *nolle prosequi* had previously been agreed to by counsel, there not being the slightest evidence against the prisoner.

Eben Whittaker, the assaulted man, still lies in a dangerous condition, and it is doubtful if he will ever entirely recover or regain the full possession of his mental faculties. He is unable to identify the person who assaulted him, and the police have no clue to the robber and attempted murderer.

THE VETTS TRAGEDY.

This outrage, coming so soon after the occurrence of the other terrible event, casts a general gloom over the city. What is very remarkable is the fact that the Vetts' house and Whittaker's residence are on adjoining lots.

During Saturday and Sunday forenoon streams of people walked from the city to the house where this latest tragedy was committed.

THE FUNERAL.

On the day of burial the remains were followed by the bereaved father, the three sisters, Lizzie Franz, the affiance of young Vetts, and other relatives and friends, and by a large concourse of spectators.

The funeral services were impressively performed by the parish priest.

Everything went off quietly.

CALM.

Meriden has settled down to its ordinary repose; but events follow each other so rapidly that every individual citizen wonders what the next feature of this epidemic of local crime will be.

OUR RAILROAD ABUSES.

What Should be Done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The negligence of the railroad companies at the Forty-second street depot is not only inexcusable, but inhuman. A short time ago I saw a little girl not seven years old run across the tracks at Forty-sixth street, and under a line of freight cars, without a word of remonstrance or warning from the flagman not fifty feet off. Even some of the employés did not seem to know where to stand to avoid danger. In case the tracks cannot be sunk light iron bridges should be built over them, and every one who has to cross the tracks should be compelled to use them. These bridges could be quickly constructed, and would be superior to any gates, since they would be absolutely safe.

N. O. M.

What Are We Going To Do About It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Lend your influence in bringing before the people a subject that is already deep in the hearts of many. Are our lives and the lives of those dear to us to be sacrificed with impunity through the criminal negligence of soulless corporations? Are life and limb of no value that they are left to the tender mercies of our transportation and railroad monopolies? We have sound sanitary laws, but, apparently, no effective laws, except such as screen the offenders, for an evil causing more deaths yearly than any half a dozen diseases. The existence of a society demanding enforcement of laws protecting animals has been proved a necessity. Is the human being of less account? When Westfield murderers and their like dare offer such dastardly pleas to save them from the just consequences of their guilt it is time something was done. Notwithstanding Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue slaughter pen, where eight lives have been taken in eleven days, and the many other accidents which occur on our local steam roads, statistics show that a much greater number of deaths are caused yearly by horse cars. These result, in most cases, from the most culpable neglect on the part of the companies in not placing in the hands of their employés the necessary preventive appliances. It cannot be supposed that even a car driver would willingly crush a human creature; but if his car has worn-out brakes and the shoe or clog binding the wheels is worn so thin and smooth that it allows the wheel to turn when his entire force is applied, is he or the company to blame? There are such vehicles of death running in like condition at the present moment. On inquiry it is found that it is not uncommon for conscientious drivers to relinquish such cars to their more reckless comrades, preferring to go without work rather than take such fearful chances. Why is that greatest of all safeguards, the car pole, abolished? It is plain to all that a car or any vehicle can be stopped much quicker with than without it. Are there not many persons saved yearly by clinging to the poles of stages, that would otherwise have been run down? If the brake chain parts can the car be stopped without it? It is a common occurrence for unfortunates, when knocked down by the horses, to grasp the traces, and in many cases if the traces were supported by a pole they would be kept from the wheels. Would not the little boy, aged thirteen, who was killed by the Broadway and Seventh avenue cars at Fifty-first street on Saturday last have been saved if, when clinging to the traces, there had been a pole to stop the car more quickly, and keep the traces from slackening? The pole, in the hands of careless drivers, is liable to break passing vehicles, for which the company is responsible; consequently it is a thing of the past. Shall this go on forever? No, sir. The people of New York are apathetic, but if once aroused the remedy will be forthcoming. Agitate the matter, and let every citizen assist.

A VICTIM.

TROTTING TO-DAY.

Should the weather be pleasant the trotting world will have quite an interesting time to-day, considering the lateness of the season, as events are announced to occur on both the Fleetwood Park and Prospect Park Fair Grounds. At the first of these popular tracks there are on the cards a match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the bay gelding James O'Brien (formerly J. J. Bradley) and the bay gelding Ed. White; also a purse and stake of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between the bay gelding Charley Green, to wagon; the chestnut gelding Dreadnaught, to wagon; the bay mare Topsey, in harness, and the brown mare Ida May, in harness. Both of these contests will be of interest.

At the Prospect Park Fair Grounds it is announced that the great team race for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, between Honest Allen and running mate and Kingston and running mate will positively take place. As the track will no doubt be in good condition an exciting struggle may be anticipated. It will be remembered that these teams have already come together twice recently, and each scored a victory; hence the interest is greatly enhanced in the result of to-day's meeting.

HORSE NOTES.

The following correspondence between Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Dr. James S. Cattanach, Veterinary Surgeon, in relation to the practice of clipping and singing horses in cold weather will be found of much interest:—

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1871.

DR. JAMES S. CATTANACH, Veterinary Surgeon, New York:—

DEAR SIR—Will you please favor this society with your opinion, as a veterinary surgeon, whether or not you agree with Youatt and Mayhew in regard to the cruel practice of clipping and singing horses in cold weather. It is becoming a very general practice, and so far as my observation goes, is very disastrous to the animals subjected to it. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY BERGH.

BROADWAY, CORNER FORTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1871.

HENRY BERGH:—

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of 22d instant asking my opinion in regard to clipping and singing horses in cold weather. In reply, I beg to state that I consider clipping highly beneficial to horses that are called on to perform fast work, such as road horses, &c.

From my observation they immediately commence to improve in condition, feed better; the lean horse will get fat; they will not perspire so much when worked hard; can perform more work and with greater ease than before being clipped.

Clipping has such a happy result that I consider it a tonic superior to any that can be found in the pharmacopœia; it strengthens the absorbents of the skin; allows the animal to perspire with greater freedom; is not so liable to take cold after a hard drive; he returns to his stable with a beautiful glow over his whole frame; is easily rubbed dry, and will not break out in a sweat when blanketed and placed in his stall.

The horse with a long coat of hair that is driven at a rapid rate on the road will return to his stable in a profuse state of perspiration; the groom endeavors to rub him dry; he may keep rubbing him with all his might for an hour and will not succeed; he blankets him up, places him to his stall and returns in the morning to find that the animal is in a worse state of perspiration than he was the night previous; hence the loss of many valuable horses.

The trotting horse that is clipped, is, as a general rule, well taken care of; his owner provides him with warm blankets, and when he stops on the road he is wrapped up in them and the greatest of care is taken to prevent him from taking cold. I do not advocate the clipping of horses that have only to perform slow work, nor the "Hacks" that may have to stand for hours at a time on the public squares, his owner waiting for a job; but for the gentleman's road horse I consider it an act of humanity to relieve him of his heavy coat. Clipping horses has been practised for a number of years, and has now become popular. It has had a fair trial, and if gentlemen did not find it beneficial they would not run the risk of stopping it on horses that cost them many thousands of dollars.

I have the greatest respect for your invaluable society, and shall at all times spare no pains to assist you in your good work. Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. CATTANACH, Veterinary Surgeon.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Continuation of the Examination—All the Witnesses Placed on the Stand Testify Positively to the Identity of the Plaintiff—He is the Man.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1871.

The hearing of the testimony in this case was resumed to-day, after adjournment from last week, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The first witness examined by Sergeant Ballantine was Captain Jacob Saukey, of the Royal Navy, who testified to a variety of incidents in the life of Mr. Tichborne while in the army and with which he was familiar. This witness declared that the plaintiff was the Tichborne which he knew in former years.

The next witness put upon the stand was James Holmes, a private in the Sixth Dragoon Guards. He recognized the plaintiff at once, and not the least doubt existed in his mind but that he was Mr. Tichborne whom he knew years ago.

Henry McAleny, the band master of the same regiment, was also positive as to the plaintiff being the man. This witness related many instances and circumstances which the plaintiff called to his mind and which he had forgotten, and which strengthened him in his decision as to the identity of the plaintiff.

David Leslie, a medical practitioner, recognized the plaintiff as the young officer whom he had met and dined in company with very long years ago.

Edward Barry, now a grocer, but at one time a soldier in the Carbineers, the regiment to which Mr. Tichborne was attached, testified that the plaintiff is the same man he knew in the regiment.

Robert Cohen, the bandmaster of the London Irish Rifles, said that he was a frequent visitor at the Portobello barracks, Dublin, and there saw Cornet Tichborne. He believes the plaintiff to be the same man.

James Blake Linder, the farrier of the Carbineers, in 1846, had no doubt that the plaintiff was the man. He could not be mistaken and he couldn't see how anybody who once knew him could.

James Marx, a sergeant major in the Fourth Dragoon Guards; Martin Burke, a commissionaire, but up to 1851 a sergeant in the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Timothy Marx, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers, but formerly a member of the Carbineers, and Henry Mills Powell, a music teacher in Alresford, about fourteen years ago, all testified in favor of the plaintiff, declaring he was the Mr. Tichborne whom they knew in years long since past away.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court rose and adjourned until next day.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Another Child Murder.

At eight o'clock last night officer Dunn of the Fifteenth precinct, found the body of a foundling under the stoop of the house No. 10 West Tenth street, having the appearance of being born but a short time. The body was removed to the Central police office in Mulberry street.

Stole a Conductor's Badge.

On Saturday evening George A. Bartlett, conductor of car No. 30, of the Second avenue line, had his cap and badge stolen from him, as it is supposed by a man named Mathew Brady. There was a fight between Brady and himself, and in the scrimmage the badge and cap were lost. Brady was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

Theft of a Diamond Pin.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. William Bigalow, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was robbed of his diamond shirt pin, valued at $150, while riding in a Sixth avenue car. Hugh Derriger, a notorious car thief, was arrested, he being near Mr. Bigalow at the time, and in his possession was found the stolen pin. Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, held him to answer.

Killed by Rail—A Deaf Mute Run Over.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan received information that Henry Bednosz, sixteen years of age, recently an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 162d street and Twelfth avenue, had been run over by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson Railroad Company and killed. The matter will be investigated in a day or two. Deceased was walking on the track, and, being deaf, could not hear the approach of the train.

Supposed To Be Smallpox.

Frederick Schenbein, a German, died suddenly at 115 Essex street, and Dr. Bregold, the attending physician, declined giving a certificate, inasmuch as shortly previous to his death deceased had a singular eruption over his body and turned black in the face. The doctor therefore notified Coroner Hermann, and Dr. John Beach on viewing the body, believed it to be a case of smallpox, so referred the matter to the Board of Health.

Probable Murder in the Twentieth Ward.

Last night as James Hagan, aged sixteen, residing at 443 West Thirty-second street, was passing the corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue he was attacked by Edward Porter, who stabbed him several times in the head and face with a knife, inflicting, it is feared, fatal wounds. He was removed to the Twentieth precinct station house and attended to by a physician, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The Jackson Homicide—Hinman Bailed.

Samuel Hinman, the man charged with causing the death of Charles G. Jackson by striking him on the head with an iron stove cover lifter during a quarrel at 30 East Fourteenth street, the particulars of which have been fully published in the HERALD, yesterday surrendered himself to Coroner Young, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Mr. Isaac P. Forzheimer, of 209 Delancey street, gave the requisite security, and Mr. Hinman was discharged.

Death from a Stab Wound.

Roger Betts, a young man, who lived in the tenement house No. 10 Roosevelt street, died on Saturday night in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a stab wound of the left side, alleged to have been inflicted by a knife in the hands of Jeremiah Evans, during a free fight at the above number on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. The parties engaged in the quarrel are said to have been grossly intoxicated. Evans was arrested and is still in the Tombs. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

The body of an unknown woman, some fifty years of age, and apparently of Irish birth, was found in the water, foot of 116th street, North River, on Saturday morning and subsequently removed to the Morgue for identification. At a late hour Deputy Coroner John Beach made an examination of the body and found both eyes badly discolored, as if the work of design; arms and legs apparently much bruised. The body had been but a short time in the water, and it is possible the bruises and discolorations may have been caused after death. Dr. Beach will make a post mortem examination and determine whether death was the result from drinking or from other causes. Deceased was poorly clad in ordinary clothing. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation.

A Canal Boat and Scow Sunk.

At half-past six o'clock last night canal boat No. 267 and a scow loaded with brick, lying at Scofield's dock, at the foot of Fifty-third street, East River, parted their hawsers, caused by the swell from the steamer Bristol on its way from the city. They drifted up the river to Hell Gate, where they both struck against the rocks and sunk. The Captain of the canal boat, Thomas Marshall, wife and cook were taken from the boat by David Hurley and James Brown, of Allen's Point. There was also a family on board the scow, who were rescued by Henry Baxter, of Eighty-sixth street, East River.

BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from 116th street, North River, an unknown woman; age forty; height, five feet five inches; brown hair, mixed with gray; had on light shawl, black and white striped dress, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

There was also brought, yesterday, from pier No. 2, East River, the body of an unknown woman, aged about thirty-five years; about five feet two inches high; dressed in a black silk dress, black overskirt, black and white plaid underskirt; black hair; broad face; no stockings, leather button shoes.

WEEKLY HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1871.

Sugar.—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 2,900 boxes and 800 hhds. Exports of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 7,800 boxes and 225 hhds., of which 5,300 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. The foreign news is regarded favorable and stock is withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; market excited. Several planters at Matanzas have commenced grinding. It is anticipated there will be an excess in the sugar crop over last year of 25 to 30 per cent. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10 a 10¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11¼ a 12¾ reals. Bacon steady. Flour $14 50 a $14 87½. Hams—American salted, $20 a $21 per quintal; American sugar cured, $24 50. Lard weak; keg, $16 a $16 25; tins, $17 50 a $18 75; receipts heavy. Potatoes, $4 75. Onions nominal, at $2 50 a $3 for American. Coal oil quiet. Lumber—White pine quiet at $32 a $33; pitch pine dull at $32 a $34; shooks quiet at 3½ reals per box; 22 reals a 22½ reals per hogshead. Empty hogsheads nominal at $2 a $2 25. Tar nominal. Rosin $5 per bbl. Hoops nominal; long shaved, $45 a $50; short shaved, $35 a $40. Freights firmer but not notably higher; per box, sugar to Northern and Southern ports in United States, 75c. per hogshead; sugar, from northern ports in Cuba to the United States, $3; to Falmouth and orders, £3s. 6d. a £3s. Exchange on United States firm; 60 days' currency, par; do., short sight, 1¼ a 2 premium; 60 days' gold, 10 premium; do., short sight, 11¼ a 12¼ premium; on London, 21 premium; on Paris, 5 a 5¼ premium.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 26, 1871.

The flagship California sails for Honolulu, Tahiti and a cruise in Polynesia on Tuesday or Wednesday. The Pensacola sails for Honolulu in a few days. The Kearsarge was hauled out upon the ways at Mare Island, yesterday, for repairs.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 27.

1870—Battle of Boves; the French Army of the North defeated by the Prussians under General Manteuffel.
1865—Trial of the Fenian prisoners began in Dublin, Ireland.
1812—Battle of Beresina, Russia; the French defeated by the Russians.
1703—The "Great Storm" continued in England.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Allemania will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 00	Moon rises....eve	5 08
Sun sets	4 35	High water.morn	8 15

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Nov 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Iowa	Nov 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Britannia	Dec 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Dec 2	Havre	58 Broadway
Oceanic	Dec 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of London	Dec 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Deutschland	Dec 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Donau	Dec 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Dec 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Anglia	Dec 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	Dec 16	Havre	58 Broadway
Atlantic	Dec 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Rhein	Dec 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool Nov 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse and 298 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Nov 24, lat 42 03, lon 64, passed a Guion steamship, bound east.

Steamship Britannia (Br), Higgins, Glasgow Nov 11 and Moville 12th, with mdse and 165 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had variable winds and moderate weather throughout; Nov 22, lat 44 30, lon 57, passed steamship Europa, bound east; 24th, lat 44 50, lon 65, a Guion steamship, do; 26th, off Montauk, a North German Lloyds steamship, do.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans Nov 19, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New Orleans Nov 8, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov 23, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Nov 23, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Charles C Leary, Baker, Singapore 98 days, with mdse to Reckmagel & Co—vessel to master. Left Singapore in company with bark Ernest (Fr), for Boston; passed through Gasper Straits Aug 25; saw a large ship ashore on the west side of Pulo Leat Island, with all her spars standing, apparently some time in that situation; passed Anger Aug 27; Sept 27, lat 34 20 S, lon 24 40 E, spoke bark Elfin (Br), from Monk Holm for Boston; Oct 2, lat 34 54, lon 20 38, ship Eurydice (Br), from Calcutta for New York; 3d, ship Botley Wood (Br), from Madras for London; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 3 in company with ships Eurydice and Botley Wood; was off the Cape 10 days, with strong breezes from the westward; crossed the Equator Oct 25 in lon 32 W; thence light breezes to lat 25 N, lon 60; since then had strong NW winds most of the time; Nov 21, lat 38, lon 72 18, had a heavy gale from SE, which lasted 12 hours, then suddenly veered to NW, blowing with terrific violence.

Bark Courier (N G), Arohmens, Liverpool, 80 days, with pitch, to Funch, Edye & Co., took the southern passage and had light winds and calms to Bermuda, from thence heavy westerly gales, sprung main topmast. Oct 13, lat 23 48, lon 29 5, spoke a Spanish war steamer, Reflector, from Montevideo for the Cape de Verd, 36 days out.

Bark Phenix (Swed), Stromberg, Gloucester, Eng, 57 days, with old rail road iron, to order. Came the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Alliance (Nor), Larsen, Cronstadt, 84 days, with rags, &c, to Wendt, Teiens & Brockman. Took the southern passage and had very light trades; been 10 days north of Bermuda, with heavy westerly winds.

Bark Harriet, Hoyer, Bremen Sept 27, with mdse, to Chas Luling & Co. Had heavy westerly gales since leaving port; has been 27 days west of the Banks, with NW gales; was blown south of the Gulf; Sept 29, in the Channel, spoke bark Louis (NG), for Philadelphia; Oct 20, lat 41, lon 27, exchanged signals with bark Sir Blunn (Aus), from Cork for New York; Oct 24, lat 40 29, lon 52 16, spoke brig Victoria (Nor), from Liverpool for New York, 28 days out; Nov 6, lat 39 09, lon 55 18, ship Duchesse d'Orleans, from Hamburg for Philadelphia.

Bark Aedona (Br), Densmore, Antwerp, and Flushing 45 days, with mdse, to Scheppler & Bartold. Made a northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks; from thence 10 days, with strong northerly winds.

Bark Corea, Phinney, Boston 5 days, in ballast, to Vernon H Brown & Co.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga Oct 6, and passed Gibraltar same day, with fruit to John E Devlin & Co—vessel to James Henry. Towed through the Straits in company with brig Stockton, from Malaga for New York; came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to lon 54; since strong SW and NW gales.

Brig Lille (NG), Roper, Rio Grande 77 days, with hides, &c, to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather; been 12 days north of Hatteras.

Brig J Howland, Freeman, Demarara 29 days, with sugar, to master. Had moderate weather up to lat 23; from thence a continuation of northerly gales; was 7 days north of Hatteras. Nov 11, lat 27 48, lon 68 55, spoke brig Crescent, hence for Port au Prince.

Brig Gliding Star, Rogers, Pensacola 20 days, with lumber to W A Parks & Co—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Been 6 days north of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Schr Sam Weller (Br), Varwell, Malaga 42 days, with fruit to order—vessel to G F Bulley. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence strong NW gales.

Schr Edward Burnett, Dixon, Para, 19 days, with rubber and nuts to E J Wenberg. Been 5 days north of Hatteras with SE and NE winds.

Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara 23 days, with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 6 days, with heavy NW gales; carried away flying jibboom and lost jib. Nov 24, lat 37 30, lon 72, saw schr May Queen, bound south.

Schr Electric, Murray, Corpus Christi 17 days, with hides, &c, to Fossett, Benedict & Co. Had heavy weather; 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Vesta, Pinkham, Apalachicola, 18 days, with yellow pine to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Had fine weather.

Schr A E Campbell, Dennison, Pensacola 19 days, with yellow pine, to W H Parks & Co—vessel to J D Fish. Been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Schr Geo B Somes, Pray, Charleston 7 days, via Delaware Breakwater 2 days, with lumber to Bentley, Miller & Thomas; vessel to Jed Frye & Co; had strong N and NE winds.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to Z Mills.

Schr L A Rose, Brown, Hamilton, NC, 10 days, with lumber to master. Is bound to Providence. Had heavy weather.

Schr Wake, Gandy, Virginia.
Schr Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr Crisis, Owens, Virginia.
Schr Walter Palmer, Cole, Virginia.
Schr Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr Victory, Rose, Virginia.
Schr B K Hull, Drisco, Virginia.
Schr M E Curtis, Crab, Virginia.
Schr J D Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr D Hastings, Tilden, Virginia.
Schr Emma & Julie, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr G F Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr J Kelser, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr Olive Daughter, Headley, Virginia.
Schr R M Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr J S Ivins, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.
Schr Maria Jane, Roker, Virginia.
Schr Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr Susan Scranton, Harvey, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr B H Vaughan, Risley, Alexandria for Norwich.
Schr A P Cranmer, Somers, Georgetown, DC.
Schr F A Sanders, Smith, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Cara, Cox, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, DC, for Wareham.
Schr Geo Burlon, Ludlum, Baltimore.
Schr H L Slaght, Willetts, Philadelphia.
Schr Westmoreland, Price, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Moses Patten, Rich, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr M E Russell, Taffrey, Philadelphia for Somerset.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, Philadelphia for Cohasset.
Schr D Stinnickson, Dickerson, Philadelphia for Allyn's Point.
Schr George Fenton, Rackett, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Minnie Kinne, Barrows, Philadelphia for Newport.
Schr J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.
Schr C H Kelley, Collins, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Ida De La Torre, Davis, Philadelphia for Somerset.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Robert Ingham (Br), Whitelaw, Sydney, CB, for New York, with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.
Schr Josephine B Knowles, Merrill, Addison for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Hazel, McNamee, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Mary Meriden, Brightman, New Haven for New York.
Schr E Flower, Dickinson, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Staten Islander, Hammond, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Empire, Rimbeer, Fall River for New York.
Schr John B Clark, Lombard, Northport for New York.
Schr Fanny, Hill, New London for New York.
Schr John Randolph, Robbins, Wareham for New York.
Schr Diadem, Chase, Providence for New York.
Schr Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Isaac H Borden, Fall River for New York.
Schr Stephen Taber, Clark, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr H F Benedict, Bentley, Northport for Albany.
Schr Alert, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Geo W Chaffee, Willets, Portland for Flushing and Jersey City.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Glenwood, Dickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr S Nickerson, Kelly, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Jos E Potts, Davis, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Union, Sawyer, Jersey City for Boston.
Schr J N Wentworth, Gordon, New York for Calais.
Schr Josephine, Fickett, New York for Boston.
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Avery, Elizabethport for Branford.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr Lucort, Kelly, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Hoboken for Taunton.
Schr J D Stevenson, Jennings, Fire Island for Fairhaven.
Schr Mary Ella, Hawkins, Egg Harbor for Fairhaven.
Schr Elizabeth, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Mariner, Sheran, New York for Greenwich.
Schr O C Acken, Meade, New York for Stamford.
Schr Bart. Williams, New York for Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, New York for Stamford.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Schr Jacob Lorillard, Beasley, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr Frederick Hall, Cole, Brooklyn for Portland.
Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS, Hines, at Philadelphia from Hamburg, made a northern passage; was 27 days to the Banks and 22 days from the Banks; had very heavy gales from the west the entire passage; lost and split some sails; lat 46, lon 33, passed a lot of wrecked stuff.

Miscellaneous.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

SCHR LAURA M MANGUM, of Gloucester, 73.59 tons, built at Essex in 1856, has been sold to Messrs D C & H Babson, and will soon sail for California, under command of Captain George W Walen.

LAUNCHED—A schooner of 472 tons was launched 24th inst from the yard of A Gore, at East Boston. She was built for Capt Chas Kelley, and will be engaged in the coasting trade.

Notice to Mariners.

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada on Egg Island, off the north shore of the Gulf of St Lawrence, in the province of Quebec. Lat 49 38 N, lon 67 10 W.

The light is a revolving white light, showing a flash every minute and a half. It is elevated 70 feet above the level of the sea, is visible from all points of approach seaward, and in clear weather should be seen a distance of 15 miles.

The tower is an octagonal building, 35 feet in height, surmounting the keeper's dwelling, and stands 600 feet from the south end of the island.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, and consists of four powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 24th of October, 1871.

STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada on Cape Norman, the most northerly point of Newfoundland, in the Straits of Belle Isle. Lat 51 38 N, lon 55 53 40 W.

The light is a revolving white light, showing a flash every two minutes. It is elevated 138 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather will be seen a distance of nearly 20 miles. It is visible from all points of approach seaward.

The tower is an hexagonal building, 40 feet high, painted white, and stands 100 feet from the keeper's dwelling. All the buildings are painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, and consists of six powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 1st of October, 1871.

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

A lighthouse has recently been erected by the government of Canada at Point Rich, Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat 50 41 50 N, lon 57 25 28 W.

The light is a flash white light, showing a flash every 15 seconds. It is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather can be seen from a distance of about 18 miles. It is visible from all points of approach seaward.

The tower is hexagonal, 40 feet high, painted white, and stands 100 feet from the keeper's dwelling, which is also painted white.

It is illuminated by catoptric apparatus, and has twelve powerful lamps and reflectors.

The light was exhibited for the first time on the 26th of August last.

Spoken.

Ship Cyclone, King, from New York for Anjier, Oct 1, lat 6 17 N, lon 24 30 W.

Ship Industry, Russell, from New York for Valparaiso and Ancon, Oct 3, lat 6 12 N, lon 24 55, all well.

Ship Clifford (Br), Reid, from Shields for San Francisco, Aug 2, lat 14 N, lon 25.

Ship Kate Cavenport, Duncan, from Shields for Bombay, Oct 24, lat 17 26 N, lon 26 12 W.

Ship Barend William (?) (Br), from Liverpool for Savannah, Nov 5, lat 21 55, lon 55 16 (the above may be the ship Barings, Capt Williams).

Ship Ivanhoe, Herriman, from Liverpool for Bombay (not as before), Oct 16, lat 21 14 S, lon 29 19 W.

Bark Elliot Ritchie, Hutchinson, from Baltimore for Amsterdam, Nov 8, no lat, &c.

Bark Harriot, Hover, from Bremen for New York, Nov 7, no lat, &c—(by ship Duchesse d'Orleans, at Philadelphia 25th).

Brig Goodwin, Craig, from Malaga for New York, Nov 18; no lat, &c—(by ship Duchesse d'Orleans, at Philadelphia 25th).

Brig Lizzie Roberts, from the West Indies for St John, NB, Nov 23, 25 miles SSE of Barnegat (by pilot boat Washington, No 22).

Foreign Ports.

GREENOCK, Nov 11—Arrived, Alps (s), Webster, New York.

Sailed 10th, Memphis (s), Wick, New Orleans; John Dungan, Gibbs, Pensacola.

HAVANA, Nov 17—Arrived, steamships Florida, Pendleton, and Liberty, Reed, New Orleans; bark G W Roosevelt, Harriman, New York.

Sailed 17th bark Augustine Kobbe, Dow, Savannah.

LONDON, Nov 14—Put out, Hertha, Atenisen, for Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, Nov 17—Sailed, brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, New York.

PORTLAND, Nov 12—Off, bark Antonio Camogli (Ital), Rozetto, from Shields for New York.

PARA, Nov 6—In port brig Nile, for New York soon; schrs Ella Hodsdon, Israel Snow, and Silver Star, for do.

SUNDERLAND, Nov 12—Sailed, Caroline O Small, Small, New Orleans (since reported sunk); Mogul, Freeman, Rangoon.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 25, AM—Arrived, brig A J Ross, Wyman, Surinam; schrs Somerville (Br), Johnstone, Miragoane; Caroline Young, Young; J Bright, Wheaton; J N Huddell, Cranmer, and G Babcock, Smith, Philadelphia; Light of the East, Somers, Elizabethport; Lucy Ames, Seavey, Poughkeepsie; M M Freeman, Howes, Hoboken; Bay State, Sherwood, New York. Signal for 1 ship and 1 bark.

Cleared—Steamships Palmyra (Br), McKay, Liverpool; Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; barks Kadosh, Hodge, Yokohama; Carrier Dove (Br), Saunders, St John, NB; schrs Beta, Brown, Jacksonville; Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia.

No vessel sailed. Wind WNW. The steamer Palmyra will sail at 4 PM.

26th—Arrived, steamships Parthia (Br), Liverpool; Seminole, Savannah; Wm Crane, Norfolk; Glaucus, New York; ship Franklin, Iloilo; bark John Matthews, Smyrna.

BUCKSPORT, Nov 22—Sailed, schr Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs Nellie Doe, Richardson; Josie, Look, and Victor, Look, New York; Benj Strong, Gallver, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schr Addie G Bryant, Lond, New York.

BATH, Nov 22—Arrived, schr Jesse Hart, Thompson, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Thomas N Stone, Baltimore; Lonier Newton, Williams, New York.

BRISTOL, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs Abbie E Willard, Port Johnson; Geo Howard, Johnson, Hoboken; Challenge, Brown, East Hampden, LI.

Sailed—Schr Onrust, Romer, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Jonathan May, Alexandria; Silas Wright, Brown, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Nov 26—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, from New York; bark Gesoria, Havana; brig Manuel, St Jago.

Sailed—Ship Olive S Southard, Theobald, Liverpool; schrs D V Streaker, Boston.

DANVERS, Nov 23—Arrived, schr Adrian, Hunt, New York.

DIGHTON, Nov 24—Arrived, schr Sallie T Charlton, Simmons, Elizabethport.

EASTPORT, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Sun, Smith, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Nov 23—Arrived, brigs Fannie Butler, Duncan, South Amboy for Boston; Hamden, Smith, Bangor for New York; schrs E G Knight, Collamore; Hardscrabble, Fales, and Delaware, Snow, New York for Boston; R Leach, Pendleton, do for Squam; R L Tay, Brown, Philadelphia for Salem; July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor for Newark.

PM—Sailed, brig Hamden.

Evening—Wind N, light, clear. In port the above arrivals (except brig Hamden) and others before reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 25—Passed in, barks China, Robert Wendt, from Cardiff; brigs Minnie; Potomac, from Demarara; Virginia Dare, from Rio Janeiro—all for Baltimore.

Passed out—Ship Lincoln, for London; bark Maria, for Liverpool; brig Eleanor, for Falmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 21—Arrived, ships Thos Harward, Baker, London; Marcia C Day, Chase, Cardiff; Columbia, Delano, Boston; Montrose, Marsters, Kingston, Ja; bark Energia (Ital), Corsetto, Malaga; brig A J Jewett, Reed, Philadelphia; schrs Wm M Bradley, Chase, Boston; Frank Atwood, Ryan, Havana; Veto, Henderson, Philadelphia.

Below, coming up, ships Louisa (Br), Glover, from Brionferry; John Parker, Scarboro, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Steamship St Louis (Br), Smith, Liverpool; ships Resoluda (Sp), Coll, Barcelona; D W Chapman, Miller, Havre; bark Hattie G Hall, Fish, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 21—Arrived, ship G Strickland, Strickland, Shields; bark Rosario (Sp), Freyre, Malaga.

Sailed—Ship Cameo; schrs L Somers, and Helena.

Arrived and sailed for Pensacola, bark New York, Gibbs, from Aspinwall.

NORFOLK, Nov 24—Arrived, steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Boston; schr Nathaniel Chase, Jay, New York.

Cleared—Brig Romance, Duncan, Barbados.

PENSACOLA, Nov 22—Arrived, schr Jas Warren, Drisko, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 25, AM—Arrived, ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Hamburg; barks Nanny (Swe), Jonsson, Norrkoping; Emma (Br), Forbes, Old Harbor, Ja; brig G F Geery, Conklin, Kingston, Ja; schrs Ellie T, Kemp, Wellfleet; Gen W T Sherman, Vaughan, Plymouth; A M Edwards, Henson, and William & James, Outten, Richmond; George P Trigg, Lippekin, Gloucester; Edith May, Gross, Wellfleet; John Stockham, Price, Boston; Florence Lowell, Fenimore, Lynn.

Cleared—Steamship Norman, Bickerson, Boston; brig Rosante, Echeverria, Belfast; schrs Benjamin Reed, Gregory, Rockland; Wm Wallace, Scull, Providence.

PORTLAND, Nov 25—Arrived, brig J W Spencer, Hopkins, Mobile.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 24—Arrived, schrs A H Edwards, Barrett; Lottie Klotts, Endicott; M & E H Anderson, Spear, and L & A Babcock, Georgetown, DC; J S Weldin, Crowell; Lady Ellen, Somers, and John Farnum, Berry, Philadelphia; American Eagle, Shaw, and Jos Porter, Burroughs, do for Pawtucket; Vapor, Johnson, Trenton; J H Young, Barrett; David A Berry, Waters; E Pharo, Sherman; Andrew Peters, Salisbury; Abigail Haynes, Smith; W Saulsbury, Handy, and Jas M Bayles, Arnold, Philadelphia; Wm Thomas, White, and J J Harris, Nichols, do for Pawtucket; Ira Bliss, Hudson, Newburg; Wm H Bowen, Terry, Poughkeepsie; Forest Home, Woodin, New York; Citizen, Upton, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Amelia P Cobb, Baker, and Rita E Sylvester, Goodspeed, Tangier; Free Wind, Frisbee; Mary Miller, Dayton, and Alabama, Chase, New York; sloops Oregon, Wilcox, and Betsey & Ann, Van Valkenburg, do.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 23—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Raynor, and Pennsylvania, Warren, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Ann Doto, Bunce; Horizon, Lord, and Vintage, Hands, New York.

ROCKLAND, Nov 22—Arrived, schr Huntress, Brown, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 25—Arrived, ship Cornelia, Harper, Newcastle, NSW; bark Gaucho (Br), Hills, Yokohama via Sandwich Islands.

Sailed—Ship Oneida (Fr), Dowell, Burrard Inlet; bark Narama (Br), Nissen, Tahiti; schr Maggie Johnston, Marston, do.

SAVANNAH, Nov 22—Sailed, ship Marlborough, Call, Key West.

26th—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, New York; bark Norrington, Barrow, brig Ringwood, Charlottetown, PEI.

Cleared—Bark Ocean Home, Darien; brig Cyclone, New York; schr Cary, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK CURE for Consumption.
HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK CURE for Consumption.
The only preparation of the kind in the world. $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale, No. 8 College place, New York.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS at manufacturers' prices, arriving daily from purchases made for cash by the undersigned during his late visit to Europe.
French China and Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, Sheffield and Birmingham Goods, Plated ware, Cutlery, fine sets Plate-Warmers and Home Furnishing Goods of all kinds. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ELECTION CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for Inspectors of Election.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th days of November, 1871, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 7th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:—

FIRST WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and ten	3,010
Of which John L. Maher received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Edward McMolkin received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which John Hickey received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Michael Donoghue received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Bernard Dugan received one hundred and forty one	141
Of which John Connors received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,010

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen	3,015
Of which Michael T. Griffin received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Peter J. Tanffe received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Christopher J. Riley received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Walter Calahan received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which James Holland received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Patrick Connors received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen	3,015
Of which Michael E. Dalton received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which David J. Connell received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which William Smith received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Andrew Eagan received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Jeremiah Conly received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Matthew Doolan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering	3
Total	3,015

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and seventy-nine	3,079
Of which Henry Bick, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John F. Ryan received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Michael J. Cullen received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Waters received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Richard F. Scully received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Michael J. Duffy received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Thomas Jennings received thirty-two	32
Of which Henry Hess received thirty-two	32
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,079

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and sixty-nine	3,069
Of which Richard A. Barton received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which James McCauley received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which James Jones received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which John J. Cleary received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which James McLaughlin received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Patrick Mahegan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,069

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and sixty-nine	3,069
Of which Charles F. Bergner received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John H. Cusack received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Martin Cherry received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which William Delany received two hundred and eighty-one	281
Of which John Nolan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Denis Collins received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,069

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen	3,015
Of which James P. Burns received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Edward Butler received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Patrick Fleming received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Thomas Jennings received two hundred and fifty four	254
Of which Thomas F. McCabe received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Conly received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and forty-two	3,042
Of which Nicholas F. Corcely received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which John T. Ready received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Henry Hess received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Ferry received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph C. Scully received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which Jeremiah Keenan received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Terry received twenty-seven	27
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,042

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the First Ward was three thousand and fifteen	3,015
Of which Bartholomew Coleman received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Michael St. George received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Patrick J. Hennessy received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Reardon received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John L. Tobin received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which John Shaughnessy received one hundred and forty-one	141
Of which there were Defective six	6
And of which there were Scattering three	3
Total	3,015

SECOND WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Second Ward was five hundred and six	506
Of which Charles E. McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which John Kane received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which James W. Ledwith received one hundred and seventeen	117
Of which James Thompson received one hundred and thirteen	113
Of which Frederick B. Schenck received thirteen	13
And of which John K. Dunlap received thirteen	13
Total	506

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Second Ward was five hundred and six	506
Of which Denis Coleman received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which Henry Arber received one hundred and twenty-five	125
Of which Michael Carmody received one hundred and seventeen	117
Of which Michael Fay received one hundred and thirteen	113
Of which Franklin J. May received thirteen	13
And of which Miles O'Donnell received thirteen	13
Total	506

THIRD WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty	920
Of which Neil Kelly received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Patrick Gleason received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Louis Roach received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Charles Brown, Jr., received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which George Drum received seventy-five	75
And of which Silas S. Hooper received seventy-five	75
Total	920

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty	920
Of which Walter D. Kelly received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which William A. Mahon received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Charles Delstad received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas F. Newell received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Francis Fellers received seventy-five	75
And of which John Ainsworth received seventy-five	75
Total	920

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty	920
Of which John Hurley received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which William Middleton received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Nicholas Le Conte received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas L. Clark, Jr., received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Clark B. Wheeler received seventy-five	75
And of which Samuel N. Fitch received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty	920
Of which Archibald Hamilton received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Adam Daab received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which John S. Richmond received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which F. S. Bogue received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which James D. McIntyre received seventy-five	75
And of which John Kinney received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Third Ward was nine hundred and twenty	920
Of which Daniel E. Finn received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which Frederick E. Davis received two hundred and seventy	270
Of which David L. Robins received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which Thomas Levings received one hundred and fifteen	115
Of which William L. Shardlow received seventy-five	75
And of which George H. Conant received seventy-five	75
Total	920

FOURTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which James McCabe received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John McCaffrey received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Mark Lanigan received six hundred and thirty six	636
Of which John O'Connor received six hundred and thirty six	636
Of which Michael Sherry received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Michael J. Murphy received two hundred and thirty nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Patrick Keane received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Joseph Shaw received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which Michael Hays received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John H. O'Connor received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Joseph Dumble received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which A. J. Aaron received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Morris Murphy received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Scanlon received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Raymond Condon received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Benjamin E. Mallory received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Robert M. Welsch received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which John Sweeny received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Stephen P. Sullivan received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick Divver received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Wallace B. Green received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Corrigan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Joseph Flood received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Richard Dwyer received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Patrick Davis received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Murphy received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William Donovan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William F. Kehoe received two hundred and thirty nine	239
Of which John Roche received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Archibald J. Fullerton received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which William Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which John Vint received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Thomas Muller received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which David J. Earl received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Augustus Wohlfart received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which James Donovan received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Moore received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Abraham Auten received six hundred and thirty six	636
Of which Thomas J. Smith received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Patrick Mack received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Lorenz Myers received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Patrick Buckley received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick J. Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Cummings received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Cassid received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Gustave Eyerle received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which James Hynes received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which James Cowen received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Patrick O'Brien received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Conklin received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Grady received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John McCue received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Robert McGrath received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Edmund Cowan received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John Heany received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John G. Fitzgerald received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which William F. Forley received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Thomas Flynn received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which William M. Downes received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Thomas Warnold received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which Peter Flanigan received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which John Hennessy received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Michael Foley received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which John Phelon received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which James J. Ferris received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Jules Malley received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which John White received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which James Enright received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Matthew Stewart received two hundred and thirty nine	239
Of which Samuel Cook received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Fourth Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four	7,124
Of which Thomas Wilds received two thousand six hundred and eighty-three	2,683
Of which Robert Becchinor received two thousand six hundred and eighty three	2,683
Of which Andrew Cusack received six hundred and thirty-six	636
Of which Thomas O'Donnell received six hundred and thirty six	636
Of which Thomas H. Martin received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
Of which Joseph Allen received two hundred and thirty-nine	239
And of which there were Scattering eight	8
Total	7,124

FIFTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Denis Croly received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Peter Coughlin received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Robert Farmer received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Wolff received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James J. Pettit received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John W. Boggs received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which William H. Bailey received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph W. Howe received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Henry Cumiskey received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which William H. Johnston received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Michael Murphy received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James McCrea received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Lafond received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Thomas Morris received four hundred and forty three	443
Of which David Francis, Jr., received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Degraaf received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which George N. Stack, Jr., received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James O'Neil received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Robert P. Leonard received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which William Maher received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Arthur Ellison received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Michael Murphy received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Peter S. Stuyvesant received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Robinson received two hundred and fifty four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Henry Hagan received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Charles Tucker, Jr., received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which John Conners received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Michael O'Hara received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Dewitt Beardsley received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John Ham received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which James C. Blauvelt received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Michael Boyce received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Aaron J. Savage received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Patrick Mallon received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Julius A. Guba received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which John Quinn received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Ira A. Whitman received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which George B. Purvis received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which George M. Rice received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Joseph F. Graham received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Richard H. Whitehead received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Herman Meyer received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Isaac Bloch received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Mark Thomas received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Henry V. Crawford received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Dexter S. Bailey received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which William G. Baker received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John H. Hart received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Henry Miller received nine hundred and ninety two	992
Of which Thomas Weaver received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James Feddes received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which A. Fohlman received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which William H. Baker received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Ernst Hillman received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John W. Heape received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Charles Bond received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which Bernard Flanigan received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Patrick Phillips received nine hundred and ninety two	992
Of which Claus Fockhafer received seven hundred and eighty nine	789
Of which John L. Whiting received seven hundred and eighty nine	789
Of which John Glynn received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which James Kehoe received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John M. Walls received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which John Opdyke received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which George A. Barney received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which Alfred C. J. Griffin received nine hundred and ninety two	992
Of which Jeremiah Kay received seven hundred and eighty nine	789
Of which Conrad Keitner received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which Nathaniel H. Potter received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Frederick C. Enock received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which John R. Robertson received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which William Burnham received two hundred and fifty-four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Fifth Ward was four thousand nine hundred and sixty	4,960
Of which George Salter received nine hundred and ninety two	992
Of which John Fay received nine hundred and ninety-two	992
Of which James Kiernan received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which George W. Mason received seven hundred and eighty-nine	789
Of which James Slack received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of which Edward Oelsner received four hundred and forty-three	443
Of Joseph L. Cantrell received two hundred and fifty-four	254
Of which Louis Portner received two hundred and fifty four	254
And of which there were Scattering four	4
Total	4,960

SIXTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six	7,446
Of which Francis Sheridan received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Daniel Bailies received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Lorenzo Carey received five hundred and three	503
Of which Rev. Dr. Schurtz received five hundred and three	503
Of which Patrick Elliff received two hundred and twenty seven	227
Of which John Haney received two hundred and twenty-seven	227
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six	7,446
Of which Owen Hunt received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Edward Coppers received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Patrick Golden received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which John P. Shea received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which Michael Costello received two hundred and forty-five	245
Of which Denis J. Sullivan received two hundred and forty-five	245
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which John Shea received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Theodore Fisher received two thousand nine hundred and ninety	2,990
Of which Dr. Edward Thomas received four hundred and eighty-three	483
Of which William Hartye received four hundred and eighty-three	483
Of which Timothy Lynch received two hundred and fifty-seven	257
Of which Frank McGrane received two hundred and fifty-seven	257
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Bryan Gaughan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which James Quinlan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Dennis C. Sullivan received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which William Clendenning received five hundred and thirty three	533
Of which Edward M. Shea received three hundred and twenty-seven	327
Of which George W. Lindley received three hundred and twenty seven	327
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Thomas Ryan received two thousand nine hundred and forty	2,940
Of which Thomas Dunn received two thousand nine hundred and forty	2,940
Of which George W. Williams received five hundred and forty-three	543
Of which Joseph J. Dunn received five hundred and forty-three	543
Of which Bartholomew Fitzgerald received two hundred and forty-seven	247
Of which William Emeney received two hundred and forty-seven	247
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which John Mullane received two thousand nine hundred and seventeen	2,917
Of which Richard Rice received two thousand nine hundred and seventeen	2,917
Of which Daniel Moore received five hundred	500
Of which John D. Lundy received five hundred	500
Of which Owen O'Connell received three hundred and thirteen	313
Of which James Daniels received three hundred and thirteen	313
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Michael McCarty received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Michael B. Downey received two thousand eight hundred and seventy	2,870
Of which Hubert Lowe received five hundred and forty-eight	548
Of which Alfred Walker received five hundred and forty-eight	548
Of which Michael T. Sullivan received three hundred and twelve	312
Of which Frank McCue received three hundred and twelve	312
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Andrew P. McGowan received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one	2,931
Of which Thomas P. Walsh received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one	2,931
Of which Michael B. Downey received five hundred and twenty-two	522
Of which P. C. Van Wyck received five hundred and twenty-two	522
Of which Thomas Moore received two hundred and seventy-seven	277
Of which John Sullivan received two hundred and seventy seven	277
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Daniel Callahan received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Daniel Meehan received two thousand nine hundred and eighty	2,980
Of which Edward M. Shea received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which George M. Rex received four hundred and ninety-five	495
Of which Charles Walker received two hundred and fifty-five	255
Of which James Callaghan received two hundred and fifty-five	255
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Henry McCuskey received two thousand nine hundred	2,900
Of which Daniel Jaques received two thousand nine hundred	2,900
Of which Charles Haggerty received five hundred and three	503
Of which Edward Barkley received five hundred and three	503
Of which Stephen R. Turner received three hundred and twenty-seven	327
Of which Hiram Hoare received three hundred and twenty seven	327
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty six	7,466
Of which James Conlon received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven	2,937
Of which Mortimer F. Sullivan received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven	2,937
Of which Charles Steinberg received five hundred and fifty-three	553
Of which Zeke Wilson received five hundred and fifty-three	553
Of which John Farley received two hundred and forty	240
Of which Joseph Costello received two hundred and forty	240
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Patrick Haran received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Henry Oiten received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Richard Clawson received six hundred and three	603
Of which Isaac Mulligan received six hundred and three	603
Of which Thomas F. Leary received two hundred and forty seven	247
Of which Frank Noyes received two hundred and forty-seven	247
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six	7,466
Of which Thomas Carroll received three thousand four hundred and seventy	3,470
Of which Thomas Quinn received two thousand nine hundred and seven	2,907
Of which George F. Lanigan received five hundred and sixty-three	563
Of which William Hearty received two hundred and sixty	260
Of which Michael Dwire received two hundred and sixty	260
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,466

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-six	7,446
Of which Thomas W. Casey received two thousand nine hundred and ten	2,910
Of which Richard Knabe received two thousand nine hundred and ten	2,910
Of which Thomas McIntyre received five hundred and sixty	560
Of which Patrick Smith received five hundred and sixty	560
Of which Jacob Vreeland received two hundred and fifty	250
Of which Michael Shaughnessy received two hundred and fifty	250
And of which there were Scattering six	6
Total	7,446

SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and two	10,802
Of which Patrick J. Mullaly received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Hussion received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Edward Carroll received one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight	1,338
Of which Samuel Warren received one thousand and twenty-four	1,024
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,802

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and five	10,805
Of which Austin McHale received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Cornelius Scully received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Young received one thousand three hundred and forty two	1,342
Of which Patrick J. O'Brien received one thousand and twenty-three	1,023
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,805

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight	10,788
Of which John Toal received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Twiney received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which John Casey received one thousand three hundred and thirty	1,330
Of which John Patchell, Jr., received one thousand and eighteen	1,018
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,788

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand eight hundred and twelve	10,812
Of which William J. O'Connor received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which William C. Ilgan received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James H. Boyle received one thousand three hundred and thirty-five	1,335
Of which Isaac Trumper received one thousand and thirty-seven	1,037
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,812

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-three	10,793
Of which James Ryan received four thousand three hundred and six	4,306
Of which Robert Gardner received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which Charles Bennett received one thousand three hundred and thirty-three	1,333
Of which Francis Byrne received one thousand and seven	1,007
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,793

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty	10,780
Of which Dennis O'Neil received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Lawrence Burke received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George McGrann received one thousand three hundred and sixty-four	1,364
Of which William G. Tway received nine hundred and seventy-six	976
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,780

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy eight	10,778
Of which John Donohue received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Daniel Hanna received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Kummens received one thousand three hundred and forty-seven	1,347
Of which James T. Brady received nine hundred and ninety-one	991
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-one	10,751
Of which Robert A. Jones received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Patrick H. Stewart received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which William O. Davis received one thousand three hundred and fifty	1,350
Of which Patrick W. Leyden received one thousand and six	1,006
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,751

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight	10,788
Of which Thomas McCarty received four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight	4,268
Of which Francis J. Hawkes received four thousand one hundred and thirty-one	4,131
Of which Michael Purcell received one thousand three hundred and fifty-one	1,351
Of which Archibald Bennett received one thousand and twenty-two	1,022
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,788

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine	10,789
Of which James Reiley received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which William Hogan received four thousand one hundred and seventy six	4,176
Of which Michael Quinn received one thousand three hundred and sixty four	1,364
Of which Eugene O'Shay received nine hundred and eighty-five	985
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,789

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventeen	10,717
Of which Thomas Shields received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Thomas Whalen received four thousand one hundred and sixty-one	4,161
Of which Wallace Snyder received one thousand three hundred and eighty-two	1,382
Of which William H. Ward received nine hundred and ten	910
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,717

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight	10,778
Of which Michael Shandley received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Michael Whalen received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James Murphy received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which John J. Harrison received nine hundred and twenty-nine	929
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-one	10,781
Of which Christopher Barry received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which James Bailey received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Thomas J. Gould received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which Benjamin Hubbs received nine hundred and thirty-two	932
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,781

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy eight	10,778
Of which Wilson Small received four thousand two hundred and forty eight	4,248
Of which John J. Reilley received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James Connolly received one thousand four hundred and eight	1,408
Of which William Thomson received nine hundred and thirty	930
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,778

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-four	10,774
Of which Daniel A. Murphy received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Dennis J. Twing received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which James Donovan received one thousand four hundred and nine	1,409
Of which Thomas B. Bliss received nine hundred and twenty-five	925
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,774

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and thirty	10,730
Of which George J. Brown received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Edward J. Fitzpatrick received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Dillon Dunbar received one thousand three hundred and ninety-six	1,396
Of which William O. Gloyes received eight hundred and ninety-four	894
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,730

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-six	10,726
Of which Augustus W. Oliver received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Daniel O'Brien received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which Thomas Donalds received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four	1,354
Of which Samuel Mammell received nine hundred and thirty-two	932
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,726

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight	10,738
Of which Jacob F. Valentine received four thousand two hundred and forty-eight	4,248
Of which Michael Gayte received four thousand one hundred and seventy-six	4,176
Of which George Nethercott received one thousand two hundred and thirty-one	1,231
Of which William Hogan received one thousand and sixty-seven	1,067
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,738

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine	10,369
Of which Henry A. Purdy received four thousand and fourteen	4,014
Of which William Kavanagh received three thousand nine hundred and forty-two	3,942
Of which William Guy received one thousand two hundred and nine	1,209
Of which Nicholas Kent received one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight	1,188
Of which there were Defective seven	7
And of which there were Scattering nine	9
Total	10,369

EIGHTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which James Canfield received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Lawrence Finnegan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Abraham S. Barnett received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Creighton received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Lawrence received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Luke Clark received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which George B. Dean, Jr., received forty seven	47
Of which Jacob R. Riley received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Charles Clark received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Nelson W. Young received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Robert Gow received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John Finley received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William T. Nash received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James See received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William E. Noble, Jr., received forty-seven	47
Of which George Halleck received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Abraham L. Brewer received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which William Walsh received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Frank C. Martin received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Luke Clark received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John J. Silcocks received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Hanna received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James H. Souder received forty-seven	47
Of which Alfred Gedney received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Daniel Kelley received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Wolfe received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George A. Colburn received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles Linderman received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas D. Winans received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Peter Kunz received two hundred and eighty nine	289
Of which James Webb received forty-seven	47
Of which Thomas H. Coppins received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which John Kelly received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Lewis Schlamm received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George W. Francis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which James H. Lewis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William H. Meyers received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Charles Linderman received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William A. Stone received forty-seven	47
Of which Francis S. Lambert received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which Thomas Brazier received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Samuel C. Mott received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Daniel Mooney received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William H. Winans received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas W. Lore received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Nicholas C. Kapes received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which David S. Weill received forty-seven	47
Of which Henry D. Leach received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five	8,885
Of which James Moran received two thousand eight hundred and eighty two	2,882
Of which John Taylor received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas G. Baker received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Gibbons received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Thomas Pollhamus received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Pye received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Abraham W. Pullis received forty-seven	47
Of which John Campbell received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which William McKay received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George H. Smith received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Bernard A. Mayereau received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William Vanderpoel received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Samuel Nash received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Andrew Stewart received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Taylor received forty-seven	47
Of which William Green received forty-seven	47
Of which there was defective one	1
And of which there were scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which James Boyle received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Harris Bogart received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Forshay received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William D. Corneen received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John M. Myers received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Isaac E. Tale received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John J. Cantwell received forty-seven	47
Of which John W. Cooper received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Thomas Bogan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Bernard Clark received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Andrew J. Oughelltree received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Joseph Newby received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles Lynch received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Frederick Breitweiser received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Edward A. Nichols received forty-seven	47
Of which Manning F. Lawson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Henry Hughes received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Edmund M. Plum received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Nathaniel George received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Meyers received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which David Walker received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John A. Ruffner received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William Edwards received forty-seven	47
Of which George Kimball received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and forty-two 8,842

Of which Thomas Kellihan received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John Purcell received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Daniel Tyrrell received one thousand four hundred and fifty-four	1,454
Of which Adam Roeth received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Ferdinand Buhon received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Alexander Keech received forty seven	47
Of which Alonzo Hendrickson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty two	31
Total	8,842

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Robert Harrison received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which William Cleary received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Freeman Carl received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William G. Hay received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Andrew Bleakley, Jr., received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which David Hepburn received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Handy received forty-seven	47
Of which John V. Lull received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which John Barclay received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Adrian L. Roberts received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John J. Jones received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Theodore R. Voorhis received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John Dobson received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Joseph DeCosta received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Oscar Requa received forty-seven	47
Of which Clarence H. Burns received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Thomas Canary received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John H. Smallander received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas W. Baird received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles F. Thompson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which George W. Betts received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William J. White received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Michaels received forty-seven	47
Of which William E. Ferris received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Elections of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Jacob Rohrman received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which C. A. L. Golsey received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Joseph K. Butler received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William L. Thompson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John H. Jacobus received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John Bishop received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Robert R. Carpenter received forty-seven	47
Of which Hiram Burdett received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Christian Brunt received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Luke A. Crane received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Patrick Kelly received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Lorenz Bommer received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Robert A. Ketrolle received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Henry Ruffner received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Alonzo Ellis received forty-seven	47
Of which George W. Bogart received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Charles A. Quinn received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Carmen Sieman received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Stephen J. Cook received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Doepp received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Gallagher received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Francis Ross, Jr., received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Thomas H. Standish received forty-seven	47
Of which Frank Myer received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which James Dunn received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Henry Steele received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Emile A. Schebe received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which August Schmidt received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Marvin R. Carl received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Horace B. Matthews received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which William C. Carpenter received forty-seven	47
Of which John T. McKeever received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Charles Suess received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which James Johnson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Amasa A. Marks received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which William F. Powell received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Joseph Dwyer received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Albert Smith received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which James Golden received forty-seven	47
Of which William H. Housner received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which John Wildey received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Jacob Phillips received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which B. Tracy McKane received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Edward Dammann received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Henry Murphy received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John J. Shaw received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which John Ross received forty-seven	47
Of which Robert Peterson received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there was Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which James Cavanagh received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which George J. Anderson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Charles C. Wilson received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Charles H. Kaiser received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Samuel Sargeant received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which August Schmidt received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which George W. Freed received forty-seven	47
Of which George L. Condit received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five 8,885

Of which Warren C. Bennett received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which John McGrew received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	2,882
Of which Thomas W. Winterbottom received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which John J. Brown received one thousand two hundred and eight	1,208
Of which Lewis Moore received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Joseph Nichols received two hundred and eighty-nine	289
Of which Lewis Hopps received forty-seven	47
Of which Salem T. Russell received forty-seven	47
Of which there was Defective one	1
And of which there were Scattering thirty-two	32
Total	8,885

NINTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six 14,836

Of which Jacob R. Riley received two thousand nine hundred and six	2,906
Of which George B. Deane, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Abraham D. Cooper received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four	1,964
Of which Thomas H. Coppins, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four	1,964
Of which James Branam received one thousand eight hundred and nineteen	1,819
Of which Charles J. McCormick received one thousand eight hundred and nineteen	1,819
Of which R. H. Bull received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which S. V. H. Bartholf received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective seventeen	17
And of which there were Scattering eighty-one	81
Total	14,836

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and four 14,804

Of which George Hallock received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which William C. Noble, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Matthew Kane, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joseph De Shay received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Samuel Rowland received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William M. Richardson received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Charles M. Oakley received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which James Quee received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,804

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward was fifteen thousand and twenty-one 15,021

Of which Thomas H. Coppins received two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven	2,897
Of which Alfred Gedney received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which James H. Souder received two thousand seven hundred and ninety	2,790
Of which George B. Lawton received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two	1,992
Of which Abraham D. Cole received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which George F. Odell received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Matthias Carsten received seven hundred and seventy-nine	779
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	15,021

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine 14,859

Of which James Webb received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which Thomas H. Coppins received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which William E. Ferris received two thousand and forty-eight	2,048
Of which William Gibson received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which William H. Duggan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Michael McGee received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Lewis H. Mattison received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Daniel H. Stiles received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,859

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two 14,802

Of which William A. Symes received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which Francis S. Lambert received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which Edward Tibbs received one thousand nine hundred and ninety	1,990
Of which John F. Jolly received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which John Griffin received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight	1,798
Of which Washington Badeau received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Enos Peck received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Kimball Dunham received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four 14,794

Of which David S. Wendell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Henry D. Lynch received two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine	2,869
Of which William E. Noble received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Lewis E. Harker received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which William T. Van Arsdale received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Robert M. Grant received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Albert G. Bogart received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William S. See received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,794

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two 14,772

Of which John Campbell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Abraham W. Fulls received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which David Huyler received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Stephen M. Anderson received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five	1,955
Of which Moses Hamilton received one thousand eight hundred	1,800
Of which Henry N. King received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which A. H. Ellis received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William H. Dobbs received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,772

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two 14,802

Of which Edward Taylor received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which William Jenn received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six	2,876
Of which Abraham Soper received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which James H. Townsend, Jr., received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Edward M. Allaire received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Joseph Harper received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Martin V. Dunn received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Charles E. Moore received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight 14,978

Of which John J. Cantwell received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which John W. Cooper received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which James Michaels, Jr., received two thousand one hundred and sixty-three	2,163
Of which Joseph P. Sandel received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Bernard Regan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William Ball received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John S. McLean received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Thomas W. Wiley received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,978

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four 14,974

Of which Manning F. Lawson received three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight	3,628
Of which Edward A. Nichols received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Nicholas Pettit, Jr., received two thousand and one	2,001
Of which Edwin M. Traphagen received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight	1,988
Of which Andrew Hosley received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which William Burns received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which E. A. Kingsland received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering, seventy-four	74
Total	14,974

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and four 14,804

Of which William Edwards received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which George Kimball received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Theodore Fox received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Samuel S. Palmer received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Alexander Dowd received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John J. Moran received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Ellery Dennison received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William F. Schneider received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,804

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight 14,758

Of which Alonzo Hendrickson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Alexander H. Keech received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which Luther H. Buell received two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven	2,637
Of which John M. McNeil received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Thomas C. Knox received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Charles Bock received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Henry C. Doscher received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,758

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one 14,791

Of which James Handy received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which John V. Lull received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven	2,877
Of which John H. Turner received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Henry Kirstein received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joshua W. Crosby received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Francis Moll received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which George Rogers received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which J. Wardell Wood received six hundred and eighty-eight	688
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,791

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred 14,800

Of which Clarence A. Burtis received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which Oscar Requa received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which David Marsh received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Joseph H. Sherwood received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Lorenzo D. Cummings received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Sebastian Beukler received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Henry Kloppenburgh received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Richard Lamb received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,800

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fifteen thousand and eleven 15,011

Of which William R. Ferris received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven	2,987
Of which James Michaels, Jr., received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two	2,982
Of which John Nason received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Charles Miller received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Lawrence McDermott received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John A. Goode received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Robert Paton received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which William E. Lawrence received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	15,011

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and three 14,803

Of which Robert E. Carpenter received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Hiram Burdett received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which William J. Conklin received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Franklin A. Miller received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Norris Duckworth received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John T. Ryan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Herman M. Weiss received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which George B. Dayton received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,803

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven 14,797

Of which George W. Rogers received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which Austin Hiss received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four	2,874
Of which Oscar Tompkins received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Elwood E. Rigney received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six	1,786
Of which Francis R. Tuttle received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Mallon received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Richard F. Berrien received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which David Galbraith received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,797

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four 14,794

Of which Frank Meyer received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which Thomas H. Brandigan received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three	2,873
Of which Richard M. Colard received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which William Warren received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Benjamin H. McClain received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Thomas G. De Mott received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Havlah M. Smith received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Jacob B. Brown received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,794

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight 14,798

Of which William C. Carpenter received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which John T. McKeever received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five	2,875
Of which Alfred H. Lorton received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which James Jackson received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which William F. Quinlan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Sheridan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Samuel Moll received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Abraham J. Felter received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,798

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine 14,779

Of which James Golden received two thousand eight hundred and eighty	2,880
Of which William H. Houtner received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight	2,878
Of which Charles J. Rose received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Arthur Hawley received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Edward Cauvet received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six	1,796
Of which Conrad Kientschmidt received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven	1,777
Of which David M. Earl received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which David J. Martener received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,779

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and two 14,802

Of which Robert Peterson received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which John Ross received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which William B. Love received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which George H. Fay received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which Peter Donnellan received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which John Roland received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Francis S. Thurber received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which Benjamin Blackledge received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,802

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven 14,857

Of which George L. Condit received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one	2,881
Of which George W. Freed received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which John W. Morgan received two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight	2,678
Of which William H. Christie received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five	1,985
Of which David M. Earl received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two	1,882
Of which William F. Schneider received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven	1,767
Of which J. W. Corsa received six hundred and ninety-three	693
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering seventy-four	74
Total	14,857

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-third Election District of the Ninth Ward was fourteen thousand four hundred and five 14,405

Of which Salem T. Russell received five thousand four hundred and thirteen	5,413
Of which Lewis Hopps received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine	2,879
Of which Thomas L. Thornell received two thousand four hundred and eighty-one	2,481
Of which William M. Giles received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which Alfred S. Dusenberry received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven	1,797
Of which there were Defective eighteen	18
And of which there were Scattering twenty	20
Total	14,405

TENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight 6,728

Of which Frederick Cappeloe received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Owen Maloney received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Edward Nichols received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which Charles Gausmann received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which David Miller received four hundred and seventy	470
Of which Henry Steiner received four hundred and seventy	470
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,728

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and thirty 6,730

Of which John Strand received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Charles Flannigan received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Robert S. Walker received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four	1,154
Of which Michael Engert received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which Asa Lane received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Christian Ohm received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,730

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven 6,727

Of which Jacob Messer received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Charles S. Strong received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which John Hurst received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one	1,151
Of which John B. Parks received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which John L. Weinheimer received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Amasa Higgins received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,727

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine 6,729

Of which Samuel Cool received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Samuel Bingham received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which William J. Fritz received one thousand one hundred and fifty-three	1,153
Of which William C. Glover received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which John Walsh received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which William Weil received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,729

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four 6,724

Of which August Hoffman received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which George Sherman received one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight	1,688
Of which John F. Geres received one thousand one hundred and seventy	1,170
Of which Alvin Michaels received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five	1,165
Of which Frederick Bock received five hundred and sixteen	516
Of which Joseph Hagg received four hundred and seventy	470
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,724

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand eight hundred and one 6,801

Of which William Kellock received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight	2,258
Of which Abram Lewis received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which August Braun received one thousand one hundred and fifty-one	1,151
Of which George T. Patterson received one thousand one hundred and ten	1,110
Of which Louis Lowenthal received five hundred and seventy	570
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,801

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty 6,680

Of which Frank Lynch received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Henry Madden received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Edward Anderson received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which Alfred J. Murray received one thousand one hundred and five	1,105
Of which William W. Tinkler received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Benjamin F. Shaffer received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty 6,680

Of which Joseph McCabe received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which William W. Shaw received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Henry Harrington received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which David Kripe received one thousand one hundred and five	1,105
Of which William R. Gingel received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which George Donaldson received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-six 6,676

Of which Charles W. Verry received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Edward Grace received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Theodore Felstein received one thousand one hundred and seven	1,107
Of which Frank Seppilius received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which August W. Fink received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Robert Roddy received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,676

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-six 6,676

Of which John McDonald received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which George Foster received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which John G. Otto received one thousand one hundred and six	1,106
Of which James B. Murray received one thousand one hundred and four	1,104
Of which Louis Kloeber received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Louis Hoffman received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,676

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven 6,677

Of which John F. Marren received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which Michael Neville received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Cornelius Allen received one thousand one hundred and eight	1,108
Of which Daniel Kuntz received one thousand one hundred and three	1,103
Of which Ambrose C. Tanner received five hundred and thirty-three	533
Of which Thomas C. Thornton received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,677

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and eighty 6,680

Of which Matthew Davis received one thousand seven hundred and five	1,705
Of which John Keegan received one thousand six hundred and forty-two	1,642
Of which Edward J. Knight received one thousand one hundred and nine	1,109
Of which William Raab received one thousand one hundred and four	1,104
Of which Henry C. Attwood received five hundred and thirty-four	534
Of which Edward Bogert received five hundred and sixteen	516
And of which there were Scattering seventy	70
Total	6,680

ELEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which John H. Donohue received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lowe received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles Clark received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Andrew Clary received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Thomas Hays received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate, and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Charles Runge received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles C. Mozer received three thousand three hundred and forty six	3,346
Of which James J. Maguire received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Thomas E. Sherwood received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William J. Barrett received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Thomas Olds received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas Lynch received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Edward Jennings received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Thomas McShane received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William E. Cargill received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Martin McGrath received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which A. Crewsmith received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Matthew W. Berryman, Sr., received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which David May received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Peter Rafferty received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Isaac Heiman received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas J. Doran received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Jacob Hess received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Hart received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Rice received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Dennis Garrison received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles L. H. Spaltholz received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Leavitt received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Graham received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Alexander Hirsch received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Alois Lodwig received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Martin Mager received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Robert V. Mackay received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Atkinson received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Paul Sulzler received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which James Donohue received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Moses Weil received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Cox received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Jacob Gript received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William Eylers received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Henry Meyer received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Meyer Haas received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Richard Smith received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Ullman received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which James Patterson, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Jacob L. Michaels received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Richard L. Raleigh received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John McCausland received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which James Early received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Joseph Hazell received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which John H. Roberts received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Michael Moran received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which James R. Cook received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Huber received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Young received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Francis Murray received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Thomas Gibbons received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Joseph Herman received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Morris Powers received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which John Guy received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which David Gideon received three thousand three hundred and sixty-four	3,364
Of which Solomon Lowenthal received three thousand three hundred and sixty four	3,354
Of which Abraham Baker received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which John Cushman received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Samuel Creagar received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Joseph P. Morris received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Charles F. Stevens received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Francis Scannell received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which George W. Creary received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Hampton Wade received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Joseph Nelson received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Solomon Michaels received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Adams received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Victor Steck received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which John C. Van Brunt received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimates and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Thomas Abbott received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which David Gilman received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Theodore Burr received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Dry Fonk received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Henry Langwasser received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which R. H. Bishop received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Michael Kenney received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Unversaght received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Michael Kavanah received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which James Hunter received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Samuel S. Acker received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William McCann received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which William Hammond received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Wemmel received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Simon V. Pilgrim received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

NINETEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which John E. White received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which George Foley received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which George Smith received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Henry Frech received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William H. Hatherly received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWENTIETH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which James Lee received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which Meyer Meyer received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which James Holmes received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Frank Hodgson received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which William Stevens received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-two 11,982

Of which John Feit received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Schroder received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lee received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Sidney Kraus received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which Alfred Booth received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
And of which Joseph Smith received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	11,982

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-four 10,754

Of which Jesse Wood received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John Lee received three thousand three hundred and forty-six	3,346
Of which John McVerty received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
Of which William Powell received one thousand four hundred and seventeen	1,417
And of which Benjamin B. De Graah received one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight	1,228
Total	10,754

(To Be Continued.)

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, for tuition in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Success guaranteed to all, old and young.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 20 East Fourteenth street.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE Board in a private family to teach music and French; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; no objection to the country; highest references given. Address E. G. TRACY, box 1,504 New York Post office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 835 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed. Private evening classes for gentlemen now open.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH THOROUGHLY taught, with pure pronunciation, and English to foreigners, by Professor JUL. WUNDERMAN. Terms moderate. Orders left at 77 University place, Christern's bookstore.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, all English branches, Languages, $5 each; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; 12 private rooms for day or evening. Ladies department.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2 COMMERCE ST., BETWEEN BEDFORD AND Bleecker sts.—A competent woman as good cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist in washing in a small family; best reference.

4 PRINCE ST., NEWS DEPOT.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. Apply from 10 to 11 this morning.

7 THOMPSON ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR ROOM.—A woman as plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

17 VANDEWATER ST. AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook in a restaurant or hotel; understands dinner or order cooking and pastry if required.

21 PRINCE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; will assist in washing; no objection to the country. Call for two days. Good references.

35 WEST 46TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, in this city; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employers. Call Monday and Tuesday.

56 PARK AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A COMPETENT girl as good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference.

82 JOHNSON ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A RESPECTABLE colored man as cook in an oyster saloon.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family.

109 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as cook; good references; prefers a good home instead of wages.

116 EAST 31TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as first class English cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference.

124 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, or in a small private family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business; good city reference.

138 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference.

149 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST. NEAR 7TH AV.—AS GOOD COOK and do part of the washing, or would do the entire washing of a small family; has good city reference.

150 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN AS cook, either in private family or boarding house; best city reference. Address.

150 WEST 27TH ST., STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; best city reference.

176 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing if required; excellent city reference.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; good city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; good reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook in a private family; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best city reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

221 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN SECOND AND 3d avs.—As cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; is a first class baker; best reference from some of the most respectable families in city and country. Call for two days.

226 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English, soups, fresh meats, creams and desserts, of all kinds; is an excellent baker; is willing to take entire charge of the kitchen if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Her last employer can be seen.

232 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable young woman as plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references.

234 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

235 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A competent woman as first class cook; can do all kinds of plain and family cooking and baking; French cooking; large dinners and suppers got up in the French style; understands marketing thoroughly; is a good manager, neat and orderly; first class reference.

238 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

240 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms.—A respectable young woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in anything; best city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

273 PLYMOUTH ST., NEAR GOLD, BROOKLYN.—A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from her last place.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., second floor.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands soups and is a good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from her last place.

303 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK or laundress in a private family; city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK IN A hotel or boarding house; understands her business well; good references.

308 MADISON AV., AT THEIR PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—Two girls: one as cook, and the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days.

309 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

320 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

326 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS good cook; will assist in coarse washing; a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; understands meats, soups, pastries and game of all kinds; good city reference from last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call two days.

342 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to assist as cook.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together; one as excellent family cook, baker, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

356 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

361 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class family cook; is very neat and active in her habits; first class city reference; preference given where only two servants are required.

383 GRAND ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family. Call for two days.

428 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 2.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

694 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do kitchen work or as assistant cook. Call for two days.

780 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF JANE.—A respectable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; no objection to city or country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,062 3D AV., NEAR 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call or address.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best city reference from last place.

53 HENRY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

110 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is neat, willing and obliging; best reference from her last place.

115 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist in the washing in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

127 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to a private boarding house; good city references.

146 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good city references from her last place.

149 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

167½ WAVERLEY PLACE, CORNER WEST 10TH st.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house, or would do general housework in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

169 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A VERY SMART PROTESTANT girl, has been two years in an English family, as chambermaid; best reference. Call at present employer's.

199 MULBERRY ST., NEAR SPRING, FIRST floor.—A young girl as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children or to help with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; will make herself generally useful.

225 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

230 WEST 34TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A thorough chambermaid and waitress, for a small private family.

237 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objections to a boarding house; three years' reference.

255 BOWERY, UP STAIRS.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as chambermaid or seamstress in a respectable family; best reference if required. Inquire for LOTTIE RHOADS.

266 WEST 34TH ST.—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, in a small family; good city reference.

310 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in housework; best city reference. Call or address.

315 WEST 35TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do housework; is fond of children; no objection to city or country; reference.

317 EAST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately from the old country, as chambermaid, or would take care of children and do plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Call or address.

320 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

337 EAST 21ST ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children; best of city reference. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress in a private family.

368 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

372 EAST 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would do light housework in a private family. Address R. E.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—FIRST floor.—A girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or housework in small family; can be recommended if required.

824 EAST 51ST ST., CORNER 3D AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children; the other to do general housework; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

2 WHITE'S PLACE, WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs.—A respectable girl, lately landed, as seamstress; can operate on machine; would assist in chamberwork or mind children. Call for two days.

52 1ST AV., TWO DOORS FROM 3D ST.—A SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more families' sewing at her own home; is a good shirt maker; has her own machine. Call on or address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

58 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who has conducted a large, fashionable business, wishes the work of a few more families; best references given and specimens shown.

59 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.—A Swedish girl to do sewing or wait on table; three years' best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. WILSON.

63 MORTON STREET.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, family sewing to do at her residence, or would go out by the day, with or without her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; is a good operator; terms moderate. Address H.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST private house from 5th av., second floor, back rooms.—Elegant and fashionable French dressmaking done in all its branches, and charges are far less than any other first class, reliable dressmaker in this city. Inquire for Madame.

67 WEST 12TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements for the season; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best city reference. Address.

108 8TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT seamstress, to go out by the day or week; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; an excellent operator.

109 WEST 32D ST.—LADIES AND INFANTS' wardrobes made to order; superior work; samples to be seen; tucking, ruffling and puffing made.
Mrs. TRACY.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 4.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a few more customers to work for by the day, week or month; is a thorough dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines. Call for two days.

133 WEST 53D ST.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S dresses, and family sewing of all kinds, cut and made in best manner, on reasonable terms.

142½ EAST 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires a few more customers, to go out by the day in private families. Address M. J. ALEX.

156 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

194 LEXINGTON AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as seamstress, or would attend to growing children; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; understands perfectly the use of Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

196 MONTGOMERY ST., ABOVE GROVE ST., JERSEY City.—A young lady, who has a Singer machine, desires a few more engagements to do work already cut, either at home or out; terms $1 50 per day. Call or address.

208 WEST 32D ST.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED seamstress as dressmaker and maid; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first class operator.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER would like to go out by the day to cut and fit, or take work at home; good references. Address F. G.

218 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to take care of growing children; good city reference.

223 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

225½ 6TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; cutting and trimming in the true French style; references.

247 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; is a good plain sewer and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Call for two days.

277 ELIZABETH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A good dressmaker, as permanent seamstress; operates on different machines. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

313 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist in dressmaking; no objection to take care of children or assist with chamberwork. Call on or address M. A.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WITH HER own machine, would like to go out by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman to go out by the week or month to do family sewing; has a sewing machine; or would take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; good city reference.

383 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker of many years city experience desires a few families' work by the day; highest references from first class families. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

417 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., FRONT room 7.—An experienced person wishes a few more families' sewing to do at her own house; is a first class shirt maker; warrants them to fit; also understands all kinds of ladies' and children's under garments; also boys' suits, tucking, cording and basting, or would go out by day, week or month; has Singer's improved machine. Inquire for Mrs. McGRATH, on third floor.

421 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A DRESS and cloakmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can sew on all kinds of sewing machines.

433 EAST 9TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; has a sewing machine; reference.

449 6TH AV.—DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST fashion from $5 to $12. Patterns, any style, 5c. to 25c.

972 6TH AV., FIRST BELL.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker desires a few more engagements at home; thoroughly understands all branches of her business and promptly executes it; has excellent taste in trimmings; cutting and basting a specialty; prices moderate.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH sts.—A competent Wheeler & Wilson operator will go out by the day or month; accustomed to dressmaking and all family sewing.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH sts., second floor.—A competent dressmaker will make and remodel dresses at short notice; also millinery made to order.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW more customers by the day; does none but the best of work; the highest reference of capability and experience in all its branches; of long experience in the business. Address H. C., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG, SPLENDID FRENCH PARISIAN DRESS and cloak maker, just arrived, wishes an immediate engagement in a family or in any other capacity; cuts, fits and trims beautifully evening dresses a specialty. Address C. L., box 155 Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES WORK AT her home; at walking, reception and evening dresses remodelled equal to new; a specialty; terms moderate. Address Mrs. L. C. R., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

MISS LINCOLN, 330 5TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25th sts.—Ladies can rely on getting dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; walking suits made in eight hours' notice; at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

14 MONTGOMERY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good references.

61 BANK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a private family; city references.

73 KING ST., BASEMENT.—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good reference, to do general housework.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent city references.

226 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good references.

251 AV. B, CORNER 16TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL to do housework in a small private family.

263 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; excellent references. Call for two days.

302 EAST 25TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK.

303 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

303 EAST 39TH ST. (IN THE GROCERY STORE).—A competent woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and bread baker; city reference.

314 WEST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family.

321 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

368 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good city reference.

370 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference from last place.

403 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; city reference.

421 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed from Ireland, to do housework for a small family.

444 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family. Good reference if required.

566 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from Scotland, to do general housework, or would take care of children.

601 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF LEROY.—A respectable woman, with a daughter of 15 years, to do general housework in a private family. Good city reference.

629 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., first floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call or address.

682 2D AV., CORNER 37TH ST., OVER STORE.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; reference.

868 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework in a small family. Call or address.

869 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework or to mind children and do chamberwork.

945 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework for a small family.

1,402 BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small American family; excellent references.

Housekeepers, &c.

14 BAYARD ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN EDUCATED middle-aged widow woman, of good appearance, with a single gentleman of middle age, or widower, as housekeeper, where she find a good home.

58 BOND ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY as housekeeper; a comfortable home more desirable than wages. Address Mrs. HARDENBERGH.

88 HAMILTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A THOROUGHLY competent lady as housekeeper in a private family; best references. Call on or address E. B.

119 CROSBY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS working housekeeper; no objection to a widower's family. Call for two days.

230 EAST 69TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; good city reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person, in a respectable family; excellent reference. Address S. F., Uptown Advertising office, 54½ West 32d st.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SOME gentleman's family; understands cooking and all duties pertaining to good housekeeping; city or country; best reference. Address A. B. BOYSE, Jersey City Post office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE or widower's family, by a highly respectable widow lady, who can furnish the very best city reference as to character and capability. Address J. R., box 113 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED SOUTHERN widow as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to the country, would like to go South; home an object; no menial services. Address A. B., for two days, box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American lady of the highest respectability; is perfectly capable; would like to take charge of a club house or in any position where she would be respected; best references given and required. Address Mrs. PICKNEY, Albany Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

4 NEILSON PLACE.—A LADY WHO HAS RECENTLY broken up house wishes to find a situation for a superior laundress; she is also an excellent chambermaid, and in all particulars can be highly recommended.

44 MARION ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—Washing and ironing, 75c. per dozen; rough dry, 50c. per dozen.
Mrs. HENSLER.

45 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's and families washing at home, or would go out by the day.

101 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a few gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would do fine family washing, French fluting, &c.; best city reference from her employers. Call or address.

112 WEST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day or week; would do housecleaning; is very obliging; good references. Call for one week.

118 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; three years' city reference. Call for two days.

123 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT, BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—As first class laundress; can do French fluting; understands all kinds of laundry work; best city reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her house; understands fluting; would go out by the day housecleaning; reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A PROTESTANT young woman as first class laundress in a private family.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence; good reference.
Mrs. WALDRON.

147 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or a family's washing at her own residence; best reference.

154 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get a little washing. Call for one week.

154 WEST 18TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A respectable girl as first class laundress in a private family; understands her business; excellent reference. Call for two days.

157 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits family washing at her house; understands French fluting.

157 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day; good washer and ironer; also house cleaning.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress; 2½ years' city references.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A FIRST CLASS laundress, who has lived out a good many years, has taken rooms and would take ladies' and gentlemen's washing or go out to work by the day; best reference.

161 9TH AV., IN STORE.—AS LAUNDRESS, BY A respectable young woman; best city references.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FRONT ROOM, first floor.—A competent woman wants work by the day to do washing, ironing, housecleaning, &c.

161 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, making up all kinds of fineries and French fluting; best city reference.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to get a family's washing; good reference.

206 EAST 25TH ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A capable laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, plaiting all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place.

209 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out washing or housecleaning by the day, or would take washing home; good references.

222 WEST 21ST ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG woman would like a few gentlemen's or family's washing at her own home.

244 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An excellent laundress would take ladies' and gentlemen's washing or go out by the day; good city reference. Address LAUNDRESS.

267 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AS first class laundress and chambermaid; understands fluting.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing and ironing done; also fluting, at Mrs. SANGER'S.

314 EAST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A FIRST class laundress would like to get three or four days in the week; is an excellent house cleaner; has worked for some of the best families in the city.

317 EAST 43D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; French fluting and ruffling and puffing, in any or style; ladies' and children's clothes done up in the neatest manner; flannels washed same as new; family washing by the dozen or month; best reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. McCORMICK, room 18.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable woman would do washing and ironing at her residence; best city reference.

328 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class laundress; good city reference.

331 WEST 35TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE woman, a first class laundress, would like to have some washing at her house, or would go out by the day or week.

336 WEST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted.
Mrs. LACY.

369 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—AS laundress in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

409 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 14.—A PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chambermaid; fine washer; city reference.

411 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's and family washing at her own rooms; is an excellent laundress; puffing, fluting and fineries done neatly, at moderate terms.

421 EAST 16TH ST.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GO out or take in washing.

424 16TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, ROOM 19.—Wanted, one or two gentlemen's washing, by a respectable, honest woman, with good references.

489 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do a small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; would do it by the week or month, or go out to work by the day.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 16. A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes to take in washing and ironing and fluting; is a first class laundress.

490 6TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will be done in the nicest manner; reference as to capability.

508 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take washing at her own house; can be well recommended. Call for two days.

566 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes some washing; can flute and polish; good reference.

641 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS laundress in a private family; understands it in all its branches thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days.

642 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean or would take in washing.

1,137 BROADWAY, NEAR 39TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A competent colored laundress solicits families' washing to do at her house; 75c. to $1 per dozen.

1,373 BROADWAY, REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A first class laundress wishes family washing at home; best reference given.

Nurses, &c.

7 CLINTON COURT, 8TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, child's nurse or lady's maid; can give two years' reference from last employer. Call at any time.

14 RIVINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse in a nice family. Call for two days.

90 6TH AV.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a child at home or otherwise; terms moderate. Address or call on Mrs. WALTON.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of a baby or to do chamberwork; city reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable American Protestant girl as child's nurse, or would do light chamberwork. Can be seen at her mother's residence till engaged.

147 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, with eight years' reference, as nurse to baby and would be willing to do plain sewing.

151 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and to teach young children, or as seamstress and wait on lady, or any other light situation; comfortable home the principal object. Call on or address A. E.

151 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse is disengaged; very best reference; won't leave town.

173 EAST 63D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A young girl to take care of a baby or to assist with the housework; best city reference.

180 EAST 125TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as weekly or monthly sick nurse. Good reference if required.

205 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a full breast of milk, wishes to wet nurse a child at her residence.

214 WEST 51TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, to mind children or do plain sewing; is a good operator; or would do chamberwork.

217 WEST 16TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS or infant's nurse by a thoroughly competent, experienced person; an excellent plain sewer, neat and quick; best city reference.

225 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON, WHO speaks English and French well, to take care of children, in a first class private family; good reference. Address S. S.

230 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE American woman as nurse. Call for two days.

238 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; city references. Call for two days.

253 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; best city reference.

265 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best city reference from her last employer.

306 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference.

322 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young American girl to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has good city reference.

327 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, about 15 years old, to take care of growing children and do light chamberwork.

328 EAST 22D ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Inquire for two days.

334 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT lady to take charge of growing children, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

344 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL of 15 to take care of a child and make herself useful in light work; is fond of and wants to take care of children; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

346 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman (Protestant) as wet nurse; best city reference.

437 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take full charge of children from their birth with or without the bottle.

452 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl as child's nurse or waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

1,317 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as childrens' nurse, would assist with sewing or other light upstairs work; no experience in living out; would, if required, teach elementary English with drawing. Inquire in the store.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A CHILD TO NURSE at her own house; have the best of care. Call corner 74th st. and 3d av., top floor, two days.

WANTED—BY A NEW ENGLAND YOUNG LADY, A situation to take care of children or an invalid to parties travelling to California; fare and board satisfactory compensation. Address Miss MARTHA, lock box 38 New Haven Post office, Conn.

Waitresses, &c.

46 PERRY ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as first class waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family; or as chambermaid and to assist with growing children; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; fully competent to take charge of a dining room; or competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; unexceptionable city reference.

285 MOTT ST., NEAR HOUSTON, SECOND FLOOR.—A young woman as first class waitress; can take full charge of a dining room; can carve; hotel or boarding house preferred; best city reference.

288 3D AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as waitress; understands her business perfectly; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GOVERNESS, accustomed to travel, to take charge of children in a nice family going to California. Call on or address FRENCH LADY.

42 4TH AV.—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPETENT young lady desires a permanent situation in a first class fancy or dry goods store; good reference. Call on or address Miss B. TUCKER.

51 CHATHAM ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, UNDERSTANDING every kind of housework and an excellent cook, would like to travel with a family or go as saleswoman; speaks French and German. Address L. H. NENE FEIT.

86 6TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE AS maid and seamstress, and the other to do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

102 NASSAU ST.—A YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING French and English, in a millinery or fancy store. Address J. COURVOISIER.

113 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY READS WITH LADIES OR gentlemen in all the fine literature; great pains taken with foreigners; English branches, drawing, painting, wax flowers, penmanship also taught, at her residence or those of pupils. Call on or address TEACHER.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH HAIRDRESSER would like to have a few more ladies among her customers; ladies waited upon at their residences.

215 WEST 15TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady, teacher of French and Spanish, will give lessons at her own or at pupil's residence. Address M. D. A.

219 WEST 29TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY, FROM Paris, with a pure native accent, desires to give lessons in conversation at her own residence; she wishes also to form a class for young ladies every Saturday.

227 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM, rear building.—A respectable woman to do house cleaning, washing and ironing, or would go out by the day. Inquire for ANN McCOY.

A FRENCH LADY, LATE PRINCIPAL OF THE French department in several leading schools of this city, would instruct two hours daily for $8 per week. Address MARTIN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess; teaches French, German, music and a thorough education; best reference. Address M. W., care of F. W. Christern, 77 University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY, WRITING A NEAT AND LEGIBLE hand, would like copying or writing of any kind to do at home or in an office. Address A. P. C., Herald office.

A DAILY GOVERNESS DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT; English branches, French, music, drawing; terms, $3 per week. Address E. G., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY, WITH FIRST CLASS testimonials, would like the entire supervision of a gentleman's family, where there are one or two children to educate in music, French and English branches; compensation moderate. Address EDUCATION, box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY, TEACHING PIANO AND SINGING, French, German and English, with great success, has a few hours free; first class references. Address SUCCESS, box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, would like to give French lessons in the evening only on very moderate terms. Address FRENCH, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the entire care of two or three children; motherless children preferred. Address GOVERNESS, care Mr. Fanning, Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY WANTS COPYING TO DO IN AN OFFICE, or would write for an insurance company; is a neat and rapid writer. Address A. L., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN TO SERVE IN A store or any light business; salary moderate; a comfortable home the principal object; call or address A. H., 151 West Fifty-third street.

A LADY, REFINED, GENTLE AND CULTIVATED, who has lost everything by the Chicago fire, wishes to find in New York a position where she can earn a support, as housekeeper, companion, reader or writer; would go abroad, or take charge of residence; has perfect knowledge of the management of servants. Address Mrs. JANE HARLAN, Flushing, Long Island.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT IN ANY CAPACITY desired by a lady of education. Address G. H., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LADY, WRITING PLAIN, BUSINESS HAND, DESIRES copying or a situation in a store; envelopes directed; terms low. Address LANDELL, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, FULLY qualified and experienced. English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors; highest references. Address RUGBY, box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, A POSITION as saleslady in a store of any kind. Address B., box 160 Herald office, for two days.

WAX FLOWERS TAUGHT BY AN ACCOMPLISHED female teacher, at pupil's residence; roses, verbenas, mignonettes, &c. Address L. F., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social standing, able to give unquestioned credentials, a position in some genteel capacity; understands housekeeping, the education and wardrobe of little children, or as correspondent and amanuensis; is educated, accustomed to refined surroundings and handy at most anything womanly. Address MINNA SOTA, Brooklyn Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery. Entrance on 1st st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A THOROUGH AND RELIABLE DRESSMAKER, with small capital, wanted, as partner, to open a branch in the city; the largest and best business on the avenue has been made in two months; latest and most perfect system of fitting in use. Apply at the Parisian Formula, 202 6th av., next to Macy's.

A FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO AN apprentice to go errands, at 123 West 20th st.

COLORED GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family; must furnish first class references. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at 110 East 28th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 227 EAST 29TH ST.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS ABILITY wanting honorable and lucrative employment averaging $3 to $5 per day, call at 1,149 Broadway, first flight of stairs, back office.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, A LADY TO TAKE full charge of the trimming department; must be competent to cut and design trimmings. Apply to Mrs. E. A. CONNELL, 305 West 56th st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS, AT 284 Spring st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND WAIST hands at 145 West 20th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 143 West 15th st.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES FOR FANCY GOODS. Inquire before 10 A. M. at 6th av., corner 18th st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE TO OPERATE ON Grover & Baker's machine, 1,149 Broadway.
Mme. VAN EVERY.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN, FOR GENERAL housework and to wash and iron; no cooking; wages $12. Inquire at 217 Sixth av. after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of French, as a housekeeper. Address J. A., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; TO ASSIST IN SOME housework on Saturday; city reference required. Call at 117 West 45th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID; must have good city reference. Apply Monday morning, between 9 and 12, at 39 West 51st st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands English and French cooking to go a short distance from New York. Apply Monday, 27th, between 2 and 4 P. M., at 108 East 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; MUST UNDERstand soups, game and cooking of all kinds and be willing and obliging. Apply this day, from 10 to 12, at 153 West 36th street, upper bell.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. NONE BUT AMERICANS, and those with the best references, need apply at 459 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO LEARN THE PHOtographing business willing to devote her time as a remuneration. Also to let, a fine Room for dressmaking or light business. 225 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY AMERICAN OR ENGLISH girl to do the general housework, cooking, washing and ironing for a family of four; good home; fair wages. Apply at 145 East 120th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem. Best of references required.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN PROtestant woman a situation to take care of an invalid, or an infant from its birth; either city or country; good references. Apply at Workingwomen's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

345 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—WANTED, A place for a colored boy in a family as house servant. Apply for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COOK IN a hotel or restaurant. Call at 27 Essex st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class waiter in a private family; best city references. Address F., box 27 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUTH, 16 YEARS OF AGE, PERFECT AT FIGures, and a good writer, wishes a situation; can give best of references. Address JOSEPH, 322 East 50th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS ASSISTance porter in a wholesale liquor store; has been in the business three years. Call on or address A. LINO, 5¼ Pearl st., for two days only.

A RESPECTABLE BOY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as a servant boy in a private family; speaks German and English; is well acquainted with horses. Inquire at 31 West 49th st.

A FRENCHMAN, WITH MUCH BUSINESS EXPERIence, just arrived, wants immediate employment; can correspond fluently in French and English and a little Italian; will work day and night to earn a living and accept any kind of work; wages low. Address WILLIAM, box 135 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A COMPETENT MAN, SPEAKing several languages, just arrived with a family from Europe to New York, would travel with gentleman or family as valet to Europe or South; can give city reference. Address J. H., by H. LEUTCHER, 67 West 12th st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN from Philadelphia, understanding perfectly the business, desires a position; satisfactory reference; please give an interview. A. HOPWELL, Crook's Hotel, Chatham st.

WAITER.—A GERMAN WHO SERVED SEVERAL years in Paris desires a place in a private family. Address F. T., 102 East 14th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, FROM THE South, a situation in a private family as waiterman or a porter's situation in a store; writes a good, plain hand; has references; also wanted gentlemen's or families' washing. Call at 137 West 33d st., room 7, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS AND A mechanical assistant; also two students and an apprentice. FREYERE BROTHERS, French Dentists, 160 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) DESIRES A POSITION in a mercantile house; good references as to business qualifications, &c. Address for two days S. L., box 300 Herald office.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS AND A mechanical assistant; also two students and an apprentice. FREYERE BROTHERS, French Dentists, 160 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, WANTS A SITUATION as salesman or entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods or gents' furnishing house; has had four years' experience in the above branches and commands a first class city retail trade; a permanent position, with the prospect of advance more an object than salary. Address B., box 214 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A MAN TO KEEP THE books and make himself useful in a manufactory. Address BOOKKEEPER, box 151 Herald Uptown Branch Office, 1,265 Broadway, giving reference and salary expected.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED—FOR THE TORONTO Globe, resident in New York; also one in Washington; they must be first class men, good writers and well posted. Address EDITOR OF GLOBE, Toronto, Canada.

DRY GOODS.—GERMAN SALESMAN WANTED, AT 433 Grand st., Williamsburg.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO GERMAN SALESMEN, at 693 Grand st., Williamsburg.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE UMbrella and parasol house; with one who can influence a large trade a liberal arrangement will be made. Apply to A. M. & R. DAY, 498 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER or general clerk, a position in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; is well acquainted with the fire insurance agency business. Address INSURANCE, box 152 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, IN AN IMPORTING AND commission fancy goods house; salary $600. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, IMPORTER, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE dress trimming house. None but those who have a good trade and experience need apply. Address R., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN, TO TRAVEL IN THE TEA trade, in a party having good connections liberal advantages will be offered. Address, with references J. A. R., box 852 Post office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF TWO OR THREE OR more years experience, with the best of references. Apply for three days at KIMBALL'S drug store, 5th av., near the corner of 9th st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERT, TO EXAMINE AND CLOSE up a small set of books, covering a period of two years. Address, with reference, EXPERT, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A buyer capable of purchasing dress goods in this market or in Europe and can influence trade here; also a first class salesman who can introduce cash trade. Address box 3,958 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (colored); best city reference from last place. Call on or address WILLIAMS, 136 Chrystie st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; city reference which will stand investigation. Call on or address at Brewster's, 84 Fifth av.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands the business; willing and obliging, good reference. Call on or address I. B. L., Neilson & Gullo's, saddlers, 27 Union square.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION, as his present employer is going to Europe; single man; four years' good city reference. Call on or address J. M., 46 East 32d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first class man; four years' city reference from present employer. Call on or address J. B., 75 and 77 Spring st.

A GOOD COACHMAN WANTED—GOOD WAGES given. Call at 63 Bowne st., near Van Brunt st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM or coachman; in the city or country; is competent in every way; can give the very best of references; the reason of leaving his last place was on account of the gentleman breaking up his establishment. Address A. B., care Hoover, Calhoun & Co., 852 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful city driver; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid of work; willing to make himself useful. Address for two days A. G. D., box 120 Herald office.

A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION—UNDERstands his business perfectly; is a careful driver, of long experience; no objection to go to the country; two years' reference from last employer, which will be found satisfactory. Can be seen at C. Graham's saddlery store, 12 East 10th st., for two days. Any notes addressed T. G. L., box 119 Herald office, or 11 East 10th st., for two days, shall be attended to.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good city references. Call on or address C., Carriage Repository, 20 East 4th st.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION to drive and attend one or two horses or any other position, to suit a steady, sober and obliging young man; best city references. Call on or address CHARLIE, Caymore House, 104 West 24th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, lately arrived; is an experienced groom and driver; highest reference as to ability and character. Call on or address ENGLISHMAN, at A. Bonner's saddlery, 37 and 39 West 33d st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address E. L., 34 West 44th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; four years' good reference from last employer. Address W. M., 1,539 Broadway, saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; fourteen years' good reference. Address K. M., carriage factory, 1,515 Broadway, near 47th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, in a private family, as groom; will be found very obliging; best reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GARDENer, Scotch preferred; must understand care of horses, &c., and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with references, wages expected, &c., GARDENER, box 978 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, married; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good city or country driver; has best references. Call on or address M. L., at present employer's for one week, 143 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom or coachman and gardener, by a young Protestant man; can milk and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best city and country reference; no objection to the country. Address E. A. D., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (GERman), a situation as coachman or gardener on a gentleman's place; understands how to keep horses and carriages in good condition; can take care of a furnace; is strictly sober, honest and faithful; willing to do any kind of work that may be required of him; will work for a moderate salary; has been 12 years in this country; good reference. Address C. SCHULTZ, box 212 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SMART BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE office to do general office work, with good reference. Apply at 999 6th av.

A MAN WANTED—WITH $200 CASH, TAKE CHARGE of an office business; it will pay well. For full particulars inquire of MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray st., room 23.

A FEW ENERGETIC MEN WANTED—AS AGENTS; can earn from $5 to $10 daily; employment light, genteel and profitable. Apply at 302 Broadway, room 9.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS WOMAN, CAPABLE TO act in an independent, responsible position, can find an engagement if references are satisfactory. Apply after 10 to McMENAMY & CO., 775 Broadway, office 2.

AN INTELLIGENT MAN, IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness, with liberal remuneration; also a competent deliverer, able to make a cash deposit. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PERSON OF ability to take charge of the sales of their retail millinery department; one having a Broadway experience preferred. Apply at manager's desk. Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PATENT AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY; ENTIRELY new article of great merit; quick sales and large profits; samples mailed for 25 cents.
GEORGE L. FELTON, 119 Nassau st., room 22.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS opening oysters. Apply at 462 East 28th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, TO WORK IN A bakery and make himself generally useful. Apply at 926 6th av. this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD BARTENDER. APPLY AT 620 Greenwich, corner Morton street, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OYSTER OPENERS, TWO COOKS, two waiters, who understand their business. Apply at 753 6th av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY TO ASSIST IN TENDing bar; good reference required. Inquire at HIGHAM'S sample room, 629 6th av.

WANTED.—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS can easily make from $3 to $12 per day; business genteel and respectable; most convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 7.

WANTED—A SMART AGENT, IN THIS AND OTHER cities, to obtain orders for a new article for the holidays. Apply to CHINESE MANUFACTURING CO., 23 Bond st.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT 95 NASsau st., corner Fulton.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR OF OVER TWENTY years' experience in photographing would like a situation in a first class gallery; the best references given. For particulars address W. W. HOYT, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUTCHER WANTED—AT 975 3D AV.

MACHINIST AND DRAUGHTSMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, conversant with the English and German languages, a thorough draughtsman and having three years' experience as machinist, desires a position in an establishment in either or both capacities (the latter preferred); reference given. Address F. M., box 4,221 Post office.

TWO FOREMEN AND TWO SECOND HAND BAKERS and one third hand wish situations. Call at 27 Essex st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS OR OTHERS.—A CUTTER of first class ability is open to engagement; city or country; can produce first class testimonials. Address R. K., 302 Myrtle av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN IN A SHIRT manufactory; others will please not apply. Inquire at 219 Church st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING lead pipe. Address LEAD PIPE, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A TASTY PERSON TO MAKE UP ladies' bows at home.
L. A. MORRISON, 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD TASTE for drawing, a situation with an architectural draughtsman or engraver, where he will have a chance to learn the art. Address B. P. S., Jr., 27 Lexington av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER. NO one need apply unless capable of taking entire charge of a large custom business. Address H., box 148, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RENDER LARD by steam. One who understands the business in all its branches can obtain a good situation by applying at 600 West Twelfth street.
CRAGIN & CO.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE POUR prendre soin d'une petite fille de huit ans et se rendre utile. S'adresser à 16 West 17th st., entre onze et deux heures.

UN JEUNE HOMME RESPECTABLE, PARLANT trois langues, cherche à se placer dans une factory quelconque ou restaurant; peut aller comme bon glacier. S'adresser à 163 East 11th st., au premier étage.

UNE DAME SUISSE RESPECTABLE ET DE BONNE éducation, cherche à se placer pour la journée dans une pension ou maison privée. S'adresser à 539 East 11th st., premier étage.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

Words of Wisdom from the Capital.

GOV. HOFFMAN ON THE SITUATION.

Peculation Must Cease in the State and Nation.

A Statesman Wanted to Lead and Not Blindly Follow Cabinet Ministers.

Chief Justice Church's Patriotic Utterances.

THE DEMOCRACY NOT DEAD YET.

Too Soon to Talk of a Leader—Education First, the Man After.

The Mission of the Independent Press.

Grant's Officeholders Denounced as Peculators and Bribe-Takers—Grant as Big a Devil as Any, but Takes His Bribes in a Less Objectionable Shape.

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1871.

On the eve of the meeting of the Legislature there is here considerable speculation as to what the republicans, who have such a handsome majority, "are going to do about it." The general belief among the politicians is that the session will be a long and exciting one, in which the republicans themselves on many questions likely to come before them will be at cross purposes. There are already here casually a few lobbyists feeling the public pulse, and politicians, discussing and combining for

THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER,

which will be the first battle of the new year. The impression seems general that the test of strength between Alvord, of the salt district, and Husted, of Westchester, will be close, and upon it depends much of the patronage. Other names are mentioned for Speaker, but the belief is that one or the other of these gladiators who in the last Legislature fought for the leadership of the party will be the choice.

The people who anticipate a rich harvest of greenbacks from the influx of politicians are setting their houses in order for their accommodation, and boarding houses are being opened in all quarters contiguous to the State House.

In view of the present condition of political parties I to-day called upon

TWO OF OUR ABLEST STATESMEN,

and give you the result in the form of conversations. As I write from memory I do not claim to give the precise language of the Governor and the Chief Justice; but I think you will find the interviews a faithful index of their sentiments upon the subjects touched upon.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN ON THE SITUATION.

Entering the Executive office about five o'clock this evening I approached one of the Governor's polite aids and inquired for His Excellency.

"He is in, sir, but he is very busily engaged upon his forthcoming Message and cannot well be seen."

"But I am very anxious to see him," I remarked, presenting my card, "and would like to trespass upon his time for a few minutes."

The aid withdrew into the inner office and a moment later threw open the folding door, and I stood in the presence of

NEW YORK'S POPULAR GOVERNOR.

His Excellency was seated at his desk, pen in hand, and scattered over the desk were a large number of State reports, manuscripts and memoranda.

Rising, His Excellency reached over the desk, and, warmly grasping my hand, expressed his pleasure at meeting a HERALD correspondent. After answering inquiries about newspaper men and the condition of affairs in your city, I approached him upon

POLITICAL TOPICS.

"I have called, Governor, to chat with you upon the situation of affairs. I understand you are busily engaged upon your Message, but I have, nevertheless, trespassed upon your time, knowing that your views at this time will be read with attention."

"Well, really," said he, smiling, "it is almost too soon to speak of politics. The smoke of battle has yet scarcely cleared away and people have not had time to form settled convictions. The late defeat of the State ticket of the democracy was an event not looked for, and, indeed, until the day before the election I was sanguine of its success. The result has surprised everybody, and people have had scarcely time to draw conclusions or form opinions."

"But, Governor, is there no movement on foot to reorganize the party of the State and nation? It is rumored that some such thing is contemplated, and I would like to learn your views."

"No; if there is, I am not aware of it. Indeed, I have conferred but little with politicians, and have not been in New York since the election. I have met persons from the rural districts who have business in the courts and departments, but have heard of no movement on foot to direct the future course of the party in the State."

"HOW ABOUT NATIONAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNOR? It has been positively asserted that an effort is being made to unite the democrats and republicans opposed to the present administration upon a ticket with a view of defeating General Grant. Do you know anything of it?"

"I do not, although it may be under consideration."

"I was yesterday informed by a distinguished State politician that such was under advisement, and that the proposition comes from republican sources opposed to Grant's re-election?"

"It is possible; but I have not been consulted on the matter."

"Governor," said I, after a pause, "what is your opinion of what is termed

THE PASSIVE POLICY—

i. e., allowing the republicans opposed to Grant's administration to nominate a statesman to whose standard can be rallied the full democratic support?"

"Well, sir," said he, speaking slowly, as though weighing the force of each word, "the time has come in our history when we want at the head of the government a statesman such as we have not had within my recollection. There are

STILL STATESMEN IN THIS COUNTRY

who could rescue the government from the perils that beset it. I believe honestly that a very, yes a very large majority of the people of this country are opposed to General Grant filling the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation for another term, and we ought to find a statesman who could defeat him. This administration has not met the expectations of the people. The time has come when we want—when the masses demand—

GREAT REFORMS."

His Excellency paused for a moment, and continued. "There is a feeling rife among the people that a union of all honest men, or those opposed to corruption, is desirable, and it is, perhaps, advisable that to accomplish the defeat of the present party in power

A FUSION SHOULD BE FORMED

with such a motive, even if some be compelled to sacrifice for a time their feelings of fealty to party. The democratic party is still a power in the land, and it cannot forget its principles; but I say, perhaps it would be wise and patriotic and desirable, in the cause of honest government, to make some sacrifices. I say perhaps, for I have not yet settled in my mind clearly what course the democracy should pursue. Yet I am fully impressed with the responsibility that rests upon the people at the present crisis in our national affairs, and think that we should all endeavor to secure economical administration and the correction of abuses. To accomplish that we must have

A STATESMAN WHO WILL DICTATE A POLICY

to his Cabinet instead of blindly following such policy as may be mapped out by his Ministers. A President should be such a man, and until we obtain one of this character we need not hope to prosper nor stop defalcations, the negligence of officials and the corruption that boldly seats itself in high places."

The Governor spoke long and eloquently upon this subject, and discussed with me the entire situation, and while I may not have given his language precisely as uttered, as I made no notes I have in the above, I believe, not misrepresented his views.

He also referred to the necessity for the people of the entire nation following the example set by the democrats and republicans of New York of

EXTENDING THE REFORM MOVEMENT

that has been inaugurated there so successfully to the entire nation, and the duty of the press to lead in the grand work by educating the masses in their duties and responsibilities as citizens who desire honest government and can rise above the claims of party merely.

THE NEW CHARTER.

I next referred to the proposed new charter for New York city, and requested him to give me his views as to what changes are demanded. He replied promptly but courteously.

"These, sir, are subjects you must not touch upon. I am now embodying them in my forthcoming message, and you can at once see that under the circumstances it would be highly improper for me to touch upon it in a conversation of this character. I hope to make some suggestions in the message that will commend themselves to the Legislature."

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

I called his attention to Judge Bedford's charge to the Grand Jury for the punishment of the Ring thieves, and asked him if it was not the duty of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury to act, and if he thought they had jurisdiction. In reply he read from the law, showing that it was clearly within their power to take criminal proceedings against the conspirators, but, as he was not aware of the character of the evidence obtained, he could not express an opinion whether they should institute criminal proceedings. If the evidence justified it, it was, however, clearly their duty to investigate and bring the guilty to trial.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

I remarked to him that there were many in New York who are decidedly in favor of the abolition of the election of the Judiciary and District Attorney of New York, and leaving it to the principle of appointment by the Executive, and inquired his views on the subject. In reply he stated that it was a subject upon which he was not decided which would be best. He had thought in the past that under the election system we had secured good judges, but the term was too short. Now when the term has been extended there cannot be such objections to the elective system as formerly. To fill the office of District Attorney by appointment would require a change of the constitution, and it might not be advisable.

"But, Governor, there are complaints that the criminal classes of New York receive too much leniency. Indeed, police officials who have arrested desperate offenders have time and again assured me that it was almost impossible for them to get some of them convicted when the evidence was overwhelming."

"I am sorry to hear it. Mr. Garvey cannot be knowing to it. I have always considered him a conscientious, upright prosecutor."

"No, I do not believe he is, the police officers do not suspect him by any means, but they claim it is nevertheless true that by some subtle influence that they cannot fathom, it is utterly impossible to convict some of the most daring offenders."

"I know something of the difficulties of punishing criminals.

WHEN I WAS RECORDER

a desperate fellow was before me twice and each time escaped by some means, "fixing" the prosecuting witness or by some other trick; but the third time he presented himself before me I "fixed" him. I suppose my charge convicted him, and I sent him to Sing Sing for five years. Six months after, while walking down Broadway I saw him standing in a doorway of a gambling house. He had been pardoned out."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE—THE VETO POWER.

I next touched upon the composition of the Legislature, and asked His Excellency if he anticipated a factious opposition from the majority in the ensuing session.

"Well, no; I do not apprehend that we will seriously come in conflict; but it depends upon the temper of the Legislature. During my first year as Governor the republicans had a majority, and I believe they sustained my vetoes. It may be different now, however when they have so much heavier a majority. I shall exercise the veto power carefully, and shall certainly offer no factious opposition, they may, however, attempt some job that it may be necessary for me to veto, and I shall do my duty."

Here the conversation lagged for a moment while I was cogitating upon the propriety of sounding His Excellency upon the frauds, but he came quickly to the rescue, with the remark (smiling) —

"Well, now, let me interview you. What do you hear new in the city? I wonder was that speech reported as having been made by James O'Brien at a serenade true—that he charged the republican reformers with breaking faith?"

"I could not speak of my own knowledge on the subject, but I referred generally to the combinations in New York and the Custom House. His Excellency spoke of General Arthur as a gentleman of culture and probity; but he could not speak of his capacity as an organizer and leader of a party such as the Custom House patronage controls. Of Mr. Tilden he spoke in high terms as a statesman and an honest politician, who was well adapted to lead any movement looking to sweeping reform of Tweed and the Ring. He said but little, remarking that he had seen Tweed, he believed, but once since the Legislature adjourned. I made a remark touching the riot of this year and referred to the stirring of that excitement in the greater ones that had followed the exposure of the operation of the Ring. This drew from the Governor the

RECITATION OF AN INCIDENT

showing what sudden changes may come over a man blinded by prejudice.

"I was sitting here in my office some days ago," said the Governor, "when a man sent word he wished to see me. I was very busy, but I gave everybody an audience, and admitted him. After taking a seat he asked,

"'You are the Governor of the State I believe?'

"'Yes.'

"'And as such Commander-in-Chief of the forces?'

"'I am.'

"He then questioned me upon the right of officers to order ball cartridges to be used, and I explained to him the circumstances when they should be very guarded in firing on the people. Suddenly he said—

"'Governor, I had a brother-in-law killed that day by your troops.'

"'I am very glad of it,' I responded, 'if he were guilty.'

"'But he was innocent.'

"'Then I am most heartily sorry.'

Then he pulled from his vest pocket a bullet and, holding it up, remarked —

"'That is the ball that killed him. Had I seen you the day after the riot

I WOULD HAVE KILLED YOU.'

"'I have no doubt of it, sir,' I replied.

"'Governor, I am keeping this bullet for next 12th of July to kill some one.'

"'You are? My friend, have you considered the matter deliberately? Did your brother-in-law leave a widow?'

"'Yes.'

"'And orphaned children?'

"'Yes.'

"'And you say he was an innocent victim?'

"'I do.'

"'Now think for a moment,' I said. 'You intend to keep that bullet for next 12th of July. Have you not thought that that bullet may render husbandless and fatherless another family whose support and stay may be as innocent of crime as your brother-in-law?'

"I observed him closely and saw that the application went home, although for a moment he showed some bravado. Finally he arose, presented his hand, and thanking me for the interview remarked that he had changed his mind very much in consequence."

"And," added the Governor, turning to me, "that gentleman will not use that bullet next July."

Then I arose, and thanking the Governor, was on the eve of retiring when he remarked:

"I am sorry you have not obtained more information from me. But, really, I have not had time to carefully weigh the subject of what the democracy should do. Yet I am fully impressed with the great responsibility that rests upon the people, and the necessity for all opposed to corrupt government, whether city, State or national, uniting in a grand crusade against it, even if for the time some may be compelled to forego convictions a little. Good-bye, sir, I am glad you have called."

WHAT CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH SAYS.

Leaving the Executive office, where I had passed so pleasant an hour with the Governor, I turned into Congress Hall, and, presenting my card to a colored waiter, requested it to be conveyed to room 7, where Chief Justice Sanford E. Church writes his finest judicial decisions.

A few minutes later the waiter returned with the remark, "This way, sir." Ascending one flight of stairs he pointed to a door on the right, and I stood, hat in hand, before Chief Justice Church, who sat at a table engaged in writing and consulting opinions in books that lay scattered over the table and carpet. Wheeling about he arose, welcomed me most cordially and pointed to a seat.

"Judge," I remarked, "I have taken a run up to the capital to inform myself as to the sentiments of politicians and statesmen over our recent defeat. I inquired of the Governor, who would be able to enlighten me, and he suggested that a chat with you might be very interesting to the readers of the HERALD. And I am certain our editor will take great pleasure in spreading your views in his columns."

"Well, really, I fear I can be of but little service to you, as I have not conversed much with politicians since the election; and, indeed, it was so recent that we have scarcely had time to carefully consider the causes of our defeat and conceive a plan for future action. One thing we do feel is, that

NEW YORK DEFEATED OUR STATE TICKETS,

that had the reformers, both democrats and republicans, carried out the understanding faithfully the State ticket would have triumphed. We have heard that in some cases the reformers failed to run our State ticket, and hence New York defeated us, we think. Passed elections clearly show that the democracy are in the majority in the State, and the defeat of our ticket can be accounted for as I have indicated."

"I have heard such statements, Judge, but cannot, from personal knowledge, assert their correctness. But, Judge, do you hear of any proposed reorganization of the democracy of the State?"

"Reorganization? I do not clearly understand you."

"It is rumored that a reorganization of the democracy of the State and nation is mooted. Will there likely be any changes in

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE?"

"That is a matter for the consideration of the convention; but I believe some changes in its composition may be made. I have not heard of any well settled determination to reorganize the democracy of the nation."

"It has been asserted that some republicans, opposed to Grant's re-election, are feeling the democratic pulse to see if it is not possible to unite the anti-Grant republicans and democrats on a

TICKET THAT WILL DEFEAT GRANT."

The eminent jurist hesitated a moment and replied:—

"I have not been an advocate of coalitions. The democracy of the nation is too great a power to surrender its principles in a scramble for office. Its past history is too brilliant to forego its policy for a division of spoils, and it still lives and will live for a brilliant future that must come some time."

"I do not mean to say that it is proposed to sacrifice principle for the gains of office, but in the cause of general reform to form a union of all parties on some liberal basis for the defeat of President Grant, and the termination of the corrupt practices, the lavish expenditures of money and the corruption of the people that is said to characterize the present rule at Washington."

Again the Judge hesitated before answering, but finally declared,

"Sir, you speak of corruption in the administration of the nation.

IT IS SAD TO CONTEMPLATE,

but it is nevertheless a fact, that bribery, corruption, peculation and defalcation are the order under Grant's administration. I do sincerely believe that in this nation there is a great majority of the people opposed to the re-election of Mr. Grant. They are disgusted with his statesmanship and the robbery that rules under it, but

THE DEMOCRACY IS NOT YET DEAD.

It has statesmen left who can lead it to victory if wise counsels prevail. When the time comes they can be found, whether we search for them in the modest law office, the marts of commerce or the sanctum. Yes we have statesmen left whose names have never been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, who could lead our party to victory and give the people the reforms they so much demand. No man can guess who will be the next President. I see your journal, the HERALD, declares that Grant cannot be defeated. I do not think so. There is a determination on the part of thinking, reading people that a change must come, and it will come. The infamous dishonesty of the federal administration affects the pockets of the people, and the great reform movement of New York shows that when the people will it

CORRUPTION MUST VACATE ITS SEAT

and fall before the ballots of the voting millions."

"But, Judge, is it not possible that a union of all anti administration men could be formed, for the public good, from both parties, as I have indicated?"

"It might be accomplished; but there is time enough. There is no hurry."

"Time enough? If Grant is to be defeated there is work to be done, and the quicker the ball is put in motion the surer will be the success of the movement."

"I do not see it in that light. Great revolutions of public sentiment have been conceived in an hour and executed in a week.

WHEN THE PEOPLE RESOLVE TO MOVE THEY MOVE QUICKLY

and sweep everything from their path. We have several months yet in which to work. How is it proposed to accomplish this fusion of parties?"

"One of the Western papers suggests the immediate call of a convention of delegates—republican and democrats opposed to Grant's re-election—a conference on the basis of such a union and the selection of such men as all anti Grant, anti-corruption, anti-bribery and anti present-taking men can unite upon."

"Something might possibly come of it; but I tell you sir, we should not talk of men now. We should work. It is useless to discuss the fitness of this man or that man as a standard bearer. When the time comes the right man can be found, and he may be found in the place least expected."

The Judge paused for a moment and appeared lost in a reverie of thought. Then his eyes brightened and quickly came the words —

"We may talk of the means with which to achieve the end, but I tell you there is

ONE POWER SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

to defeat Grant and his party of peculations, defalcations and high taxes."

"And what is that?"

"The press."

"How so?"

"By combining to educate the people in the rascalities of the present rule at Washington. Oh! sir, if there was ever a time when I desired for a moment to throw aside law and control the policy of

A GREAT EDUCATOR LIKE THE HERALD

or *Tribune*, that time is now, when we are in danger of having our dearest liberties wrested from us, and our constitution torn into fragments. We are approaching a crisis which will show whether the reform movement started in your city shall sweep like a wave over the entire country and

CARRY DOWN IN THE WRECK THE UNSCRUPULOUS PARTY,

or whether Grant is to rule for another term, and stealing, bribery and defalcations go on until there will be no longer a chance to rescue the government and the constitution from utter destruction. Oh! what a chance, what

A GLORIOUS CHANCE IS THERE FOR THE HERALD

at the present critical moment to make an immortal name by boldly attacking corruption in high places, by holding up to the gaze of the people of this country day after day, in column after column, the sins, the swindles, the bribery, the defalcations, the intrigues, the encroachments upon the constitution that had characterised the present administration."

"But the great difficulty, Judge, in uniting the journals of the country against Grant is that the republican papers are subsidized from Washington."

"Let them go. Unite the democratic and independent press of the country in a crusade for the education of the people and you would see one of the grandest revolutions in public sentiment of the age. The people must be educated in the crimes and shortcomings of the party in power. We see the effect of this kind of education in the career of the HERALD and *Tribune*, which have made public sentiment for years. We want every paper in the country filled with sharp, pointed editorials that the masses can understand. The constant dropping of water will

BANISH A ROCK FROM THE PATHWAY OF A RIVULET.

That little instrument, the pen, when above it is a clear brain and behind it a patriotic heart, can accomplish a greater work. It can make statesmen honest, sweep away the obstructions to honest and constitutional government. Oh! sir, let the press speak out. Let them show the great people who read and think and act upon their teachings the way to honest government. Let them expose the increased taxation, the plundering of the public money, the utter disregard of the constitution, that prevails at Washington and, my word for it, the people will achieve the reforms we want. Let the press make public sentiment and the

PUBLIC SENTIMENT WILL FIND THE STATESMAN.

When the time comes it will enter some office or counting room, or sanctum, or modest manor and, leading him forth by the hand, install a statesman of honesty, ability and patriotism as their choice at the White House."

While the brave old jurist was uttering these sentiments—the spirit of which is given, although I may not have put them in his words—his face was radiant with enthusiasm, and every motion of his lips and glance of his eye betokened the earnestness with which he was impelled. Finally, after half an hour's interview with one of the clearest minds in the State, I reluctantly arose to depart. As he grasped my hand in parting salutation he continued —

"YES; THERE IS STILL HOPE BEFORE US,

and it is in the press. The people are ripe for a great political revolution, in which the press must be in the foreground of the battle, against the corrupt bribe-takers and peculators who are revelling in all departments of the government, and

GRANT IS AS BIG A DEVIL

as any of them, only he takes his bribes in a less objectionable shape. Farewell, sir; let us hope for the best."

TRIAL BY JURY.

Attempt to Tamper with a Jury and its Consequences.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1871.

In view of the general interest which is felt in the prosecution of the Tammany thieves, and the possibility that some of them or their friends may attempt to tamper with some member or members of the Grand Jury appointed to try them, I send the following account of the manner in which a party came to grief in this city this morning for that offence:—

Some time ago a policeman shot and killed a man and was arrested for murder. Having learned that one John Iiley was on the jury the officer sought him out and endeavored to influence his action in the case when it should be called for trial. Said he, "Iiley, stick out, and don't let them hang him (the ex-officer on trial), and it will be all right for you." His remarks were overheard by some one who reported them, and the consequence was that both Iiley and Hawkins were arrested.

District Attorney Mann this morning called the attention of the Court to the circumstance, and a short examination culminated in their being held to bail in $2,000 each to answer to the charge of "interfering with the course of justice."

Jurymen will, in all probability, be left to themselves in Philadelphia hereafter.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

Arrest of Hanson—Forgeries to the Amount of $33,000 Charged Against Him.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1871.

J. A. Hanson, who is implicated in the recently discovered forgeries, was arrested last evening on the complaint of the Third National Bank, and in default of $2,500 bail was committed for examination. Ten notes, of $3,000 each, are said to have been discounted at various banks, on which he had forged the endorsement of John J. Clark, his father-in-law. The accused is a member of the firm of Hanson & Bonner, insurance brokers, of State street.

Patrick Costello was killed last evening while crossing a railroad track in Dorchester.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Democratic Coalition with Anti-Grant Republicans.

Conference of Democratic Magnates on the Subject.

Montgomery Blair Promulgates the Proposition of His Wing of the Democracy—Any Bolting Republican Candidate To Be Supported by the Democrats—Severe Arraignment of President Grant—Secret History of His Nomination in 1868.

Cullen Bryant, Greeley, Trumbull, Davis, Carpenter or Gratz Brown Acceptable for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Nov 26, 1871.

The question of a coalition between the recalcitrant republicans and the democratic leaders took a remarkable shape to-night, and Montgomery Blair, Senator Casserly and a few other persons who carry the democratic burden on their shoulders had a conference at the house of Judge Field of the Supreme Court, to determine upon a policy for the coming Presidential canvass. The policy agreed upon was foreshadowed this morning in an interview which Blair caused to be inserted in an obscure paper in this city. In this report, which reads as if the son of the old Blair had some time or other seen a printed specimen of an actual interview, the Hon. Montgomery Blair says:—

"Grant is

NOTHING BUT A SOLDIER.

His whole idea of a government is that of a camp. Grant loves power, and that is all he cares for. He is not now, nor has he ever been a republican. If he is anything at heart he is a democrat. He was a necessity to the republican party. Knowing his politics as well as I did I was in favor of giving him the democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1868. In fact, there was considerable talk about this step at that time, and it was not distasteful to Grant. I went to New New and talked with Tilden, Sanford E. Church and others, and they authorized me to

OFFER GRANT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION,

which I did, but Grant fooled me. He was only coquetting with us. Washburne had got hold of him, and just afterwards Rawlings came out with his Galena speech. He would have taken the democratic nomination if he hadn't a got the republican, but his good sense told him that a republican nomination would more likely result in his election, and so he took it, as a mere matter of business. He wanted power and that was all. Grant is an ignorant man, but still he is able in his way.

HE DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT BOOKS.

He told me that he never read a book in his life. He knows very little of public affairs. He is hardly even versed in the current history of the times. He will not accept of advice, but aims to dictate his own opinions. He never has any advisers. His kitchen Cabinet is composed of a lot of young men, who are there simply to do his bidding. Grant likes henchmen, and not advisers. That is why Chandler, Nye, Morton and Stewart and the like are in his confidence. He tells them to go and do a thing and they do it without asking questions.

THESE SENATORS ARE MERELY HIS HENCHMEN.

They are the ones that would destroy Sumner and elevate Cameron. Look at his treatment of Greeley, Bryant, Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull. He has not an original or representative republican in his Cabinet whom he placed there by choice. Boutwell's nomination was a clear accident and something which Grant could not avoid. There are Fish, Robeson, Belknap, Delano and Creswell—

THEY REPRESENT NOTHING,

and have no States behind them. They have been identified with no principles or connected with prominent measures, and it is doubtful if any of them would be elected to the pettiest local offices by their constituencies. Nor were any of them original republicans. Grant never advises with the real leaders of the republican party. He has eliminated that element from the organization.

BUT GRANT IS VERY STRONG.

He has a mysterious hold on the political strikers and that influential element known as the sporting fraternity. Tom Murphy and all that free and easy class like Grant. They have something in common, and he most fittingly represents it. Grant has also

A HOLD ON THE METHODISTS.

He thinks Bishop Simpson the greatest man in the world, and the Methodists, being somewhat sectarian, have about the same opinion of Grant. But Grant's personal strength is nothing in comparison with his other holds on the country. Grant is a protectionist, and all the tariff men go for him. He is a jobber, and the railroad monopolies support him. He appeals directly to the selfish interests of men. Then there are the national banks, holding four hundred millions of government securities doing business with no other capital than the credit the government has loaned them, located all over the country and established wherever there is a town having upward of three thousand inhabitants. Then come the office-holders,

AN ARMY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG,

which ramifies through every part of the country. It is the alliance of these vast interests which gives Grant and his radical co-workers

THEIR ALMOST IRRESISTIBLE STRENGTH.

The masses of the people, who are victims of this alliance, are divided among themselves. A large portion of them in the North are in the employ of, or controlled by, the vast interests as employés or debtors. They pay immense sums for political purposes to carry on newspapers and to hire political writers and speakers. The thoughtless element in our population catch the contagious spirit of the times, and from a thousand different motives, yield to what they believe to be the irresistible power of such a monoyed organization in the control of the powers of the government. In

THE MACHINERY WHICH HE CAN USE

for re-election Grant may be said to fight at the head of a regular army against an opposing force of untrained volunteers. There must be some sacrifices made to defeat him. It is a work which appeals to the whole nation and not to any particular party. The real republican party is against him. He has snubbed them and denounced them until their self-respect has forced them to retaliate.

GRANT'S MOST FORMIDABLE OPPONENTS

are to-day republicans. They are doing him more injury than all other influences combined, and he knows it. Now

MY PLAN IS THIS,

and it is a plan, too, which is no new thing. The democratic party is taunted with sectionalism, and this fact alone should keep it as an organization out of the next Presidential canvass. The war spirit is not dead yet, and this name alone is hated enough to manufacture hundreds of thousands of radical votes at a day's notice. This sectional clamor is a thing that must be aimed now. It will always be forced into existence in the presence of what has popularly come to be known as the Southern party. Let the democratic party as an organization stand back, and let the field be kept clear to the disaffected and independent republicans. The Missouri programme suits me. There the radicals were defeated through this kind of cooperation. Let the radicals call their Convention and nominate Grant, and then let

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS BOLT

and nominate whoever they please, and then the democrats rally to his support. This is the way Lincoln got in in 1860, and in this way Grant can easily be defeated. I have reason to know that it has been under consideration now for about a year, and it meets with but little opposition. I met Senator Casserly yesterday and he tells me he is warmly approves this policy. Senator Stockton sends me word that he approves it. I met Bob Ould to-day and talked it to him, and his eyes glistened at the prospect that the South could be relieved from military tyranny. You know Wade Hampton long ago advocated this as the true policy for the South. It is universally acknowledged that the opposition to Grant agree as to

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The independent republicans are in favor of civil service reform, reduction of taxation, revenue reform. They are opposed to monopolies, to bartering away our public domain, to grasping railroad corporations, to voting subsidies to steamships, to giving power to the President to declare martial law in the States, to the rapid progress now being made towards centralization, to corruption, to fraud and to nepotism, and so are the democrats. Except a few historic traditions, the democracy have no other platform.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

There are about half-a-dozen among which there could be no particular choice. My personal preference is for William Cullen Bryant. He would make a magnificent leader. His private character is as spotless as snow, while his public record is an honor to the country. He is sound in political principles, too. He has one advantage over Greeley, in that he is not an advocate of the tariff monopolists. Still there is Trumbull and Judge Davis, Senator Carpenter, and in the West Gratz Brown is very popular. Any one of these gentlemen would make a splendid run, and, with a fair canvass, would beat Grant.

It was immediately after the publication of this interview that the meetings at Judge Fields was held, and the most important results are expected.

THE PRINCE AT HIS PRAYERS

How Alexis Went to Church—A Day of Rest—The Deputations from Boston and Philadelphia.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Regulations Regarding the Navy Yard Ball.

A CARD FROM REV. MR. BJERRING.

In the programme laid out by the Reception Committee it was allowed that the Grand Duke should rest yesterday, in accordance with divine and human law. The upper ten of Gotham had seen, shaken hands and conversed with him, and although it takes a great deal of that sort of thing to satisfy the *beau monde* when a Prince is in question, the dear creatures reposed on their already won laurels in this direction. The Prince, too, was satisfied to rest, much as he is charmed by the confessed beauty of American ladies and gratified at the magnificence of every step in his reception. Both parties in the

HIGH-TONED CONFLICT OF COURTESIES

may be said to have rested on their arms, and taken pleasure in the breathing space, as the *preux chevaliers* of the good old days lifted their visors for a moment on the lists of the famous Cloth of Gold. To day the heralds will blow their livening blasts once more, the silken cord will be severed, and fair faces, wreathed in killing smiles, will do battle with the gayly-caparisoned knightly champion of an empire in the gentle war, where the deepest wounds will be dealt by the weapons of winged glances going straight to the heart. Cupid, it is hoped, will be sparing in his barbs, and leave the parties to their tournament, as it is desirable that nothing very serious should occur.

The Grand Duke arose betimes and breakfasted in his own apartments, according to his wont, after which the carriages were ordered to convey himself and suite to the Greek church on Second avenue. Five vehicles were driven to the Eighteenth street entrance, and into these the party entered at ten o clock. But few witnessed the exit of the Prince, and the carriages drove off rapidly uptown.

AT HIS PRAYERS.

Before nine o'clock a curious crowd had begun to gather in Second avenue in the vicinity of 951, the Russo-Greek church. By half past nine A. M. this crowd numbered a few hundreds, and at twenty minutes past ten the street and sidewalks from Fiftieth to Fifty first street were thick with people of all ages and both sexes. Gray haired men and dashing swells were there; fashionably dressed ladies stood side by side with servant maids, and Sunday school and street children filled in any little gaps that existed in the gathering multitude. It required the united and steady efforts of Captain Gunner and several of his men to keep a passage clear in front of the house for the entrance of the imperial party. The windows and stoops of the houses on the east side of the avenue were

SWARMING WITH HUMAN BEINGS,

and at twenty minutes past ten A. M. as the imperial carriages drove up, a cry was raised

"HERE HE IS! HERE HE IS,"

and cheers and applause followed. A live prince is a novelty in those parts, albeit the sovereigns are without number.

The service had been designed for ten o'clock, but the Grand Duke was a little late in arriving at the church. He was accompanied by Admiral Possiet, Captain Schavroff, Consul General Bodisco and Vice Consul Schultze and a few officers of lesser note from the fleet. There were in all about sixteen persons, including Mrs. Bjerring, the wife of the officiating clergyman, and another lady. During the performance of the entire service the distinguished party stood up, the Grand Duke having a position to the right of the outer altar rail, within which stood the choir, who had volunteered from the Svetlana for this occasion. The reader must understand that this Greek church consists of the parlors of a private house, and only a part of the front parlor is allotted to the congregation. A space of about five feet by eighteen is separated from the congregation, and also from

THE ALTAR PROPER OR THE HOLY PLACE.

Within this space the choir stood on the right, while the officiating priest during a part of the service occupied a desk on the left. A richly carved screen, with beautifully gilded swinging doors, divides this space again from the holy place whereon rests the chalice, the crucifix and the implements of service. During the consecration of the Eucharistic implements these doors are closed, but at other times they are open so that the priest is heard and seen by the congregation. The chalice was covered with a heavy red satin cloth, richly embroidered *and fringed* with solid gold, and the crucifix with which the priestly *blessing* was given is of solid gold about eight inches in length. It was handed to the Prince, who kissed it, Father Bjerring meantime having advanced beyond the altar rail to perform the service.

The portions of Scripture read were taken from Luke, xii., 15 to 21 inclusive, which describes the rich man pulling down his barns to build greater ones and God blasting his foolish schemes by demanding his life suddenly. The narrative of

THE CLEANSING OF THE TEN LEPERS

found in Luke, xvii., 11 to 19 inclusive, was also read. During the progress of the service, which lasted an hour and a quarter, prayers were offered up five times for the imperial family of Russia severally, by name, and twice for the President of the United States, the Governors and all in authority among us. Prayers were also offered for the Holy Synod of Warsaw, for the Patriarch of the Russo-Greek Church, for the catecumens, and priests and people of the orthodox Greek Church, and for other special and general objects and blessings and mercies. The litany and *Te Deum* was sung alternately in English by the priest and in the Sclavic tongue by the choir. The English tongue is used here because it is the one best understood by promiscuous congregations, and the Sclavic is the language by which Greek Catholicism was introduced into Russia, and it is retained as having a sort of peculiar sacredness on that account.

Toward the close of the service the priest handed the Grand Duke a small piece off the consecrated sacramental bread which he took away with him. A short season of handshaking and greetings took place at the close, and Father Bjerring was invited to dine with the Prince in the evening. Ex-Minister

CATACAZY WAS NOTICEABLY ABSENT

from the service. It was understood that he was indisposed and afraid to be out. Rev. Father Bjerring got the consent of the imperial party to admit certain representatives of the press to the service on Thursday next—Thanksgiving Day—when the Grand Duke and attendants will also be present. The admission will be by tickets, and as the number to be admitted is limited the reverend gentleman will make his selections, and if some should be debarred it will not be because he would make invidious distinctions, but as he cannot admit all promiscuously, he must choose those who come from the leading journals of the city. Had he admitted every one who applied yesterday a place as large as Trinity church would have been necessary to stow them all away; and on Saturday he was kept on his feet all day long answering the inquiries of ladies who were most anxious to obtain a view of a prince at his prayers.

At the close of the service yesterday the party re-entered their carriage amid the cheers of the multitude, who held their ground firmly in spite of cold and rain while the Prince and his suite were in church. And it was several minutes after they had been driven away ere the crowd dispersed to their homes.

On returning to the Clarendon the good young man found that the benevolent intentions of the Reception Committee were in a fair way to be thwarted by the ungodliness of committees from less godly cities than New York, to wit, Boston and Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY DEPUTATION

were in waiting to pounce on the imperial boy and offer him the hospitalities of their village. The Prince received them very courteously, and, after some consultation with Mr. Catacazy, decided that the 7th of December should be the day whereon the heart of Pennsylvania would be gladdened by the sight of his imperial blondness. The hearts of the Commonalty of Philadelphia overflowed at this princely response, and they went their ways imbued with the idea of Sam Slick, that "there's a deal of humanity about a man," even though he be a Prince.

THE BOSTON DELEGATION,

captained by Mayor William Gaston, and otherwise consisting of Mayor Fox, General Meade, John Rice and John Cochran, were next presented, and comported themselves with all the elegance which distinguishes Beacon street, combined with the gentlemanly ease of a lounger on that wonderful common. Cordiality was again the order, and the handshaking was such as not to break the bones of Alexis' fingers, for if there is anything Boston prides itself on it is a genteel handshake. The modern Athenians retired from the presence of the Sclavonic Apollo with the assurance that the city of exquisite nothingness should have the opportunity of seeing him, if needs be, in the midst of its Common, with a full brass band accompaniment, if Gilmore's musicians were included in the programme. The exact day was not made known, but will be before the Duke leaves the city. The remainder of the day was passed in quietude, the only guest at dinner being the Rev. Mr. Bjerring, of the Greek Church. Rear

ADMIRAL SMITH'S RECEPTION

to the Grand Duke takes place at his house in the Navy Yard to-day at one P. M. The Duke and suite will be conveyed in carriages across the Catharine Street Ferry and thence to the Navy Yard by the York street entrance. The Rear Admiral will conduct the Duke to the Navy Yard and shops and will then lead the way to his house, where Mrs. Smith will receive the distinguished visitor. It is understood that he will dine with Vice Admiral Rowan at six P. M. and visit the Opera in the evening. In connection with

THE NAVY YARD BALL,

the following are the regulations for the arrival of guests:—

Invited guests to the Naval Ball on Tuesday evening, November 28, are expected to enter the yard by the York street entrance, where an admission ticket will be required to be shown for each occupant of a carriage, except in cases where it is expressed on the ticket that a "lady" or "ladies" are included in the invitation.

These tickets will be given up at the entrance to the ball room in the Equipment Building, where a carriage check, with coupons will be given, and the carriages pass out through the rear of the building, and take positions assigned them by the police.

These requirements will be strictly enforced.

By order of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS

Pay Director J. C. Eldredge, Chairman Executive Committee.

Com. Ralph Chandler,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Com. D. B. Harmony,
Com. H. A. Adams,
Chief Eng. E. S. De Luce,
Medical Insp'r G. Peck,
Paym'r J. H. Stevenson,
Lieut. Col. J. L. Broome, U. S. M. C.

The following letter from Rev. Mr. Bjerring, in relation to the article which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, will explain itself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I must beg you to allow me to make some little explanation in relation to your article on the Russian Church. You express surprise that no Episcopal edifice has been placed at my disposal so that His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke and suite could have attended divine service therein. In answer to this I must state that had any edifice been offered to me I could not have accepted the offer without instructions from St. Petersburg. You also state that I was a professor in a Jesuit college in Baltimore, which statement I must emphatically deny. I am your obedient servant,

N. BJERRING.

THE SNOW ON THE PLAINS.

A Battalion of Infantry Frozen Up in Montana—Loss of Life by Snow Slides in Utah—Buffalo Hunters and Cattle Herders in Kansas Frozen to Death.

A Battalion of Infantry Blocked Up in the Snow in Montana Territory—The Men Terribly Frozen.

HELENA, Montana Territory, Nov. 25, 1871.

A Fort Shaw (Montana) special to-day says that two companies of the Seventh infantry, Major Freeman commanding, while returning from Fort Browning, were caught in yesterday's fearful storm, and are now camped twelve miles from here with a number of men badly frozen.

Ten of the frozen men have been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, but are being brought in as fast as possible. The men are frozen principally about the feet and will lose their toes and some even their feet.

The thermometer this morning stood at 30 degrees below zero. Eight o clock P. M.—The thermometer now stands 15 degrees below zero.

No stages have arrived from any direction within the last thirty six hours.

Cattle and Herders Frozen to Death in Western Kansas—Anxiety Felt for Buffalo Hunters.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 26, 1871.

The recent storm was one of unprecedented severity on the Plains. In Western Kansas large numbers of Texas cattle and several herders were frozen to death. Five bodies, supposed to be those of buffalo hunters, were brought into Hayes City last night frozen stiff.

Great anxiety is felt for other parties who were hunting buffalo, and who have not been heard from since the storm.

Death in the Canyons—The Snow Slides in the Wasatch Region of Utah.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 25, 1871.

It is reported that the loss of life by the late snow slides in the canyons is far more serious than stated yesterday, and quite a number of persons are missing and supposed to be lost. It is storming again to-day in the mining districts of the Wasatch, and an unusually hard winter seems inevitable.

BREAKING THE FETTERS.

A Bold and Successful Dash of Burglars from a Jersey Jail—A "Werry Wigilant" Deputy.

Three notorious ruffians who were prisoners in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City made their escape on Saturday morning. One is Morey Harris, alias Henry Adams, a New York expert, who has hardly a rival in the art of breaking, entering and carrying off. He was arrested about three months ago on suspicion of being a member of the gang that broke into the residence of John Anness, in Varick street, Jersey City. The charge could not be well sustained, however, before a jury, and in order to prevent

THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST

from wandering off to pastures new he was sent to the County Penitentiary at Snake Hill for three months. He had just completed his term and was awaiting sentence for assaulting an officer. He will hardly trouble the Jersey courts, however, this year.

The second was George Boyd,

A NOTORIOUS PHILADELPHIA PICKPOCKET,

who was arrested on the 23d of last month on the charge of stealing a blank book from James Riach, of 96 York street, Jersey City. When arrested

A CAN OF POWDER

and a sheath knife were found in his possession. He stated that he was an engineer, and in this he unwittingly approached truth, but his sudden arrest frustrated a grand "blow-up" in some quarter.

The third was Thomas Murphy, a resident of Hoboken, who was incarcerated on a charge of burglary. It does not appear that this man had descended as low in the scale of crime as the other two, but he obtained their confidence, and Harris

TIPPED HIM A WINK

at every opportunity.

It was known to Mr. Jones, the jailer, several days ago that a conspiracy was on foot for the liberation of some of his prisoners, and he warned Newkirk, his deputy, to be unusually vigilant. The latter is a new appointee, unfortunately for the county, and proved his unfitness for such a position in this instance. The prisoners watched their opportunity, and when darkness set in on Saturday they, by

A CONCERTED MOVEMENT,

gave the verdant deputy the slip, and passed quietly out through the main door into the hall, laughing in their sleeves as they "fooled it" at the vigilance of their keepers. When Newkirk was asked about the affair yesterday by a HERALD reporter he squared himself, thrust his hands into his pockets, and, peeping with an air of assumed shrewdness under a Seventh avenue cap, replied curtly, "Oh, I'll tell you fellers nothin'; I don't want you to know nothin' about it; come to-morrow and I'll tell you." and he chuckled at his fancied success in

SUPPRESSING THE MATTER,

as he finished the last word. The Board of Chosen Freeholders should take this case into consideration immediately. The time is past for the election of a new jailer, yet nothing has been done to that end. The election was postponed for three months, and that term expired many days ago.

Detective Connolly visited some well known haunts in New York yesterday in quest of the fugitives, and from information he received two of the gang will be probably returned to their late quarters.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE INDIANA KU KLUX.

Governor Conrad Baker, of Indiana, has issued the following proclamation in reference to the organized band that recently hung the three negro murderers in that State:—

Whereas organized bands of armed and masked men have recently usurped the functions and powers of the judiciary in the counties of Franklin and Clarke, and have assumed the right to forcibly take prisoners from the jails of said counties and execute them for offences against the laws of this State, charged to have been committed by such prisoners, and in the latter county three negro men were taken from the jail and executed by one of these lawless organizations, and it has been made known to me that proclamations have been published in said county of Clarke, purporting to emanate from one of these clans, notifying all colored persons who have settled in said county since the close of the late war, to leave said county on pain of death, and being also informed that there now are colored prisoners in the jail of Clarke county, who may be in danger of such violence:

Now, therefore, I, Conrad Baker, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby call upon the local authorities and people of said county and of all other counties where these illegal organizations may exist, to use all the lawful means in their power for the suppression of the same, and for the speedy arrest and trial of those who have been engaged in the recent terrible tragedy before mentioned. Every citizen and every class of citizens is entitled to the equal protection of the laws and mob violence must be suppressed and prisoners awaiting trial and their lawful custodians must be protected at all hazards. To this end all the means at my command will be furnished to the local authorities to aid in the performance of their duties whenever a request to that effect is made. I especially warn the misguided men who are said to be attempting, by organized violence and terrorism, to banish a portion of the people of this State from their homes, that they cannot and shall not succeed, even if it should be necessary to call into requisition the combined powers of the State and national governments to prevent it. The State must rely mainly upon the local authorities in its efforts to guarantee the equal protection of the laws to all her citizens, and if these authorities become powerless in the presence of organized violence, the late legislation of Congress makes ample provision for the intervention of the national authorities, and the President in his proclamation of the 3d of May last, has assured the country that this legislation shall be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in him. Let the people and the constituted authorities of every county in the State be so faithful in their observance and execution of the laws that Indiana may forever avoid the reproach of having rendered the intervention of the national authorities necessary by the lawlessness of her own people or the impotence of her legal authorities.

RELIGIOUS.

The Pith of the Pulpit and the Polemics of the Priests.

A Religious Pageant at St. Stephen's Church.

SERMONS ON THE EUCHARIST.

The Wondrous Soprano of Dr. Chapin's Church.

MR. BEECHER ON THE BIBLE.

The Memorial Service of Mr. Alfred Cookman.

Sermons by Father Merrick, Drs. Starrs, Chapin and Ewer, and Revs. Hepworth, Longacre, McTallen, Ray Palmer and Beecher.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Sermon on the Forgiveness of Enemies and the Bravery of a Christian Life.

Mr. Hepworth's text was taken from St. Luke xxiii., 34—"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

The text, said Mr. Hepworth, indicates an act of supreme heroism. There are different degrees, as there are different kinds of heroism. The kind and degree which Christ illustrated while on the top of Calvary has made the cross the symbol of faith throughout the ages. It is not because a good man died thereon for his principles that we value the cross, but because the Vicegerent of God was never more God-like than when suffering most that we press the symbol of His torture so closely to our hearts. In that last consummating moment we see the nature and quality of Christian heroism. The sufferings of the Lord define the word. Some people risk self for self, and yet we admire it. The military hero, for example, rushes into the thick of the fight, exposes his body with utter recklessness to bullets and wounds in the hope of winning the fight and thus compel an applauding nation to put him on the throne. It is in some sense the transaction of a gambler. He is playing for

A TREMENDOUS STAKE,

and he risks heavily. He even throws his life into the chances of the game. He is willing to risk being nothing in order that he may, if chance favor him, become everything. It is either a grave or a throne. He takes the chances very much in the state of mind in which a gambler throws the dice when he knows that either great wealth or ragged poverty will be the result. The world admires even this. There is something grand about such towering and ambitious selfishness. But there is another kind of heroism—a loftier type and far more inspiring—it is that which loses sight of self entirely, which hides all personal interest and is willing to sacrifice everything for the good of others. This is ideal. This is wonderful. The martyrs possessed it when they suffered for the truth. They could gain nothing for themselves, but because the world would gain a great deal they died. They will have

MONUMENTS IN HEAVEN,

though no image of brass shall record for the admiration of the ages their grandeur and faith. Now, I am inclined to think that the heroism of which history bears record is of the poorest kind. I would not undervalue it, for I know the inspiration that comes of it. But I cannot help feeling that in the common ranks of life as lofty deeds are daily achieved as those which honor kings and build thrones. Poor Marie Antoinette died bravely, and the whole world has wept at her sad story. But in those very days many a brave daughter of the people, with unselfish purpose, went to the guillotine for her country, and many a brave peasant died behind the barricades whose story will never be sung until the angels sing it in the New Jerusalem. I want to say that there is a heroism which the world takes note of because it is seen in high places, and that there is a heroism which God takes note of, though the hero or heroine may never be known to fame. In our ordinary lives there is ample opportunity to show the highest qualities. A mother waits upon her sick child, hardly knowing how to buy bread, and yet wearing herself out of night and day without a murmur. Divinely unselfish, she sacrifices everything for her child, and

WHEN THE DAISIES GROW

above the soft bed on which she has laid her only one, she feels God's presence, and through her lonely life she walks without a doubt of her Father's goodness. That quality of soul is regal. I have been reading some accounts of the Western fires. I don't believe the stoutest heart could read the description of those forest fires with dry eyes. The raging element, like a fiend with a crackling laugh, comes along his victorious path, levelling the forests and sweeping whole villages into one common ruin. Then mothers forget everything, except their babes, and rush into the burning house determined to die with the cradled babe rather than live without it. Husbands dig holes in the ground for their little families, and fight the devouring element until the very flesh on their brawny arms is crisped by the fire and drops to the ground in hot flakes. The noblest elements of manhood and womanhood come to the surface. We are proud of our brothers and sisters. We thank God that human nature is made of such noble material, and we feel like transferring something of that self-forgetful spirit to our own lives. The trouble with most of us is not that we are not capable, but that we are not willing.

WE SUCCUMB TO CIRCUMSTANCES,

instead of fighting them. We ought to learn a lesson from the old rhyme of our childhood, which tells how a very wise man who happened to jump into a bramble bush and scratch out both his eyes, instead of sitting down and claiming the pity of the world by having a printed placard hung from his neck, saying I am blind, groped about bravely until he found another bramble bush, and then, with a tremendous leap, scratched his eyes in again. It is cowardly to sit down and pine because you do not get on as you expect to. This heroism, which I would have you make your own, is the result of faith. You must believe before you can be brave. Christ trusted implicitly, and so dared everything. Nothing harmful could come to Him so long as He was in the hands of God, and He felt Himself to be always there. If you and I can feel that we are God's children, and that His providence is round us by night and by day, we, too, can be heroic.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Day of Judgment—Necessity of Earnest Preparation—Sermon by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G.

The Cathedral was crowded yesterday, and the interior of the edifice presented the usual solemn and impressive appearance. Mass was commenced at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Father McNamee officiating as celebrant. The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey was present during the services. At the termination of the first gospel the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar General, preached a sermon, and took his text from St. Matthew, xxiv., 15-35. The reverend gentleman said that the portion of the Scriptures selected by the Church for the gospel of the day was part of a discourse delivered by our blessed Saviour to his disciples on Mount Olivet. Being seated on an elevated spot opposite to the city of Jerusalem he delivered to them the famous prophecy concerning its destruction and the fate on which it stood. That prophecy was accomplished within the compass of forty years. But, as is not unusual in prophetic writings, this prophecy had a secondary object in view, and in this instance it referred to

THE GENERAL JUDGMENT,

to which most of the circumstances mentioned in it were particularly applicable, and in that point of view he intended to consider it. The judgment was twofold, particular and general. The condemnation of the rich glutton at the hour of death and the happy exit of poor Lazarus plainly showed that the soul underwent a particular judgment at the hour of death. But besides this particular judgment there was a day of general judgment appointed for all to appear before the judgment seat of God. Theologians assign various reasons for the necessity of this judgment, just to manifest the power of God and to show God's justice, which often sends prosperity to the wicked in this life and adversity to the just; secondly, to separate the just from the wicked and to condemn the one and reward the other in the face of the whole world; thirdly, it was necessary that each might receive the reward of his works, and, fourthly, it was necessary that the body might be judged along with the soul, inasmuch as it was a participator in the joys and sorrows of the world. The particular time appointed for this judgment had never been revealed to man; it was known to God alone. However, the Scriptures informed us it would be preceded by

VARIOUS WONDERS AND SIGNS.

Having described the surrounding circumstances which would mark the day of judgment according to the prophet Joel and St. Hilary, the reverend gentleman proceeded to comment on the absolute necessity of making preparations for the great trial. The books were now open—on the one hand the book of the Gospel and on the other the record of the life of each individual. The examination being over the Judge would come forward and, addressing those on the right, would welcome the blessed to the possession of the Kingdom of Heaven, and, turning to the left, He would banish the wicked from His sight and condemn them to everlasting torture. Having laid before the congregation the circumstances recorded in the Gospel, he would bring them home to those present. The trial which he had submitted to their consideration was one in which they all must bear a part, and on the issue of it would depend their eternal happiness or their eternal misery. They were either to be placed on the right hand or the left. The considerations should influence them to walk in

THE PATHS OF VIRTUE

and good works, so that on the last day they would have the consolation of hearing the joyful words from the lips of the divine Saviour, "Come ye blessed of my Father and possess the kingdom of heaven prepared for you from the beginning of the world." The sermon, which was throughout both earnest and eloquent, was listened to with great attention. The musical selections included the mass by Generali, in C major. The "Gloria" and "Credo" contained fine chorus and concerted pieces, the organ accompaniment being particularly beautiful. Before the sermon the "Veni Creator," a very pleasing yet solemn composition by Gustavus Schmitz, was sung with excellent effect. During offertory "Omni Die," solo and quartet, was appropriately rendered. Professor Schmitz, as usual, presided at the organ. The services terminated shortly after twelve o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

A Bright Particular Star in the World of Song—Eloquent Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin on Individual Responsibilities.

Chronicled, catalogued and chartered as the Church of the Divine Paternity, but popularly known as Dr. Chapin's church, is the edifice of the dual designations at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. To say that there was a large attendance there yesterday morning is only to announce what is the case every Sunday morning when Rev. Dr. Chapin, its popular and eloquent pastor, occupies the pulpit. Another, though a late feature of largely attractive interest connected with the services at this church is the intoned brilliancy of the church music through the accession to the choir of a new and wonderful musical star. The name of this new singer is Miss Emma Abbott. This is hardly the place for biographical sketch writing, but it is a fact of interest worth telling that her short life history, now budding into most brilliant promise, affords a glowing instance of the successful triumph of genius. Born in Wisconsin, she early discovered the powers of her voice, but her parents being poor, and no one to aid her, she had to rely wholly on herself. Determined to come to New York to enter upon a course of musical studies she began giving parlor concerts. While at Toledo Miss Clara Louise Kellogg gave a concert there. She called on Miss Kellogg. "Will you please hear me sing?" with childlike simplicity—for she was only fourteen years old—she asked Miss Kellogg. A cordial compliance greeted her request. The rest is soon told; and it is a story that more deeply will enshrine in universal loving remembrance America's great cantatrice. Miss Kellogg discovered the undeveloped purity, sweetness and power of her voice, took her in charge, brought her to this city and placed her under the care of our best musical teachers. Her voice is soprano, but its bird-like tones are inexpressibly sweet. Miss Nilsson heard her sing last Sunday. At the close of the services Miss Nilsson, with the enthusiasm of genius greeting kindred genius, rushed up to her, told her her name, grasped her warmly by the hand, and told her among other pleasant things, "You can sing as well as I can; there are golden ducats *in your voice*;" and wound up with pressing her to call upon her at her hotel. We will not undertake to describe her singing. She must be heard to be appreciated; and it is worth a day's journey to go and hear her sing. Already she has been offered opportunities to go to Europe and prepare for the operatic stage.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Chapin took for his text Mark iv., 25—"For he that hath to him shall be given, and he that hath not from him shall be taken even that which he hath." This declaration, he began, was in substance several times in the New Testament. Its meaning is enforcing attention to the divine work. Its lessons are the same. Capacity to improve belongs to all conditions. After a lengthy and eloquent prefatory explanation of the great purport of the text he entered upon its dominant lessons. He enforced thoughtful attention and cultivation as essential to progress in any faculty. There was such a thing as

SUNDAY HEARING,

a mere journalism of hearing. There might be something in the preacher, but God's words, no matter the agents who uttered them, never lacked cogency. To a man stung with the thorn of sin what power in those words, 'There is joy in heaven over one soul that repenteth;' to one in the deep depths of bereavement what beauty and *hope* in those words, "*I am the resurrection.*" They talked about *reading the Bible in schools*. It was no matter where or when the Bible was read. The great thing was anxious, zealous hearing. He showed how, under all circumstances of life, a proper reading of the Bible brought comfort, hope and life. Showing next that there was no contradiction in the text, he urged as underlying it a divine law. The faculty used strengthens; the faculty disused withers and decays. The sailor by using his eye can see further than any one else; the athlete can accomplish physical results the physically untrained cannot. So in the fine arts, the faculty of perception, of the beautiful by using it becomes finer and more subtle. It is the same with the conscience, which may become so cultivated as to be the

SUBTLE DETECTOR OF WRONG.

And it is the same with our charities. The more we give we want to give. Illustrating this further, he entered upon the practical application of the text. In the first place every man has a talent—a talent, embodying power and giving him a place. We are responsible for what we have, not for what we have not. The danger was not that men of great capacities would fail in their duty, but that men of limited capacities would come short in their duties. Under the shield of obscurity such men slip away from the work they should do. All have power, all have capacity, and all are responsible for them. Send out a man of large capacities with a wrong disposition and he works for evil. He knew of nothing so near the devil as a man of educated brain only. A scorching blast marked his pathway. In the great

WORKSHOP OF DUTY

the man of right disposition never fails to find something to do. An ascent to Heaven is by gradual steps of patience, hope and charity. An eloquent illustration of this he gives in the men stopping at their work on the wrecked ship Hero in the depths of the vessel, and how much nearer they were to Heaven than working on the upper decks. Some, he went on to say, are troubled about their creed. Creed is nothing. Faith in God and an earnest determination to do right are what are wanted. Faithfulness in the work of love and duty carry men higher—carry men to Heaven. Some think religion a charm—a life preserver that will bear them safely over the stormy ocean of life to the port of Heaven. A felon, condemned to death, borrowed a Bible from a chaplain, and found great comfort in its pages. So good and exemplary he became that the chaplain interceded in his behalf and procured his pardon. On the chaplain announcing to him his pardon, he grasped him fervently by the hand. "I thank you very much," said he, "for your intercession. I thank you especially for this Bible, and hope, sincerely, I shall never want it again." In closing he denounced most scathingly what he characterized as this sort of spasmodic Christianity, and indicated the pathway to Heaven as a simple pathway of love and duty.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Splendid Religious Pageant—Celebrating the Quarant 'Ore—Sermon on the Eucharist, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

At St. Stephen's church yesterday the ceremonies were unusually imposing. Solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past ten in the forenoon and solemn vespers were chanted in the afternoon. At both services the church was crowded. The three altars were brilliantly illuminated and profusely ornamented with flowers. The excellent choir of the church put forth its best endeavors in honor of the occasion, and Mr. Danforth, the organist, deserves great praise for the success with which the very laborious work, Haydn's Mass No. 2, was rendered. As usual, Miss Emma Howson sang superbly, her splendid voice at times holding in rapture the vast congregation. The occasion of this especial solemnity was the commencement of the devotion known as the

QUARANT 'ORE,

or Forty Hours' Adoration of the blessed sacrament. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the deacon being the Rev. Father Griffin, and the sub-deacon the Rev. Father McCready, with Rev. Fathers Lynch and Keeler as masters of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the mass a procession was formed, consisting of about fifty boys, dressed, some in white, some in red and some in purple cassocks, with surplices, followed by as many girls arrayed in white, who preceded the celebrant, deacon and subdeacon. The effect was very fine, the blessed sacrament being carried by the celebrant beneath a gorgeous canopy, the little girls

STREWING FLOWERS ALONG THE AISLE

and the boys carrying torches. The deepest religious fervor was manifested by the large congregation. On the return of the procession the blessed sacrament was exposed in its proper position on the high altar, where it will remain for the adoration of the faithful until to-morrow noon.

After the first Gospel of the mass the Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered a brief but eloquent discourse on the appropriate subject of the Eucharist. He said:—I cannot address you at the beginning of this solemn devotion more appropriately than in the words of St. Paul:—"Brethren, I have received from the Lord what I have delivered to you: how the Lord Jesus, the night on which He was betrayed, took bread and blessed and broke and gave to His disciples, saying, 'Take and eat, this is my body;' and in the same manner the chalice, saying, 'This chalice is the New Testament in my blood; do this as often as you shall drink of it in remembrance of me; for as often as you shall eat this bread and drink of the cup you shall show forth the death of the Lord until He come. Whoever, therefore, shall eat of this bread or drink of the cup of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord; for he who eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the body of the Lord.'" Our Lord gave us, the night before He died, the eucharistic sacrifice and the holy sacrament of His body and blood as

HIS OWN LAST KEEPSAKE,

His sweetest memorial, the sign and seal and the very substance of His last will and testament. At that last supper He closes the book of the Old Testament and opens broad and wide the blessed pages of the New. And every page of His eternal Gospel is summed up and centred in the wondrous gift of this sacrament of His body and blood. "This is the chalice of My blood of the new testament, which shall be shed for you and for many, for the forgiveness of sins." This is of all others the one thing by which, almost with His dying breath, He commands and entreats that He should be remembered. "Do this in remembrance of Me." "As often as you do this you shall show forth the death of the Lord until He come." The apostles, therefore, and their successors must go out into the whole world, and wherever they shall find

A FAITHFUL MIND AND A LOVING HEART

there must they do, in remembrance of all that their Master has done and suffered for them, the self same thing that He did the night before He died. And how long shall the Church of Christ continue to do this thing? How long shall the spouse of Christ continue to remember Him who has purchased her with such a price? On what day of all time shall the faithful children of the mother Church cease to remember their Father, their Saviour and their God? On no day, therefore, till the end of time shall the children of the Church cease to throng around these Christian altars and to cherish this holy sacrament—Christ's own remembrancer—till the end of time—"till He come."

The preacher continued in an eloquent strain to speak of the great love the Saviour manifested toward His creatures in the blessed sacrament, and in words of fervent piety spoke of the memorial left by Christ, in His infinite love for men, to all the world and for all time. The Saviour, when leaving the world, tried to find something by which men would remember Him; but so much did He love us that nothing could meet fully that great love but the idea of leaving us Himself. And hence he instituted the sacrament of the Eucharist, in which He ever dwells, day and night, on our altars, with only too often no other token of a return of affection but the dim lamp that burns in the sanctuary—a fitting emblem of our feeble piety.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

Free Thought, Without any Form of Religion—The Flood Gates of Rhetoric Opened on the Congregation—Sermon by Student H. C. Julien.

The attendance at the Dutch Reformed church, on the corner of Fulton and William streets, was remarkably slim yesterday, owing, perhaps, to the doubtful aspect of the weather. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. C. Julien, who is a young man, about twenty-two years of age, and who has not yet completed his collegiate course. He chose the following as his text—Ezekiel xxxiii., 11—"As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live; turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die O house of Israel?" and preached in substance as follows:—Beloved brethren and sisters, most persons, or, at least, a great part of the people, have the false idea that the preaching of the Gospel is to be nothing more than a mere didactic statement of the Word of God; this idea, if examined, will be found to be in every respect wrong. The minister reads the text and comments upon it, and sometimes does even more—he thinks for his whole congregation in spiritual matters. This is a fault which brings

INNUMERABLE MISERIES

in its train; I mean, allowing other people to think for you. If every one before me were to enter seriously into himself and test the truth of what I say he would find he does very little thinking for himself. I now register before you my most solemn protest against any and all forms of religion. The Bible is given to us as the truth, and as such we receive it. I also support a free and liberal interpretation of the Bible, and when this is done, but not until, we will have men thinking for them. If the Bible is truth let us study to understand it, each one according to his belief, and if it is not true put it away in the name of God. This want of thought is not confined to religion alone, but it extends to every department of science.

POLITICS AND SOCIALISM.

Every now and then we hear of some giant mind refuting what has been for years been considered absolute truth—could not others have done this before? Yes; but they did not think for themselves, and accepted in blind confidence the thoughts and conclusions of others. Ye men of New York, you have not to look abroad to see this want of thought, even in your own city; but a short time ago, you broke the rule of those to whom you had been slaves for long years. But was it you who did it? No; it was the minds of a few thinkers who aroused you from your slothful apathy—that did the work. In society it is for all the world the same; the wife lets the husband do the thinking for her and *vice versa*. The child, instead of being fitted for the battle of life by being taught to reason for himself, is taught to depend upon his father and his mother for thoughts and ideas and to accept their convictions for Gospel truth. Brothers and sisters, you cannot fail to be convinced of the truth of this statement when you consider it; and I, as an ambassador of Christ, exhort you to awake from the apathy in which you are steeped, think for yourselves and teach others to do the same. I know there are persons among you whom preaching does no good; in fact, I know that there are persons who go to church to listen to

RHETORICAL FIGURES AND TROPES OF WIT,

and when they leave, instead of thinking and meditating on the Word of God, they weave cobweb schemes to cram down the throat of conscience as a gag. Knowing this I have always endeavored to amuse as well as to instruct you. I open

THE FLOODGATES OF RHETORIC

upon you, and at the same time exhort you to follow Christ, make Him your model and think for yourselves.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Merrick—Is the End of the World at Hand?

There was a large congregation present at the high mass services in St. Francis Xavier's church yesterday. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Merrick, who took for his text that portion of the Gospel according to St. Mathew which speaks of the last judgment and the signs that are to precede it.

It is quite possible had the congregation been of a very timid nature they would have left the church at the close of the services with a mighty dread in their hearts as to whether they were not to be numbered among those unhappy ones who would be in the land of the living when the final crash of all earthly things would come to hand and the bugle of the archangel resounding far and near would raise the dead from the graves and to call mankind to judgment; for the Reverend Father during his sermon endeavored to show that it is very possible that the world was on the verge of the final smash-up. However, the congregation, although strongly impressed by the sermon, looked in nowise scared, and doubtless enjoyed their dinners as heartily when they went home as if the purport of the sermon had been to show them that each and every one of them was certain to live a hundred years or more and "fatt and grow phat" all the time.

The Reverend Father traced the history of the rule of the Church down to the time when men began to fall away from her sway and when the civic law replaced that of the Church. He pointed out step by step from age to age the progress of corruption, and argued to show that the rule of the Church would be far preferable to that rule of worldly power which allowed men to fall so low in morality that they cared neither for God, religion nor anything that was sacred. He then alluded to the prophecy, so to speak, made by Cortez, a descendant of the conqueror of Mexico, in 1842, when he called the attention of his countrymen to the ravages infidelity was making and would make owing to the loose way of dealing with matters which affected general morality and religion. He prophesied that the day was not far distant when what was happening nowadays would come to pass—when religion would be a byword in the mouths of men, honesty a thing to be scorned at and purity of heart a thing to be laughed at, and all because of the fact that men would consider religion as nothing and see fit to do as they pleased, morality or no morality. Passing over rapidly the fact that the great nations had to have regular armies to guard their interests he called attention to the International Society—a society which, he said, all the nations feared, and yet dared not raise a hand against. All the old Catholic Powers had directly or indirectly sided with the enemies of the Pope, and the Church's ancient enemy, the Sultan, was the only one of all the monarchs who really sympathized with the Holy Father in his troubles; but he was too feeble to be of any assistance to him. After picturing the rumors of wars that were flying about, and the many things that are happening all around us, and taking up each fact one by one to show that they tallied in a measure with what had been predicted in the Scriptures as forerunners of the final destruction of the world, he asked if the end might not be very near after all. When all was disorder and confusion among nations, the Pope a prisoner, and corruption and infidelity rampant, the anti-Christ might come as the dictator to subject all, and then would come Christ to conquer his enemies, then the end when justice would be made manifest, and the good receive their reward, and the wicked their punishment for eternity. The reverend preacher closed by earnestly exhorting his hearers to so live as to be ready for the "final call," come when it might.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

Sermon by Dr. Ewer—The Efficacy of the Sacraments—A Heavy Slating of the Reformation.

In the Church of the Holy Light, on Seventh avenue, a pretty large congregation assembled yesterday morning to participate in the opening service by Dr. Ewer, late pastor of Christ church. The little church was completely filled by those who still adhere to their pastor; but it is necessary to say that a very large proportion of the worshippers were ladies. The altar was very tastefully decorated, and the interior of the church rendered as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The services of the day commenced with the reading of the litany, the choir not being as yet sufficiently trained to do the chanting. Dr. Ewer had on a white vestment, with scarlet sash, otherwise his get-up was the same as an ordinary Episcopal clergyman. The ritual was rendered in the very High Church form, but it could not be said to be so extensive as our State Church friends across the water sometimes indulge in.

THE USUAL GENUFLEXIONS

and ceremonies belonging to the Puseyite party were observed, and every effort was made to render the service as elaborate as possible. In the reading of the creed the Doctor bowed low at the name of Jesus, but still lower when he came to the part "Incarnate of the Virgin Mary," and in the celebration of the holy communion his manner of blessing the elements and elevating them, was an exact imitation of the practice of Rev. Mr. Pinchas, an English clergyman, who has recently been condemned by the privy council for his illegal acts, they having been considered by the best lawyers of England contrary to the Prayer Book, which Dr. Ewer professes to take for his guidance in all his ceremonies. Previous to the sermon

AN URGENT APPEAL

was made for funds to enable the officers of the congregation to provide many things which are indispensable to the worship of the church. It is not purposed to occupy the Church of the Holy Light for more than a couple of Sundays, it being only a refuge to suit present necessities until a more suitable edifice can be procured better suited to the wants of the congregation. The legal notice was also read for the incorporation of a congregation, and a meeting called for the 5th of December to take the necessary steps usual in such cases. The sermon, which was very eloquent, was based upon the psalm commencing, "Mine eyes look upon thee," and in its treatment Dr. Ewer made it bear indirectly on the circumstances in which he is placed. Midnight darkness, he says, is brooding over the world at this present time. Men are sunk in spiritual ignorance and blindness, while society is rotten to its very centre. On every side we look we see political and social corruption abounding in our States and cities, while untold murders of both body and soul are being daily committed in our midst. The friends of God and truth are few in number; but a minority of one on the side of truth is more than equal to the marshalled hosts in the ranks of error. Though the gathering clouds of midnight are hovering around we must not despair; for through the gloom faint traces can be perceived of the opening light. The true Church is standing in the breach, and all faithful followers must work, and those who have cast in their lot to the new venture must be zealous laborers in the vineyard of Christ. If we want to reach a living faith Jesus must be the all-prevailing creator of it. Through Him alone we have access to the Father, and only by Him can we obtain succor in every time of need: and what more efficacious means can we employ to approach Him than by the Holy Eucharist, which He himself instituted for our comfort and guidance? It should be used every day, not as some other churches observe it, once a year, once a quarter, or at least once a month, but continually, that the sacrifice of the cross may be perpetually kept before us. In the early days of the Church, in its primitive simplicity, the fathers celebrated it unceasingly, and hence the holy habit observed by them of repeatedly crossing themselves in memory of their Master. So it continued for fifteen centuries, and so it is to-day observed by two hundred and fifty millions of Catholic Christians. It was not till two hundred years since that

OUTSIDERS AND INTERLOPERS

came in and in a spirit of rash innovation gave us in exchange for the mediæval sacrament the morning service, which, beautiful as it is, is a poor substitute for the sublime institution of the Saviour. They closed our churches on Monday, Tuesday and the other days of the week, leaving us only one little service on Sunday to supply the deep spiritual cravings of our nature. For the beautiful ceremonies of the Catholic Church we were treated to the empty and comparatively useless services of the prayer meeting and the religious lecture, which can in no sense satisfy the immortal wants of the soul. The worship of the Church on earth should assimilate to the worship of the Church in heaven, as they are different branches of the same tree, separate parts of the same body. What is the worship of the redeemed in glory? Turn to the revelations of St. John and peruse his wonderful story of what he saw in his visions. Gorgeous robes, burning incense, grand instrumental music and glorious harpers, before the high altar of heaven, chanting forth glad hymns of praise to Him who sat upon the throne and who had redeemed them with His blood. No indication of the prayer meeting here, nor any religious lectures, which some of the sects of the present day look upon as indispensable. Everything was appropriate and beautiful, given to us for our imitation; for as they have an altar in heaven, so must we have one on earth; the music and the vestments the ritual and the ceremonies must be the exact copy among us of those which those who have gone before use in the better land. We celebrate to-day the mystery of the sacrament, and, in conclusion, said the Doctor—"I charge all of you, as good Catholics, to participate in the holy ceremony. If there is a brother who wishes to pray for a sister, a sister for a brother, a mother for her wayward boy, a husband for his wife, lying on the bed of sickness, now is the opportunity to present your petitions in an efficacious manner, through the medium of the Eucharist, and you may be certain that you shall obtain all that you require to make you happy." In other Churches and in other branches of our own Church the sacrament is a cold and unmeaning ceremony, lacking the spiritual unselfishness and holy zeal which we aim to enjoy. They substitute a barren and soulless form for the most sublime part of public worship; an empty ceremonial for the grandest privilege we enjoy upon earth. If any of you have this feeling of selfishness I beseech you to cast it aside and come and partake of the body and blood of Christ, that eating of His flesh and drinking of His blood, you may cast the cares of the world behind you and come from the altar with pure and unselfish hearts, all your wants supplied and your necessities abundantly satisfied.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Memorial Service for the Late Alfred Cookman—Sermon by Rev. Andrew Longacre.

A memorial service was held last evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, for the late Rev. Alfred Cookman, a former pastor of the church. The Rev. Andrew Longacre, of the Central church, preached the discourse from Revelations xii., and part of 11th verse—"And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of their testimony." These words, said the preacher, are the summing up of the triumphal history of God's saints. If angels sing and chant thanksgivings over the grace of the children of God, they must, it seemed to him, take up some such strain as this.

THAT IS THE VICTORY,

the faith in the blood that cleanseth and confidence in the work of salvation. And full faith and full confidence will make always full victory. But he would not preach from this text save to make it a basis for some remarks on the life and character of his translated brother, Alfred Cookman. He hoped his hearers would remember the man and what Christ did for him, and remember also that this mighty Saviour can save us too. If ever a man was well born it was Alfred Cookman. He had more reason to thank God for his parents than most men have. Born in Columbia, Pa., in 1828, he was converted in his tenth year in Carlisle, Pa., under his father's ministry. For ten days he was in a state of great distress and deep conviction of sin, until one night his mother heard him crying in his room, in prayer,

FOR FAITH, FOR LIVING FAITH,

when she entered and encouraged and instructed him into light and peace. In the following year forty children gathered in his father's house who had been brought to God through young Alfred's instrumentality—the first fruits of that great harvest of souls which has attended all his subsequent ministry. After the death of his father Alfred became a counsellor—almost a second father—to his mother. He began his regular ministry in 1846 in a church near Philadelphia, and in 1849 he was admitted into the Philadelphia Conference, and at once entered upon

A CAREER OF GREAT POPULARITY.

A few years later he married a faithful wife, who has idolized him these twenty years, and he (the preacher) asked the sympathy and prayers of the congregation with this now widowed mother and her fatherless children. When he left his own conference and came to this, his first charge was the Central church, of which his eulogist is now the pastor. He enjoyed unbroken health and a vigorous constitution, which were given heartily to God and to the Church. He labored as he loved. He told the speaker some time ago that he never remembered to have had a headache in all his life, and, until within a year past, he had spent no Sunday of his ministerial life out of the pulpit.

HE POSSESSED AN HEREDITARY ELOQUENCE,

a voice of peculiar melody, impassioned oratory and a peculiar degree of what may be termed personal magnetism, which bound every man to him who had once known him. His soul seemed on fire whenever he preached. He was a man of fine tastes and had the gift of song in an eminent degree, and was excessively simple and earnest in prayer. He owed much of his success to his great personal power, and it is hard to tell what was nature and what was grace in him. His was the sweetest soul that ever looked through human eyes. He was magnanimous in every instinct of his nature. He was incapable of a thought of detraction. He moved on that plane where all men have broad views, and he could not judge men less than he was himself.

Mr. Longacre then referred to his deceased brother's connection with the National Camp Meeting Association and

THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS,

of which he had been a beautiful exponent for thirteen years. His frequent acknowledgments of how much he owed to his mother's prayers and teachings and several of his short and beautiful words of faith and affection uttered during the period of his last illness were called to mind, and a strong and eloquent appeal was made to the congregation to live a holy life as he lived it, and to hallow and consecrate their lives and their all to God, so that at last they may overcome, by the blood of the Lamb and by the word of this testimony.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Sermon by Rev. Father Damen, S. J., of Chicago—The Procrastination of Repentance.

During the past week a mission, attended with edifying scenes and solemn ceremonials, has been held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth street, near Madison avenue, by the Rev. Fathers Damen, Coghlan, Van Goch, Koopmans, Driessen and Swagers, of the Society of Jesus, who have lately arrived in New York from Chicago. Vast numbers have thronged to hear their sermons every evening, and yesterday, at last mass, St. John's church, which is a spacious edifice, was filled to repletion. Not only were the pews fully occupied, but standing space was not available in any of the aisles shortly after the services commenced. Rev. Thomas A. McCabe officiated in the usual ceremonies of a solemn mass. No musical services were held, as the grand organ, which will be a very fine instrument in every respect, has not yet been completed. The Rev. Father Damen, S. J., who is well known throughout the country as a missionary preacher, delivered the sermon from the steps of the altar, after the reading of the first Gospel. He is master of the fervid style of eloquence peculiar to Catholic missions, and at times his audience were visibly and deeply moved. After announcing the text, "It is appointed once for men to die, and after this the judgment" (Hebrews ix., 27), he said:—"In the midst of the enjoyments, the cares and affections of life, the angel of death, obeying the inscrutable commands of the Almighty God, sweeps down upon us and calls us away from earth to the awful reckoning of eternity. Death separates us from all our dearest possessions and leaves us in the presence of the Creator to account to Him for all the thoughts and actions of our existence. Woe be to us if we should not be prepared, through repentance and the vivifying and efficacious graces of the sacraments, to approach

THE HEAVENLY TRIBUNAL OF WRATH

and justice! Our earthly goods, our costly mansions cannot be removed from earth, and could not avail us anything in the awful presence of God. Beware! brethren, lest it be your irreparable misfortune to appear before your Maker with the sins of your lifetime unrepented and unforgiven; for then you will hear the irrevocable malediction of your Sovereign Judge, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire." Oh! it is, indeed, a dreadful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, and now is the hour and this the day for the repentance which should fill your hearts and cause you to approach immediately to the earthly tribunal appointed by Divine authority for the sanctification of souls. Do not procrastinate the hour of your conversion; for you know not the hour of your death. Next week—aye, to-morrow—may be too late, and this should be the day of deliverance from your sins. Take advantage of the presence in your midst of so many confessors of the faith who will devote themselves ardently and without ceasing to your spiritual needs. This mission may have been specially ordained in the Divine wisdom for the sanctification of some among you who have been for

A LONG TIME ESTRANGED

from your Creator; make haste then to repent and approach the sacraments. Remember, my beloved brethren, as holy Job has said:—"God speaketh once and repeateth not the self same thing the second time." God may never vouchsafe to you another opportunity like the present one, and beware lest you may be called away in the midst of your sins. Deceive not yourselves by saying that in a short time you will repent and do penance for your sins, for yours is not the time or the disposition. God Almighty may at any moment summon you to your final account, and what then will avail you all your unfulfilled good intentions. Years ago, during the progress of a similar mission in a distant city, a good woman endeavored to procure the conversion of her husband, who had led an immoral and impure life, outraging the most sacred laws of God. Her efforts were not, apparently, at first unavailing, for he seemed at last to be touched by her appeals, and resolved to lead a better life. He seemed repentant, and promised to seek the spiritual aid of the missionaries, but procrastinating his conversion, he relapsed into his sins and was struck dead

IN THE BED OF ADULTERY

by the avenging hand of an outraged God. Where, in all probability, is his soul? In hell. It is condemned for all eternity to suffer the torments of the damned and no sorrow nor suffering can ever release it nor assuage its torments. Beware, brethren, that your lives nor your judgments be not like unto his. God is merciful to you as to him, and presents to you the means of sanctification. Reject not His graces during your life, so that your end may be a good one, and acceptable to God, for then shall the kingdom of Heaven, promised to you from the beginning, be yours for ever.

Father Damen announced at the conclusion of his sermon that he would deliver a controversial lecture to-night, in which he would prove the sacraments to be the means of salvation and the Roman Catholic to be the only Bible religion and that all others are opposed to its letter and spirit.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Sermons by Dr. Porter, Henry Ward Beecher, Ray Palmer and Elder Miles.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Bible—Idolatry of Protestantism—The Interpretation of the Bible Must Give Way to Science.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning upon the Bible as a practical guide in life, showing that the scientific questions of the age do not invalidate even the history of the Bible and do not even touch its spiritual truths. He said:—The thing of value in the Bible is what it does. If it does nothing it is worth nothing, as the gold in the mountains is worth nothing. The text says, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Probably the proper rendering of this conveys the idea that all Scripture which is of inspiration is profitable. The position which the Bible holds among Protestant Christians in our day is equivalent to the position which the Church holds with Romanists. I see in the Romanist view the germ of something of transcendent importance. If I were shut up to a worship of the Church or the Bible I should choose the former. The adoration of the Church and the adoration of the Bible are both idolatry. If a book, though the record of God, and a Church of living men are to be compared I choose the inspiration in men. If anything can be made of this make it. The ultra Protestant way of holding the Bible and the ultra hierarchical way of holding the Church both stumble on the same rock—the idolatry of the means. In our day there is more serious danger attending the Bible than at any previous time. The assaults are more vital; they are in alliance with scientific inquiry and they are in accordance with the thoughts of the age. I believe that the preponderance of evidence rests with the Bible, but the campaign is a vast one—it is

ANOTHER WATERLOO.

The ground seems to some liable to fall away from the mining of natural science. There are many who will not attend to an argument that is based upon intuition or moral consciousness or the so-called miraculous. This atmosphere of doubt acts in a great many ways. He is little conversant with the world who does not know that there is a great deal of doubt and uncertainty about religion. A great many are unsettled. They say somethings that used to be taught we know are not true, and how do we know what to believe? Outside doubt is sustained by the conflicts in the Church. When the great conflict of ages is thundering outside, when the question is asked, "Is there a God?" they that believe are disputing of the poorest and meanest elements that belong to the husks of religion. Men are cast out and taken in on the letter, and Pharisaism is rampant in the Church. It is as if a ship going down under the guns of the enemy were neglected by the men on board, who are disputing about the last brand of powder. There are thousands of men who are in such a state of uncertainty that the power of the Bible is broken for them. Some men say, of what use is a book interpreted differently by so many? What is the use of a guide that guides men in different ways? I hold that the only part of Scripture valuable is the part that all men must agree upon—the part that forms a good life. All honest men agree in the parts of the Bible that go to build up character. Men must use the Bible for what it was made for. If a man should try to put his gloves on his feet he would soon be dissatisfied with his gloves. The Word of God claims just this, that it contains a body of rules that gives to men an idea

HOW TO LIVE

benevolently and against selfishness, and the man who wants to know how to trust his neighbor, how to serve his God, can find enough in the Bible. The Bible is given to show how to perfect manhood, and every man knows that it is as good a guide in that respect as can be had. There the authority is planted. All the churches stand together to-day on the substantial teaching of the Bible. The external history of the Bible is beyond your reach except as you receive it from scholars, but the internal you can know, and it is your fault if you don't know it. Opposite to the sceptic is the devotee who refuses to investigate anything. Now, men who won't be led by the nose won't take the Bible this way. The Bible was never made to go against nature. God made the outward world as well as the Bible, and if anything conflicts something must give way—facts won't. Once astronomy was fixed out of the Bible. By-and-by one of these men, who read God's outward revelation, came to overturn the hereditary opinion of the Church. The fact killed the theologians, and at last it was confessed that the letter must be interpreted by the outside fact. Then came the geologists, who said the world has been made

MORE THAN 6,000 YEARS.

The whole Church thundered against the geologists. There was the old rock record, and men have read it, and the rocks haven't changed, but the interpretation of Genesis is changed. Now that the days are called periods geology substantiates the Bible. Did the Bible give way? No; the interpreters gave way. Men say to young men, "It is dangerous to read." What isn't dangerous? Everything that I know of is dangerous except dying. I say to young men, "Don't make haste. Don't read, but study. Let the light of science shine, but don't abandon the Bible for the sake of science; that only touches the outside of it. In this world there must be chaff around the wheat. A truth must have husks that will fall off. The spiritual elements of the Bible are better understood in every generation. It is

FATALLY UNWISE

in our day to refuse thought to men. There is a great field of thought opening, and I thank God for it. I do not believe that anything will ever permanently disturb the hold of the Bible on men's minds. I believe that when we rise to the other life this whole world will be but a punctuation point on the scheme of the universe. Paul, that intense believer and intense sceptic, said, "I know in part, but there are three that abide." And what are they?—

FAITH, HOPE, LOVE,

and they are not equal—the greatest of these is love. This he knew. If the Bible won't stand science it won't stand anything. I invoke science; I invoke philosophy; I know what the Bible is, for I have tasted the fruit that grows on that tree. Nobody knows anything about the Bible until he uses it as a chart in a storm, as medicine in sickness.

BEDFORD AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Porter on the Work, Mission and Death of Christ.

In the Reformed church, Bedford avenue, Rev. Dr. Porter, the pastor, preached an excellent discourse yesterday from Matthew xi., 6—"And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me." The preacher commenced by quoting what John Robinson said to the Pilgrim Fathers as they were leaving Delfthaven, "Be sure that more light is yet to break forth from the Bible." His anticipations had been realized, for more light had come out from the Bible to show us the nature of Christianity and the character and work of Christ than was visible in Robinson's day. Though an eminent critic had asserted that theology was a non-progressive science, yet there was no science in the world capable of so much actual progression as the science of theology; for its text book was the written word; the commentary upon it was the universe, and whover would prosecute theology as it ought to be prosecuted would find that cycles of infinity would expand before him whether he searched the word or the works of God. If

THE BIBLE BE A GREAT OCEAN,

which can never be drained dry, then must its study bring us into a larger and better acquaintance with the mind of God, with His ways and purposes. The Church of to-day is not the one that existed in the time of the Reformers, or that which came in the Mayflower to these shores, but it is a broader, better and more glorious Church, having many imperfections, but still growing on toward completeness. The question which divided men in this age was not a question of

CALVANISM OR ARMINIANISM,

of Protestantism or Romanism so much as the query, "Who is Christ? Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?" The Church had actually come to stand where its Lord and Master stood when in the flesh he uttered these words—"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. He that believeth in me hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation. I give myself for my sheep," offering his body as a sacrifice on the cross for their redemption. Our faith and trust, everything that enters into our personal religion must be tested by our personal relations to Christ. Every one was bound by self-examination to find out whether there be anything in Jesus Christ which offends or delights. If His office, words, spirit and mission give offence to some it was the result of the depravity of man's apostate nature, which brought them into opposition to what was good and pure and true. If there be antagonism between men and the Lord Jesus Christ, that very fact certified to their judgment and conscience that they had no share in His nature; but, if on the contrary, He was the delight of the heart, then the bliss found in Jesus was the inward witness of the Holy Ghost that such individuals were new creatures in Christ Jesus. Those who saw no comliness in Him were in danger of eternal loss; those who did not delight in His life must share in everlasting condemnation.

OLD IZAAK WALTON, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ANGLER,

who was a pious man and a poet and author of celebrity, gave utterance to this maxim:—"Many offences are taken which we never give." Those who sometimes tore their hair and inflicted physical injuries upon themselves were counted insane and put in restraint; but, deplorable as was the manifestation of such frenzy, it might safely be asserted that the harm done the body in times of over-excited feeling in the case of such persons was not of so grave a nature as the sin, of which so many were guilty, in taking offence without cause against those who, instead of having given offence, on the contrary had merited confidence, gratitude and love. A philosopher once said, "To secure an enemy you must do a favor," which was akin to the proverb that, "They who have done an injury never forgive." For although the injured party might forget the wrongs, the other one would remember the injury he had committed. Socrates was poisoned in Athens and Elijah in Israel because they had reproved the popular vices of their countrymen. There were those that condemned the men who drove Jesus to the cross and were

HORRIFIED AT THE TREMENDOUS CRIME OF THE JEWS

in condemning the "Holy, Just and True;" yet was it not an invention of self-conceit that lead men to believe that they had no part in the crime of the Jews? Every man, woman and child old enough to understand the teachings of the Bible, who were living without faith in the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, was as guilty before God, and would be considered so in the final judgment as the men who cried out, "Crucify him; not this man, but Barrabas."

Dr. Porter then went on to show, in touching and eloquent words, that Christ gave offence to unrenewed men because he demanded self-renunciation on the part of those who believed in Him. The whole difficulty was, shall the sinner acknowledge his sins and seek the Saviour? shall the proud man bow in humility? shall the depraved man confess to the defilement of his nature and lift up the petition, "Create in me a clean heart, oh God?" Whether he shall get out of the emptiness of his own nature, and be enriched by all the fulness of divine love. The Pharisees and the Scribes did not want Christ; but the poor and sick, the blind and lame wanted Him. Homes of bereavement and distress wanted Him, and wherever humanity yearned for guidance, comfort and life there the blessing of Jesus came. The preacher spoke in winning terms of the nature of the blessedness which came from personal union with Jesus. Every element of pleasure, happiness and bliss belonged to the Christian, who, believing in Jesus, found life, peace, joy and all the unspeakable rapture of a soul transported into the likeness of God.

In conclusion he said that Plato affirmed that the highest and best government for a State would be that in which there prevailed most widely the ancient saying, "Friends have all things in common." He (Dr. Porter) maintained that the Christian Church, imperfect though it was, is the realization of the philosopher's despairing dream. The Church of Christ was not a Shaker community, but a household of faith, where was realized the purest society possible this side of heaven.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Rev. Ray Palmer filled the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. Storrs'), corner of Remsen and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. After singing and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures the reverend gentleman selected for his text the following:—"Jesus answered and said unto him, what I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."—John, xiii., 7. The question which Peter asked of Jesus, "Dost thou